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FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS
IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

EDINBURGH:

PRINTED FOR HER MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE,
BY THOMAS AND ARCHIBALD CONSTABLE.
1873.

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FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

HENRY AUSTIN BRUCE, M.P.,

Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for the Home Department.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,
EDINBURGH, 24th February 1873.

SIR,

We have the honour to lay before you our Fifteenth Annual Report on the Condition and Management of Lunatics and Lunatic Asylums in Scotland.

The number and distribution of the insane in Scotland on 1st January 1872, exclusive of unreported lunatics maintained in private dwellings from private sources, were as follows:—

Mode of Distribution.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Private.			Pauper.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Royal and District Asylums, .	2269	2310	4579	502	468	970	1767	1842	3609*
„ Private „	133	225	358	93	171	264	40	54	94
„ Parochial „	221	340	561	...	...	...	221	340	561
„ Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, .	271	344	615	...	...	...	271	344	615
„ General Prison, .	33	18	51	...	...	...	33	18	51†
„ Training Schools for Imbeciles .	86	45	131	65	32	97	21	13	34
„ Private Dwellings,	673	881	1554	28	34	62	645	847	1492
TOTALS,	3686	4163	7849	688	705	1393	2998	3458	6456

It thus appears, that of insane persons in Scotland, of whom we have official cognizance, 1393 were maintained from private sources; 6405 by parochial rates; and 51 at the expense of the State.

Of the unreported insane maintained by their friends in private dwellings we have no certain knowledge; but we formerly estimated their numbers at nearly two thousand, of whom the larger proportion belonged to the classes little removed from pauperism.

* Two males and one female are maintained at the cost of Prison Boards, but are reckoned as Pauper Lunatics.

† Maintained at the expense of the State.

Statistics of Insanity In the manner of distribution the following changes occurred in 1871:—

In Royal and District Asylums there was an increase of 18 private and 37 pauper patients.

In Private Asylums there was an increase of 3 private and 17 pauper patients.

In Parochial Asylums there was an increase of 17 pauper patients.

In Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses there was a decrease of 15 pauper patients.

In the Lunatic Department of the Central Prison at Perth there was a decrease of 2 male and an increase of 2 female patients.

In Training Schools for Imbeciles there was an increase of 6 private and 2 pauper patients.

In Private Dwellings there was an increase of 6 private and 29 pauper patients.

The following Table shows the distribution of the insane at 1st January 1858, when we entered on our functions, and at first January of each of the ten years 1863-1872, excluding the inmates of idiot-schools, who are not certified as lunatics:—

	1858.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
In Royal and District Asylums, . . . }	2380	2822	2919	3125	3207	3519	3874	4041	4461	4524	4579
„ Private Asylums, . . .	745	927	872	788	812	672	501	557	303	338	358
„ Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . . . }	839	878	910	925	1008	998	1007	1024	1127	1174	1176
„ Lunatic Department of Central Prison, . . }	26	30	32	36	46	45	45	50	49	51	51
„ Private Dwellings,* . .	1804	1700	1658	1630	1589	1573	1549	1535	1518	1519	1554
TOTAL,	5794	6357	6391	6504	6662	6807	6976	7207	7458	7606	7718

Since the 1st of January 1858 the number of lunatics officially known to the Board has increased from 5794 to 7718. In the manner of distribution the following changes have taken place:—

	Increase.	Decrease.
In Royal and District Asylums, . . .	2199	...
„ Private Asylums, . . .	...	387
„ Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . . .	337	...
„ Lunatic Department of Central Prison, . .	25	...
„ Private Dwellings, . . .	...	250
	2561	637

These figures show that of the increase of 2561, which has taken place in the number of patients in public and parochial asylums,

* Under official cognizance.

387 arise from the decrease in private asylums, and 250 from the decrease in private dwellings, leaving an increase of 1924 ascribable to the growth of lunacy, or at any rate to the increased number of lunatics in asylums. It thus appears that of the accommodation which has been provided in public asylums since 1858, the room required for 1924 patients is occupied by the increase since that year. The cost incurred for the accommodation of this number, calculated at the average rate of £150 a head, amounts to £288,600.

Statistics
of Insanity.

The following Table shows the number of private and pauper lunatics, of whom we have had official cognizance, at 1st January 1858, and of each of the ten years 1863-1872; and the numbers of each category accommodated in establishments and private dwellings, distinguishing between males and females:—

At 1st January	NUMBER OF PAUPER LUNATICS.						NUMBER OF PRIVATE INSANE.					
	In Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.			In Private Dwellings.			In Asylums.			As single Patients under the Sheriff's Order or Sanction of Board.		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	T.
1858	1402	1551	2953	810*	974	1784	506	506	1012	10	10	20
1863	1668	1936	3604	748	931	1679	507	516	1023	8	13	21
1864	1731	1952	3683	712	925	1637	491	527	1018	8	13	21
1865	1774	2009	3783	702	907	1609	521	534	1055	8	13	21
1866	1836	2086	3922	690	878	1568	550	555	1105	8	13	21
1867	1907	2139	4046	677	871	1548	583	560	1143	11	14	25
1868	1994	2230	4224	658	863	1521	551	607	1158	13	15	28
1869	2118	2376	4494	661	839	1500	541	587	1128	15	20	35
1870	2216	2512	4728	644	825	1469	568	595	1163	22	27	49
1871	2259	2564	4823	648	815	1463	591	622	1213	22	34	56
1872	2299	2580	4879	645	847	1492	595	639	1234	28	34	62

This Table gives an increase of 1926 in the number of pauper lunatics placed in establishments, and one of 222 in that of private patients similarly disposed of, since 1st January 1858. On the other hand, there is a decrease of 292 in the number of pauper lunatics in private dwellings, and an increase of 42 in the number of private single patients under the Sheriff's Order or Sanction of the Board. The results of 1871 alone give an increase of 56 pauper and 24 private patients in establishments. We have no trustworthy knowledge of the number of private patients living with relatives or others who have not been intimated to us. We cannot therefore institute a comparison between the total number of the private insane and the total number of the pauper insane; but of the two classes resident in establishments at 1st January 1872, the proportion per cent. was 20 private and 80 pauper. This proportion at 1st January 1858 was 25 private and 75 pauper. In other words, a fourth of the patients in asylums at 1st January 1858 were maintained from private sources, and at 1st January 1872 only a fifth.

It appears from the Table which follows, that on an average of the ten years 1863-1872, of every 100 patients sent to asylums, 25.0 were private, and 75.0 pauper:—

Statistics
of Insanity.

YEARS.	Numbers placed in Establishments, excluding Transfers.								
	Private.			Pauper.			General Total.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1863	173	207	380	472	536	1008	645	743	1388
1864	181	169	350	513	558	1071	694	727	1421
1865	198	221	419	484	559	1043	682	780	1462
1866	235	210	445	538	585	1123	773	795	1568
1867	210	235	445	597	663	1260	807	898	1705
1868	182	215	397	628	691	1319	810	906	1716
1869	219	218	437	666	800	1466	885	1018	1903
1870	208	223	431	607	750	1357	815	973	1788
1871	227	254	481	647	708	1355	874	962	1836
1872	185	197	382	701	783	1484	886	980	1866
AVERAGE PER YEAR	201·8	214·9	416·7	585·3	663·3	1248·6	787·1	878·2	1665·3

On the other hand, an analysis of the following Table shows that in the same period, of every 100 patients discharged recovered, 24·2 were private and 75·8 pauper; of every 100 discharged not recovered, 41·2 were private and 58·8 pauper; and of every 100 that died, 17·9 were private and 82·1 pauper. It thus appears that the ratio of recoveries among private and pauper patients is in close accordance with the ratio of admissions. A much larger proportion of private patients, however, are removed unrecovered; and as a consequence the mortality of private patients is in a lower ratio, when compared with the admissions, than that of paupers:—

YEARS.	Removed re- covered.		Removed not recovered.		Deaths.		Total Removals.		
	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	TOTAL.
1863	161	452	123	205	82	301	366	958	1,324
1864	155	429	101	172	63	335	319	936	1,255
1865	166	462	137	114	64	299	367	875	1,242
1866	191	482	106	159	91	342	388	983	1,371
1867	191	513	128	134	84	419	403	1,066	1,469
1868	169	584	127	142	103	349	399	1,075	1,474
1869	197	596	124	194	75	453	396	1,243	1,639
1870	196	646	117	173	92	449	405	1,268	1,673
1871	172	638	152	225	91	448	415	1,311	1,726
1872	162	714	116	251	88	426	366	1,391	1,757
TOTALS,	1,760	5,516	1,231	1,769	833	3,821	3,824	11,106	14,930

We shall see as we proceed that the results afforded by the individual asylums vary greatly according to the manifold influences which affect the condition of the patients before admission, or which react on their bodily and mental health after admission. The operation of these influences is illustrated by the different rates of mortality which prevail in different asylums. For instance, on an average of many years, the mortality in the Dundee Asylum, when calculated upon the average numbers resident, is only about one-half of that which occurs in the Glasgow Asylum. But it does not on this account follow that the patients in the Dundee Asylum are placed in more favourable circumstances than those in the Glasgow Asylum. Before this conclusion could be adopted, it would be necessary to determine, not only that the condition of the patients on admission was identical, but also that the numbers admitted stood in an equal relation to the numbers resident. A community which receives a large accession of unhealthy members must, it is evident, suffer from a higher mortality than a community of similar size which admits a smaller proportion of unhealthy members. Dundee and Glasgow are both manufacturing towns, and the physical condition of the population, from which the patients sent to the public asylums of each are drawn, may be assumed from the figures given in the Eighth Decennial Census of the population of Scotland, to be pretty much alike. From these figures it appears that there is a remarkable coincidence in the proportions of the lower, middle, and upper classes in the two towns. This is shown in the following Table:—

COUNTIES.	Proportion per cent. of Families occupying Houses of		
	One or Two Rooms.	Three or Four Rooms.	More than Four Rooms.
Glasgow, . .	78·46	16·03	5·51
Dundee, . .	79·46	14·44	6·10

From the social position of the population of the two towns being so nearly alike, it may be fairly assumed, on general and physiological grounds, that their sanitary condition will also be nearly the same. And in accordance with this supposition, we find that the annual percentage of deaths among the population during the ten years, 1858-1867, was 3·032 in Glasgow, and 2·916 in Dundee.* Supposing, now, that the admissions into the Asylums of the two towns stood in the same relation to the numbers resident, we should have reason to expect an identical rate of mortality in each. But a comparison of this kind is inapplicable; for while on an average of the ten years 1862-1871, the admissions into the Royal Asylum of Glasgow amounted to 53 per cent. on the average numbers resident, those into the Royal Asylum of Dundee reached only 27 per cent. In this difference lies, we are inclined to think, the main cause of the comparatively low mortality, which, when calculated on the

* Fourteenth Detailed Annual Report of the Registrar-General for Scotland, p. xxix.

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numbers resident, characterizes the Dundee Asylum. And this view receives confirmation from the results which present themselves when the mortality is calculated, not upon the numbers resident, but upon the admissions. It is then found, on the average figures of the same ten years, that the mortality in the Dundee Asylum amounts to 23·01 per cent., against a mortality of only 20·12 per cent. in the Glasgow Asylum.

It is thus seen that any arguments which might be founded on the low rate of mortality in the Dundee Asylum, when calculated on the average numbers resident, and without reference to the number of admissions, would be apt to mislead. In themselves, they afford no adequate evidence either of good accommodation or of good management. Indeed, the condition of the establishment might, notwithstanding the lower mortality, be far from satisfactory. When we find from the figures quoted in the Table on page lxvii., that of the patients who die in the Glasgow Asylum, 46·7 per cent. of the males, and 47·4 per cent. of the females, die within the first year; while of those who die in the Dundee Asylum, only 36·2 per cent. of the men, and 39·9 per cent. of the women, die within the same period, we have reason to think that the condition of the Glasgow patients on admission was worse than that of the Dundee patients; and yet, as we have seen, the total mortality on the admissions is lower in the Asylum of Glasgow than in that of Dundee, being 20·12 in the former, against 23·01 in the latter. Does this fact indicate that, notwithstanding the worse condition of the Glasgow patients on admission, the scale is afterwards turned in their favour by the more satisfactory circumstances in which they are placed?

The comparatively low mortality of the Dumfries Asylum disappears before a similar scrutiny. Besides, the pauper patients in this establishment are furnished by a community in much better physical circumstances than that from which the inmates of the asylums of Glasgow and Dundee are drawn.

The following Table shows the manner in which the inhabitants of the three Southern Counties are housed:—

COUNTIES.	Proportion per cent. of Families occupying Houses of		
	One or Two Rooms.	Three or Four Rooms.	More than Four Rooms.
Dumfries, . .	60·25	21·29	18·46
Kirkcudbright, .	50·52	24·67	24·81
Wigtown, . .	58·71	19·44	21·85

From these figures the conclusion may, we think, be drawn that the patients in the Dumfries Asylum were, previous to admission, better lodged, and in better sanitary conditions generally, than those admitted into the Glasgow and Dundee Asylums. From the Table on p. lxiii. it appears that the mortality in the Dumfries Asylum,

when calculated on the average numbers resident, is comparatively favourable; and this fact is only in consonance with what, from the reasons just given, we might be led to expect. But when further inquiry shows that in the ten years, 1862-1871, the admissions amounted to only 25 per cent. of the average numbers resident, we see that an element is introduced which upsets whatever conclusions might have been founded on the previous data. And when we further find that the mortality, when calculated on the admissions, instead of being low, is as high as 25·48 per cent., we perceive that it considerably exceeds the corresponding mortality in the Asylums of Dundee and Glasgow.

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We direct attention to these speculations, not because we attach any great weight to the results brought out, but because they convey a warning against the too ready adoption of the idea that the accommodation of an asylum, and the management and treatment of the patients, must of necessity be satisfactory, whenever the mortality, when calculated in the ordinary manner, presents itself as low.

In previous reports we have inferred, from the preponderating numbers of the insane maintained at the public expense over those maintained from private resources, that insanity is essentially a disease affecting the less affluent classes. We pointed out that a healthy condition of the nervous system affords protection at one and the same time against pauperism and insanity; whereas an unhealthy condition of the nervous system leads directly to pauperism by destroying the capacity for useful employment. The number of pauper lunatics will thus, we stated, always largely exceed the number of the private insane, for pauper lunacy is in a very large proportion of cases the expression of incapacity for independent productive labour. The tendency of those whose brains are abnormally constituted, if without hereditary fortune or friends willing to assist them, is to sink step by step through the various grades of society, until they reach the final sedimentary deposit of pauper lunacy. The conditions which promote this descent are simply those which destroy health; namely, abuse of the passions, intemperance, unhealthy habitations and occupations, improper diet, overwork, and deficient exercise and recreation. The increase of insanity is not, we maintained, a result of modern civilization, save in so far as modern habits have led to a departure from the conditions of healthy existence, by overcrowding in cities, by exhausting labour, by breathing vitiated air, by over-indulgence in stimulants, by inappropriate food, and by neglect in the training of children. The unhappy results thus produced are recognised by the Legislature, and our lunacy system is one of the consequences of this recognition.

But although adhering most fully to the physiological views here expressed, we are nevertheless doubtful whether, in our comparisons between the numbers of the private and pauper insane, we formerly made sufficient allowance for the small proportion which the independent or affluent classes bear to those which must necessarily sink into dependence whenever they are struck by such a calamity as insanity. In the Report of the Eighth Decennial Census of Scot-

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land, to which we have already referred, it is stated (p. xxxiii.) that "very nearly a third of our population lives in houses of one room. Much more than two-thirds, viz., 69·54 per cent. of our population live in houses of one or two rooms, while 82·11 per cent. live in houses of three rooms and under; and if we reckon all the persons living in houses of one, two, three, or four rooms, it is seen that 88·05 per cent. of the population live in such houses. Few, if any, of the class of population who inhabit such houses pay national taxes; so that from the above statement it may be inferred generally that the remaining 11·95 per cent. of the population constitute the wealth and support of the country, while the 88·05 per cent. constitute the artisan, labouring, and pauper classes."

These details show how difficult it must be to improve the condition of the lower orders through the instrumentality of philanthropic associations or police regulations. Indeed, agencies of this kind not infrequently serve but to increase the evils they were designed to palliate. No doubt, the improvement of dwellings is calculated to ameliorate the condition of a population. We see this fact illustrated in our own special experience by the manner in which the condition of the insane is modified by the nature of their accommodation. Nevertheless, we are satisfied that, in order to achieve permanent success, improvement should begin with the training and education of the people, and not with the size and arrangement of their dwellings. In the Census Report, from which we have been quoting, the question is raised whether the building of tenements divided into houses of three or four rooms with light closet, for the accommodation of the labouring and artisan classes, is effecting the purpose for which they were provided. "They were built with the idea that the sexes would be better separated, and the decencies and moralities of life would be better observed; but, on the other hand, hard stubborn facts prove to us that very nearly a third of the families living in houses of three and four rooms let their spare apartments to strangers, and thus, within the door of the same house, the sexes of two different families meet, instead of each house being inhabited by one family alone. Nothing will stop this but building houses to meet the real wants of the class for whom they are intended. They will not spend on house rental anything like the proportion of their income which is spent by the middle and upper classes; and in order to spare money for dress and better food and drink, they never hesitate to crowd their families into as confined a space as possible, that they may sublet one or two rooms. . . . The new style of houses does not seem to have had the effect of diminishing the overcrowding; and more evil effects must follow when the sexes of different families are crowded in the same house, than when one house contained only the sexes of one family" (p. xxxvi.) The result is that in Edinburgh, of 12,521 persons who occupy houses of two rooms, 8638 are members of the family, and 3883 lodgers; and that of 10,593 persons who occupy houses of three rooms, 7181 are members of the family, and 3412 lodgers. In Glasgow, again, of 62,705 persons who occupy houses of two rooms, 42,173 are members of the family, and 20,532 lodgers; and of 26,557

persons who occupy houses of three rooms, 17,259 are members of the family, and 9298 lodgers. Indeed, this system of receiving lodgers is a common practice even with families living in houses of no more than one room. For instance, in Glasgow, of persons occupying houses of this kind, 12,143 are members of the family, and no less than 7638 are lodgers.

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The more these details are considered, the more hopeless will appear the task of remedying the evils which they shadow forth, until measures be adopted for raising the character of the masses, and training them to higher aspirations. And success in this object would involve, not merely an extension of school teaching to every member of the community, but a radical change in our ideas of the nature of education. The important fact must be recognised and acted upon, that the moral faculties of the human mind require to be as carefully trained as those of the intellect; and that without moral training, intellectual training may but serve to increase the aptitude to do wrong.

As we think it of great practical importance that the proportion in which the different classes of society stand to each other in the different counties of Scotland should be widely known, we have framed the following Table from the materials afforded by the Census Report, in order to show the percentage of families occupying houses of one and two rooms, of houses of two and three rooms, and of houses of more than four rooms in each county:—

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COUNTIES.	Percentage of Families in Houses of		
	Two Rooms and under.	Three and Four Rooms.	Above Four.
1. Aberdeen, . . .	59.03	25.94	15.03
2. Argyll, . . .	65.01	20.35	14.64
3. Ayr, . . .	74.62	14.17	11.21
4. Banff, . . .	59.52	26.32	14.16
5. Berwick, . . .	63.67	19.32	17.01
6. Bute, . . .	55.84	23.67	20.49
7. Caithness, . . .	71.33	20.47	8.20
8. Clackmannan, . . .	74.89	14.39	10.72
9. Dumbarton, . . .	69.07	17.22	13.71
10. Dumfries, . . .	60.25	21.29	18.46
11. Edinburgh, . . .	64.90	18.77	16.33
12. Elgin, . . .	48.07	32.07	19.86
13. Fife, . . .	69.86	17.88	12.26
14. Forfar, . . .	73.21	17.61	9.18
15. Haddington, . . .	62.22	21.85	15.93
16. Inverness, . . .	66.85	21.49	11.66
17. Kincardine, . . .	57.09	25.06	17.85
18. Kinross, . . .	59.93	22.21	17.86
19. Kirkcudbright, . . .	50.52	24.67	24.81
20. Lanark, . . .	78.86	14.49	6.65
21. Linlithgow, . . .	77.24	13.78	8.98
22. Nairn, . . .	55.36	23.36	21.28
23. Orkney, . . .	78.40	14.39	7.21
24. Peebles, . . .	59.97	20.17	19.86
25. Perth, . . .	59.52	23.01	17.47
26. Renfrew, . . .	75.62	15.90	8.48
27. Ross and Cromarty, . . .	69.56	20.40	10.04
28. Roxburgh, . . .	65.17	18.94	15.89
29. Selkirk, . . .	66.99	19.33	13.68
30. Shetland, . . .	90.24	6.42	3.34
31. Stirling, . . .	71.89	16.37	11.74
32. Sutherland, . . .	58.15	26.29	15.56
33. Wigtown, . . .	58.71	19.44	21.85
SCOTLAND, . . .	69.54	18.51	11.95

When the facts embodied in this Table are earnestly considered, a feeling of astonishment will arise, not that the demand for asylum accommodation for the insane poor has become so great, but that it is not far greater than it is. Seeing the wide extent to which the people live in circumstances most prejudicial to physical and moral health, we cannot be surprised at the great amount of mental and bodily disease which prevails. Our wonder should rather be excited by the powers of the human constitution which enable it, on the whole, to bear up so successfully against the manifold evils to which it is exposed.

But in addition to the influence which overcrowding must exercise on the production of insanity, we have further to consider the operation of circumscribed house accommodation in augmenting the necessity for removing the insane to asylums, and in impeding their subsequent discharge. It is obvious that to a family lodged in a house of only one or two rooms, the presence of an insane inmate must frequently, especially in the more active stages of the malady, prove a source of serious annoyance. Herein, accordingly, lies a

frequent cause of the desire for the patient's removal to the asylum; as well as of the opposition to his return home. General experience shows that under the operation of lunacy legislation, the tendency is for pauper lunatics to accumulate in asylums. When the cost of maintenance is defrayed from private sources, especially when the family of the patient is in straitened circumstances, considerable inducement is held out to remove him from the asylum as soon as all hope of recovery is past, or the malady has assumed a manageable form; but, on the other hand, when the cost of maintenance is defrayed by the parish, no pecuniary motive affecting individuals exists to prompt to removal. Bearing this fact in mind, it becomes the duty of the Superintendent of the Asylum, and of the Inspector of Poor, to counteract the tendency to accumulation by active interference, whenever it threatens to pass into abuse. The Scotch Lunacy Acts contain various provisions for the purpose, and in our last Report we directed attention to the varieties of procedure which might, in conformity therewith, be adopted.

In 1871, the number of the insane removed unrecovered from asylums amounted to 377, of whom 152 were private and 225 pauper. In 1872, the number was 367, of whom 116 were private and 251 pauper. These figures illustrate the increasing tendency towards the removal of pauper patients; and the following Table gives the numbers discharged under the different forms of procedure:—

MODE OF DISCHARGE.	No of Patients Removed Unrecovered from Asylums in 1872.		
	Private.	Pauper.	TOTAL.
By Friends,	98	18	116
" Medical Superintendent,	1	33*	34
" Remaining with Guardians after expiry of Probationary Period,	14	49	63
" Expiry of Certificate of Emergency,	1	10	11
" Escape,	1	16	17
" Committee of Directors,	1	...	1
" Minute of Parochial Board, . . . . .	...	81	81
" Sanction of General Board, . . . . .	...	10	10
" Warrant of Sheriff, and sent to England or Ireland, . . . . .	...	21	21
" Warrant of Sheriff, in Fiscal and Criminal Cases, . . . . .	...	2	2
" Non-Renewal of Annual Certificate, . . . . .	...	10	10
" Insanity in a Fiscal Case not being esta- blished, . . . . .	...	1	1
TOTALS,	116	251	367

It would, however, be a mistake to suppose that the influence of the statutory provisions for the removal of unrecovered patients is to be entirely estimated by the figures in the preceding Table: the hesitation of the Medical Superintendent to include certain cases

* Including several under provisions of Sect. 17, 25 and 26 Vict. c. 54.

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in his annual certificate frequently leads him to communicate with the Inspector of Poor, and in this way many patients are removed on probation, who otherwise might have continued permanent inmates of the asylum.

The figures of the Table, however, show a considerably higher proportion of pauper patients discharged unrecovered than was the case on an average of the ten preceding years* ; and there thus appears, as has been already stated, to be a growing tendency on the part of Parochial Boards, to avail themselves of the statutory facilities for the removal of harmless patients from asylums to private dwellings. The removals of pauper lunatics by minutes of parochial boards amounted to 81 in 1872, against 73 in 1871, while those remaining with their guardians after the expiry of the period of probation increased from 38 to 49. But the patients themselves have during the past year contributed materially to increase the number of cases removed unrecovered, by absconding. Thus, in 1872, 1 private and 16 pauper patients effected their escape, against 4 and 7 of these categories respectively in 1871.

But there will always be a risk that patients who are discharged against the wishes of friends or of the Inspector of Poor (as, for instance, through the refusal of the Superintendent to grant the certificate necessary to keep the Sheriff's order in force) will soon find their way back to the asylum. This will be apt to happen whenever there is an unwillingness to take the patient home, or a difficulty is experienced in finding him a suitable guardian. Still it will occasionally happen that a patient who was so quiet and manageable when in the asylum, as to justify the Superintendent in calling for his removal, may soon become qualified for re-admission. This will occur in some cases from unavoidable causes, but in others the result will undoubtedly be due to wilful neglect or ignorant mismanagement at home. Bearing this possibility in mind, it would be well, in cases where such misconduct was suspected, that stringent inquiries were made into the pecuniary position of the patients' relatives, with the view of calling on them, when at all able, to contribute a share of the expense of maintenance in the asylum.

The following Table shows the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to each county in Scotland at 1st January 1858, and at 1st January of the ten years 1863-1872:—

* *Vide* Table p. iv.

COUNTIES.	Number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable at 1st January										
	1858.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
1. Aberdeen, . . .	318	414	407	411	424	418	443	459	488	496	509
2. Argyll, . . .	179	207	215	228	239	244	247	247	251	259	256
3. Ayr, . . .	212	251	237	239	241	251	278	284	294	315	308
4. Banff, . . .	80	91	91	87	99	110	122	127	133	143	143
5. Berwick, . . .	65	61	59	55	58	61	61	58	63	64	64
6. Bute, . . .	31	34	34	33	35	33	35	34	40	38	40
7. Caithness, . . .	72	104	101	97	93	85	90	90	96	98	96
8. Clackmannan, . . .	26	34	29	30	33	35	35	38	39	43	43
9. Dumbarton, . . .	57	71	70	75	74	76	78	84	84	92	94
10. Dumfries, . . .	129	145	139	139	147	154	160	174	177	177	166
11. Edinburgh, . . .	599	629	623	626	618	650	665	671	696	713	708
12. Elgin, . . .	70	83	89	89	91	88	89	96	101	96	98
13. Fife, . . .	245	253	253	259	251	257	266	288	288	290	282
14. Forfar, . . .	355	415	418	440	447	448	460	482	516	523	541
15. Haddington, . . .	83	96	88	86	85	89	91	100	99	97	86
16. Inverness, . . .	190	198	198	195	212	216	215	236	236	229	229
17. Kincardine, . . .	75	76	84	87	81	81	82	82	82	80	81
18. Kinross, . . .	14	14	14	14	16	19	23	23	26	26	25
19. Kirkcudbright, . . .	63	85	95	98	95	95	94	97	101	99	101
20. Lanark, . . .	663	736	775	793	826	861	890	951	987	999	1036
21. Linlithgow, . . .	45	47	51	52	55	58	55	56	56	57	53
22. Nairn, . . .	26	23	22	20	20	17	18	23	23	19	20
23. Orkney, . . .	56	63	55	54	54	53	52	52	49	49	47
24. Peebles, . . .	18	15	17	23	22	21	24	25	28	30	35
25. Perth, . . .	330	353	357	353	353	349	351	374	384	379	394
26. Renfrew, . . .	181	177	186	184	189	200	200	190	216	220	237
27. Ross and Cromarty, . . .	178	189	184	179	182	188	192	197	189	197	201
28. Roxburgh, . . .	92	92	106	110	98	95	94	101	98	101	101
29. Selkirk, . . .	17	15	14	13	17	15	17	20	19	16	21
30. Shetland, . . .	42	49	51	48	54	46	44	52	47	40	51
31. Stirling, . . .	108	125	128	130	131	127	130	140	145	158	156
32. Sutherland, . . .	52	51	49	52	46	47	47	47	47	47	46
33. Wigtown, . . .	66	87	81	93	101	97	97	96	99	96	100

It will be observed that in Berwick, Nairn, Orkney, and Sutherland, the number of pauper lunatics has decreased since 1858. In Haddington, Kincardine, Linlithgow, Ross and Cromarty, Roxburgh, and Selkirk, there has been little change; but, generally, there has been a large increase, which is most probably due, first, to the influence of an increasing urban population, and secondly, to the increased amount of asylum accommodation. In the year 1870, however, a tendency towards a decrease displayed itself: the increase fell from 203 in the preceding year to 89, while in several counties there was an actual decrease. This was the case, for instance, in Bute, Elgin, Haddington, Inverness, Kincardine, Kirkcudbright, Nairn, Perth, Selkirk, Shetland, and Wigtown; all counties of moderate size, without large towns, and with few manufactories. In 1871, the increase is again moderate, being only 82, while again in several counties there is a positive decrease. Still the discrepancies which the preceding Table shows to exist in the proportion of pauper lunacy in different counties are very remarkable. Thus, while in Perthshire a population of 127,768 gives 394 pauper lunatics, in Renfrewshire a population of 216,947 gives only 237. This result,

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however, does not depend upon the more frequent occurrence of lunacy in Perthshire, for the next Table shows that far more pauper lunatics are annually intimated in Renfrewshire than in Perthshire. For instance, in 1871, the intimations were 18 of males and 35 of females in Perthshire, against 71 of males and 50 of females in Renfrewshire. Various causes probably contribute to produce the higher proportion of persistent pauper lunacy in the former county. Such are the smaller ability of the poorer classes in Perthshire to maintain their insane relatives without parochial relief; the more acute and less enduring form of lunacy in Renfrewshire; and the more limited amount of the fatal forms of insanity among a population chiefly rural, like that of Perthshire, than among one chiefly urban, like that of Renfrewshire. It is, however, a remarkable fact, of which we have some difficulty in offering an explanation, that in 1871 an increase of no less than 20 took place in the number of pauper lunatics in the Perthshire District Asylum. The differences to which we have here alluded, between what may be called the temporary and permanent forms of insanity, are sufficient to invalidate all comparisons of the prevalence of lunacy in different districts, which rest only on returns relating to the number of lunatics on certain fixed days.

In Appendix G., the relationship which lunacy and pauperism bear to each other receives very careful consideration from Dr. Sibbald; and we direct attention to his elaborate analysis of the causes which modify the amount of pauper lunacy in different districts of Scotland as well worthy of attentive study.

The following Table* shows the number of pauper lunatics intimated in each of the seven years 1865-1871, distinguishing between those placed in asylums, and those who, with our sanction, were left in private dwellings. It will be found on calculation that, on an average of these years, of every 100 intimations, 92·7 were sent to asylums, and 7·3 were left at home. The almost invariable cause of removal to asylums being dispensed with is congenital idiocy, or insanity of long standing. But it does not follow that all the cases sent to asylums are deemed curable. On the contrary, many of them are already in a hopeless state, and may have been so for years before becoming chargeable as paupers.

Of cases intimated as paupers, some, it should be stated, are already in asylums at the date of their intimation. The number of this class amounted in 1872 to 32. It will be noticed that the proportion of patients sent to asylums stands, especially in the later years, in a tolerably fixed relation to the numbers left at home:—

* In comparing the results of this Table with those of the Table on p. iv. it must be kept in view that the numbers here recorded as sent to Asylums in any given year are all derived from the cases intimated during that year, and do not include any cases intimated in previous years and disposed of in private dwellings, whose removal to asylums has become necessary. Another cause of divergence in the results of the two Tables arises from the intimations of each year including a certain number of patients *already in asylums*, who have lapsed into pauperism and are then intimated by Inspectors of Poor.

COUNTIES.	1865				1866				1867				1868				1869				1870				1871			
	Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.		Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen,	38	35	8	4	41	48	2	1	47	52	4	7	39	40	3	5	53	67	4	2	42	63	4	3	49	52	3	7
2. Argyll, .	14	13	5	6	13	10	5	9	16	16	2	2	17	12	2	4	16	20	2	3	16	18	3	...	17	11	1	2
3. Argy., .	25	20	2	26	16	5	8	32	33	6	10	28	38	5	4	27	34	37	2	2	34	37	2	1	28	36	2	...
4. Banff, .	9	9	3	4	7	10	1	2	10	7	2	4	7	4	4	1	5	13	...	...	11	11	...	2	9	9	2	...
5. Berwick,	...	7	1	...	3	4	2	...	3	2	1	2	2	5	...	1	8	9	...	...	4	4	...	...	3	5	...	1
6. Bute, .	...	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	6	4	...	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	4	...	...
7. Caithness,	...	6	5	1	4	5	2	...	3	5	...	5	1	3	...	3	8	3	1	2	9	4	...	5	...	...	...	2
8. Clackmannan,	...	1	4	...	8	3	...	...	1	4	...	1	...	3	...	1	3	2	...	...	6	3	...	...	3	...	...	...
9. Dumfries,	10	3	...	...	7	11	...	...	7	9	...	3	10	8	...	...	14	7	...	...	10	7	...	...	10	13	...	...
10. Dumfries,	17	14	1	3	16	18	2	2	14	14	1	1	17	16	...	...	12	10	...	...	12	23	...	1	7	...	...	...
11. Edinburgh,	49	76	1	5	76	86	3	3	74	105	4	4	92	106	5	...	92	122	2	1	82	111	...	3	77	102	...	...
12. Elgin, .	...	3	9	1	1	5	9	1	1	6	4	1	7	6	1	3	8	9	1	1	9	6	...	...	6	10	...	...
13. Fife, .	...	14	18	1	17	16	4	3	20	22	...	...	24	37	3	2	19	37	1	2	21	26	...	...	20	31	...	...
14. Forfar, .	...	33	57	2	2	41	50	1	5	35	62	9	2	44	54	1	2	48	61	3	2	37	46	...	...	4	8	...
15. Haddington,	...	7	7	2	1	7	5	1	2	9	9	2	8	9	2	2	9	9	1	1	5	11	...	...	4	4	...	...
16. Inverness,	...	13	16	2	5	13	7	5	2	9	9	2	19	18	3	5	16	11	3	2	11	17	...	...	14	13	...	...
17. Kincardine,	...	2	1	...	2	5	3	1	1	6	5	1	5	8	...	...	6	11	1	1	...	9	...	2	6	7	...	...
18. Kinross,	...	1	1	...	1	3	2	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Kirkcubright,	...	3	5	1	...	6	5	...	1	4	...	...	8	6	1	2	6	9	1	...	2	7	...	2	...	4	...	...
20. Lenark,	133	123	1	4	146	145	5	8	161	176	4	6	173	166	2	2	193	189	1	...	176	184	1	1	196	164	...	...
21. Linlithgow,	...	6	8	...	...	3	7	2	1	6	4	...	...	6	6	...	7	5	...	...	5	6	...	...	7	...	...	...
22. Nairn,	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	3	1	...	2	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
23. Orkney, .	...	...	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...
24. Peebles, .	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	1	2	1	1	2	3	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	7	...	...
25. Perth, .	...	11	23	3	...	24	24	...	14	23	4	5	19	27	3	3	20	33	3	4	16	28	...	...	16	35	...	...
26. Renfrew,	...	29	37	1	...	26	43	...	24	27	1	1	44	43	1	1	41	65	...	...	53	51	...	...	70	49	...	...
27. Ross, .	...	10	3	2	...	5	12	...	2	6	11	6	18	4	3	6	8	15	...	...	15	10	...	2	6	14	...	...
28. Roxburgh,	...	8	2	...	...	5	4	...	1	8	5	...	9	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	11	10	...	...	8	8	...	...
29. Selkirk, .	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	1	3	...	...	2	6	...	...	5	4	...	...
30. Shetland,	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Stirling, .	...	12	18	1	...	10	5	...	1	19	12	...	16	18	...	...	16	16	...	...	12	20	...	...	17	22	...	...
32. Sutherland,	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	1	...	4	1	...	...	3	1	...	...	2	2	...	...
33. Wigton,	...	5	8	1	2	4	...	...	...	7	1	...	3	7	1	2	3	4	...	...	3	6	...	...	5	5	...	...
TOTALS,	466	532	47	59	528	557	50	72	571	644	56	82	634	667	52	60	664	787	34	31	612	733	33	36	648	693	28	46
	1104				1207				1353				1413				1516				1414				1415			

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In the following Table the results of all the years from 1858 to 1871, both inclusive, are massed together, and show considerable discrepancies in the different counties. As a rule, the proportion of patients exempted from removal to asylums is much higher in poor and thinly-populated districts, such as Caithness, Inverness, Orkney, Ross, Shetland, and Sutherland, than in those which are wealthy and populous. In all Scotland the average number of exemptions hitherto has been 10·5 per cent. of the intimations. This is about double the ratio that is found in the more recent years, owing to the large number of intimations of chronic cases which followed the institution of the Board. In Lanarkshire the average ratio is 3·4 per cent., while in Caithness-shire it is 46·1 per cent.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1871.		Number of Pauper Patients Intimated during the Years 1858-71.				Total Intimations.		
			Sent to Asylums.		Left in Private Dwellings.				
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1. Aberdeen,	115,909	128,694	565	669	58	72	623	741	1364
2. Argyll,	36,926	38,753	189	170	47	72	236	242	478
3. Ayr,	98,198	102,611	338	394	48	74	386	468	854
4. Banff,	29,367	32,656	88	105	28	31	116	136	252
5. Berwick,	17,414	19,072	46	64	13	18	59	82	141
6. Bute,	7,623	9,354	31	40	3	10	34	50	84
7. Caithness,	18,937	21,055	64	48	34	62	98	110	208
8. Clackmannan, ..	11,555	12,192	27	45	3	17	30	62	92
9. Dumbarton, ...	28,857	30,000	119	113	6	16	125	129	254
10. Dumfries,	34,815	39,993	172	195	21	29	193	224	417
11. Edinburgh, ..	153,892	174,487	976	1292	34	46	1010	1338	2348
12. Elgin,	20,292	23,320	88	109	12	18	100	127	227
13. Fife,	75,127	85,608	258	340	46	45	304	385	689
14. Forfar,	106,324	131,243	504	681	31	40	535	721	1256
15. Haddington, ...	18,076	19,695	72	110	11	17	83	127	210
16. Inverness,	40,879	46,652	140	139	46	55	186	194	380
17. Kincardine, ...	16,784	17,846	66	94	8	17	74	111	185
18. Kinross,	3,390	3,808	12	14	3	2	15	16	31
19. Kirkcudbright, ..	19,497	22,362	84	90	16	18	100	108	208
20. Lanark,	377,874	387,465	2025	2035	57	84	2082	2119	4201
21. Linlithgow, ...	20,855	20,110	82	62	6	4	88	66	154
22. Nairn,	4,786	5,439	14	16	4	1	18	17	35
23. Orkney,	14,355	16,919	27	19	13	20	40	39	79
24. Peebles,	5,955	6,375	22	31	4	5	26	36	62
25. Perth,	60,663	67,105	247	357	56	60	303	417	720
26. Renfrew,	103,669	113,278	539	607	16	29	555	636	1191
27. Ross,	38,050	42,905	96	97	44	76	140	173	313
28. Roxburgh,	25,738	28,236	104	97	28	25	132	122	254
29. Selkirk,	6,731	7,274	23	27	5	1	28	28	56
30. Shetland,	13,103	18,505	22	22	15	31	37	53	90
31. Stirling,	48,215	50,003	183	204	18	21	201	225	426
32. Sutherland, ...	11,408	12,909	37	19	15	16	52	35	87
33. Wigtown,	17,879	20,951	63	66	19	36	82	102	184
Totals,	1,603,143	1,756,875	7,323	8,371	768	1,068	8,091	9,439	17,530

The following Table was constructed with the view of throw-

ing some light on the causes which modify the amount of pauper lunacy in the different counties of Scotland. It shows that in all Scotland, in the fourteen years 1858-71, 5·5 pauper lunatics were intimated for every 1000 of the population. This ratio is equivalent to 39·0 per annum for every 100,000 inhabitants. The counties in which the intimation of pauper lunacy reached or was above this average are those of Aberdeen, Argyll, Dumfries, Edinburgh, Forfar, Haddington, Lanark, Perth, and Renfrew. They include the chief towns and principal manufacturing districts; but, on the other hand, they also include Argyllshire and Perthshire, counties with a decreasing population, and, it may be supposed, a decreasing industry. The fact that pauper lunacy has a double origin, in pauperism and in lunacy, adds greatly to the difficulty of determining the conditions which lead to the intimation of pauper lunatics, and renders comparisons of their number in different counties without a full knowledge of all the concurrent circumstances of but little practical value; in one county pauperism may be the predominating element, and in another lunacy.

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It has further to be kept in view that insanity is not a simple disease like pneumonia or hepatitis, but that it is the indication of a disturbed or abnormal action of the brain which may have its origin in a hundred different conditions. Accordingly, the insanity of a large town represents a very different state of matters from the insanity of a rural district. The former comprises a larger proportion of those fatal forms which are the result of the manifold influences comprehended under the general term of fast living, and of which general paralysis is the type; and the latter a larger proportion of those forms which depend on imperfect development and imperfect training, but which are not incompatible with long life. Of these idiocy is the type. Comparative Statistics in which these differences are overlooked cannot fail to be utterly misleading.

It must be further taken into account that a considerable modification in the number of lunatics intimated to us will be effected by the varying circumstances of the districts to which they belong. For instance, from the greater difficulty of finding suitable accommodation for patients in private dwellings in towns than in the country, a higher proportion will always come under our cognisance in urban than in rural localities. But there is still another element, external to the patients themselves, which is calculated to react upon their number, and that is the particular light in which the examining medical man regards lunacy. The proceedings in our Courts of Law, both in civil and criminal trials, afford striking examples of the diversity of opinion which exists in this respect.

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COUNTIES.	Average Popu- lation during the Years 1861-71. (Mean of the two Censuses.)	Proportion of Pauper Lunatics Intimated during the Years 1858-71, for every 1000 of average Population.	Proportion of preceding Intimations.	
			Sent to Asylums.	Left in Private Dwellings.
	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes.	Both Sexes.
1. Aberdeen, . .	233,083	5.9	5.3	0.6
2. Argyll, . . .	77,701	6.1	4.6	1.5
3. Ayr,	199,890	4.3	3.7	0.6
4. Banff, . . .	60,619	4.2	3.2	1.0
5. Berwick, . .	36,549	3.8	3.0	0.8
6. Bute,	16,654	5.0	4.3	0.8
7. Caithness, .	40,551	5.1	2.8	2.4
8. Clackmannan, .	22,598	4.1	3.2	0.9
9. Dumbarton, .	55,445	4.6	4.2	0.4
10. Dumfries, . .	75,343	5.5	4.9	0.7
11. Edinburgh, .	301,188	7.8	7.5	0.3
12. Elgin, . . .	43,467	5.2	4.5	0.7
13. Fife,	157,752	4.4	3.8	0.6
14. Forfar, . . .	220,996	5.7	5.4	0.3
15. Haddington, .	37,702	5.6	4.8	0.7
16. Inverness, . .	87,896	4.3	3.2	1.1
17. Kincardine, .	34,548	5.3	4.6	0.7
18. Kinross, . .	7,587	4.1	3.4	0.7
19. Kirkcudbright, .	42,177	4.9	4.1	0.8
20. Lanark, . . .	698,452	6.0	5.8	0.2
21. Linlithgow, .	39,805	3.9	3.6	0.3
22. Nairn, . . .	10,145	3.4	2.9	0.5
23. Orkney, . . .	31,834	2.5	1.4	1.0
24. Peebles, . . .	11,869	5.2	4.5	0.8
25. Perth, . . .	130,634	5.5	4.6	0.9
26. Renfrew, . .	197,254	6.0	5.8	0.2
27. Ross,	81,180	3.9	2.4	1.5
28. Roxburgh, . .	54,046	4.7	3.7	1.0
29. Selkirk, . . .	12,217	4.6	4.1	0.5
30. Shetland, . .	31,639	2.8	1.4	1.4
31. Stirling, . . .	95,072	4.5	4.1	0.4
32. Sutherland, .	24,781	3.5	2.3	1.2
33. Wigtown, . .	40,462	4.5	3.2	1.3
SCOTLAND, . .	3,211,156	5.5	4.9	0.6

The number of Sheriffs' orders granted for the admission of patients into asylums in the seven years, 1866-1872, were:—

	Private.	Pauper.		Private.	Pauper.
In 1866,	430	1142	In 1870,	441	1291
„ 1867,	422	1260	„ 1871,	490	1316
„ 1868,	401	1261	„ 1872,	397	1432
„ 1869,	453	1394			

The falling off in 1872 in the number of orders for private patients is very striking. It is general throughout the country, but whether its explanation is to be sought in the smaller production of insanity among the independent classes, in a greater avidity to have recourse to parochial assistance, or in other causes, must be determined by future experience.

The following Table shows the orders granted by the Sheriffs of the different counties in 1872, and the nature of the houses for which they were granted:—

County of Sheriff granting Order.	Number of Sheriffs' Orders granted in 1872 for								TOTAL.	
	Royal and District Asylums.		Private Asylums.		Parochial Asylums.		Private Dwellings.			
	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.	Private.	Pauper.
1. Aberdeen, ...	36	91	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	91
2. Argyll,	1	38	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	38
3. Arr.,	16	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	52
4. Banff,	7	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	17
5. Berwick,	1	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	7
6. Bute,	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	2
7. Caithness, ...	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	10
8. Clackmannan, ...	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	8
9. Dumbarton, ...	2	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	5	12
10. Dumfries,	30	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	45
11. Edinburgh, ...	47	177	45	15	...	...	...	...	92	192
12. Elgin,	2	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	12
13. Fife,	18	61	1	...	...	...	...	...	19	61
14. Forfar,	36	117	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	117
15. Haddington, ...	2	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	9
16. Inverness, ...	1	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	51
17. Kincardine, ...	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	7
18. Kinross, .....	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
19. Kirkcudbright, ...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	9
20. Lanark,	43	303	45	...	...	89	...	...	88	392
21. Linlithgow, ...	1	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	12
22. Nairn, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Orkney, .....	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
24. Peebles,	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
25. Perth,	13	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	40
26. Renfrew,	9	10	3	1	...	127	...	...	12	138
27. Ross, .....	...	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
28. Roxburgh, ...	8	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	28
29. Selkirk,	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
30. Shetland,	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	4
31. Stirling,	2	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	48
32. Sutherland, ...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
33. Wigtown, ...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4
Totals	297	1200	100	16	...	216	...	...	397	1432

As the Board is now empowered to transfer patients from one asylum to another without the authority of the Sheriff, the orders in the preceding Table refer, with 23 exceptions* to patients removed from their homes to asylums. But the number of orders granted by the Sheriff of any particular county affords no criterion of the amount of lunacy occurring in such county. For example, of the 30 private patients for whom the Sheriff of Dumfries granted his order, a comparatively small proportion belonged to that county. Many were brought from England or distant parts of Scotland. It is clear, however, that the number of orders must in a certain degree be regulated by the extent of the accommodation, unless, indeed, the demand for admission is to be met by overcrowding, or by constant extension of the buildings.

The following Table shows the relation of male to female pauperism, and of male to female pauper lunacy, in the different counties of Scotland, at 1st January 1872:—

* *Vide* p. xxvii.

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COUNTIES.	Population of Counties in 1871.			Registered Paupers on 14th May 1871.			Pauper Lunatics on 1st January 1872.			Proportion of female paupers to every 100 male pauper lunatics.	Proportion of female paupers to every 100 male pauper lunatics.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
1. Aberdeen,	115,909	128,694	244,603	1,606	4,470	6,076	232	277	509	111.0	119.4
2. Argyll,	36,926	38,753	75,679	796	2,004	2,800	119	137	256	104.9	115.1
3. Ayr,	98,198	102,611	200,809	1,453	3,613	5,066	128	180	308	104.4	140.6
4. Banff,	29,367	32,656	62,023	535	1,405	1,940	61	82	143	107.7	134.4
5. Berwick,	17,414	19,072	36,486	317	805	1,122	28	36	64	109.5	128.6
6. Bute,	7,623	9,354	16,977	129	349	478	14	26	40	122.7	185.7
7. Caithness,	18,937	21,055	39,992	351	1,088	1,439	43	53	96	111.2	123.3
8. Clackmannan,	11,555	12,192	23,747	137	351	488	16	27	43	103.6	168.7
9. Dumbarton,	28,857	30,000	58,857	329	861	1,190	51	43	94	103.9	84.3
10. Dunfermline,	34,815	39,993	74,808	550	1,470	2,020	87	79	166	114.9	267.3
11. Edinburgh,	183,892	174,487	358,379	1,820	4,488	6,308	294	414	708	113.3	246.6
12. Elgin,	20,292	23,320	43,612	333	1,011	1,344	42	56	98	114.9	303.6
13. Fife,	75,127	85,608	160,735	1,024	2,338	3,362	137	145	282	115.3	228.3
14. Forfar,	106,324	131,243	237,567	1,390	2,948	4,338	251	290	541	123.4	212.1
15. Haddington,	18,076	19,695	37,771	276	775	1,051	37	49	86	108.9	280.8
16. Inverness,	40,879	46,652	87,531	781	2,383	3,164	119	110	229	114.1	305.1
17. Kincaidine,	16,784	17,846	34,630	257	719	976	57	44	81	106.3	279.8
18. Kinross,	3,390	3,808	7,198	41	99	140	13	12	25	112.3	241.5
19. Kirkcudbright,	19,497	22,362	41,859	375	955	1,330	49	52	101	114.6	254.7
20. Lanark,	377,874	387,465	765,339	3,953	10,121	14,074	506	530	1,036	102.5	256.0
21. Linlithgow,	20,855	20,110	40,965	249	645	894	29	24	53	96.4	259.0
22. Nairn,	4,786	5,439	10,225	76	172	248	10	13	20	113.6	226.3
23. Orkney,	14,355	16,919	31,274	202	587	789	22	25	47	117.8	290.6
24. Peebles,	5,955	6,375	12,330	72	190	262	9	26	35	107.0	263.9
25. Perth,	60,663	67,105	127,768	968	2,438	3,406	173	221	394	110.6	251.9
26. Renfrew,	103,669	113,278	216,947	1,053	2,760	3,813	103	134	237	109.2	262.1
27. Ross and Cromarty,	38,050	42,905	80,955	729	2,291	3,020	96	105	201	112.7	314.3
28. Roxburgh,	25,738	28,236	53,974	288	729	1,017	51	50	101	109.7	253.1
29. Selkirk,	6,731	7,274	14,005	49	107	156	9	12	21	108.0	218.4
30. Shetland,	13,103	18,505	31,608	191	834	1,025	24	27	51	141.2	436.6
31. Stirling,	48,215	50,003	98,218	545	1,477	2,022	65	91	156	103.6	271.0
32. Sutherland,	11,408	12,909	24,317	153	638	791	30	16	46	113.1	417.0
33. Wigton,	17,879	20,951	38,830	484	1,126	1,610	57	43	100	117.2	232.6
Totals and general Proportions,	1,603,143	1,756,875	3,360,018	21,512	56,247	77,759	2,942	3,426	6,368	109.6	261.5

The subjoined Table shows the relation of male to female pauperism, and of male to female pauper lunacy in all Scotland in the ten years 1863-1872. Statistics of Insanity.

AT 1st JANUARY	Proportion of Female Paupers to every 100 Male Paupers.	Proportion of Female Pauper Lunatics to every 100 Male Pauper Lunatics.
1863,	288·8	118·6
1864,	279·3	117·7
1865,	283·3	117·7
1866,	281·4	117·3
1867,	281·1	116·5
1868,	277·3	116·6
1869,	270·3	115·6
1870,	260·5	116·6
1871,	262·4	116·2
1872,	261·5	116·5

These figures show a slight tendency towards an equalization of male and female pauperism, but that the proportion of male to female pauper lunacy is nearly stationary.

We have already pointed out that, in the proportion of pauper lunatics to the population, great discrepancies occur in different counties, which must be dependent on differences in the bodily and mental constitution, or social position of the inhabitants. It has been shown by the Table on p. xviii. that in the counties containing the highest proportions of urban population, the intimations of pauper lunatics are generally highest. Along with this higher proportion of intimations is usually associated a more active movement among the patients in the asylums; that is, the admissions, discharges, and deaths are comparatively more numerous.

The following Table shows the numerical relations between pauperism and the population, and between pauperism and pauper lunacy; and it will be noticed that while the proportion of pauper lunatics to the population has undergone but little change in the period embraced in the Table, the proportion of pauper lunatics to paupers has considerably increased. In the years 1863-1870 the proportion of pauper lunatics must be somewhat overstated, from the calculations for these years being founded on the census of 1861, and no allowance being made for the increase of population. The calculations for 1871 and 1872 rest on the results

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of the new census, and the correction thus made reduces the proportion from 202 per 100,000 of population in 1870 to 190 in 1872. The calculations as to the proportion of pauper lunatics to paupers rest on data which are ascertained from year to year:—

AT 1st JANUARY	PROPORTION PER 100,000.		
	Of Registered Paupers to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics to Paupers.
1860,	2717	180	6657
1861 (Year of Census),	2525	171	6800
1862,	2561	172	6743
1863,	2570	172	6710
1864,	2570	173	6755
1865,	2569	175	6841
1866,	2543	179	7047
1867,	2489	182	7338
1868,	2506	187	7486
1869,	2613	195	7489
1870,	2623	202	7714
1871 (Year of Census),	2361	187	7928
1872,	2314	190	8189

This Table shows a decrease in pauperism, but the proportion of paupers receiving poor law relief on account of lunacy has risen from 6657 per 100,000 in 1860 to 8189 in 1872.

In Appendix D. will be found five Tables which show the changes in the population of Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses, during the ten years 1863-1872; and the proportion per cent. of admissions, recoveries, and deaths, in each class of such establishments, in each of these years. The rates of recovery and mortality as shown by these Tables are:—

	Average of 10 years.				1872.			
	Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on average number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on average number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
In Public Asylums, .	34.9	38.8	8.8	7.9	39.0	46.2	9.3	7.9
" Private " . . .	28.3	32.1	9.7	8.1	27.9	39.7	9.4	8.3
" Parochial " . .	47.8	47.2	11.2	9.0	48.2	53.5	13.4	7.0
" Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . .	7.1	7.3	8.7	7.4	4.3	5.4	5.3	5.4

The average rate of recovery thus appears to be highest in parochial asylums; but we have on former occasions pointed out

that the patients received into these asylums comprise a greater proportion of ephemeral forms of insanity than those received into public and private asylums. The mortality of 1872, as well as the mortality on the ten years' average, is also highest in parochial asylums. Statistics
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With the view of determining what difference, if any, there is in the rate of mortality of private and pauper patients, we have analysed the returns of those asylums which receive both classes, for the fifteen years 1858-1872. The following are the results:—

INSTITUTIONS.	Average Mortality on Numbers resident in the Fifteen Years 1858-1872.			
	Private.		Pauper.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Aberdeen Royal Asylum . .	6·2	6·0	7·2	4·7
Dumfries "	6·9	5·8	6·4	7·3
Dundee "	6·6	4·8	7·9	4·8
Edinburgh "	11·5	7·1	12·3	8·4
Glasgow "	8·7	7·0	10·6	13·0
Montrose "	9·9	7·9	9·5	9·2
Perth* "	5·4	5·6	7·9	4·9
AVERAGE,	8·2	6·5	9·6	8·4

The general result is 1·4 per cent. in favour of the private males, and 1·9 per cent. in favour of the private females. But the comparison shows much greater differences when it is restricted to individual asylums. The mortality of both classes, and of both males and females, is highest in the asylums of Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Montrose. In the asylums of Dumfries and Glasgow, the unusual phenomenon presents itself of the mortality of the female pauper lunatics exceeding that of the male pauper lunatics. The causes of this departure from ordinary results were considered in our last report.

From the statistical returns of English and Scotch Asylums, it appears that the mortality in the former is on an average considerably higher than in the latter. In our Tenth Report we showed that the average percentage of mortality, on the average numbers resident, in the five years, 1862-66, was in Scotch asylums, 8·84 for males, 7·69 for females, or 8·24 for both sexes; and in English Asylums, 12·51 for males, 8·50 for females, or 10·39 for both sexes. Again, for the 12 years, 1859-1870, the average rate of mortality in the English County and Borough Asylums was 10·85 per cent. for both sexes, on the average numbers resident, while in the Public Asylums of Scotland the corresponding rate for the ten years, 1861-1870, was

* The mortality of pauper patients in the Perth Royal Asylum is on an average of six years only. The Institution now receives only private cases.

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8.33. These figures show that the mortality in English asylums is about a fifth higher than in Scotch asylums. In the comparison which we have already instituted between the results presented by the Glasgow and Dundee Asylums, we have shown that it is extremely difficult to draw sound conclusions from mere figures without a full knowledge of the circumstances in which the asylums individually are placed. It has to be kept in mind that an asylum fulfils the double purpose of an hospital and a boarding house, and that the statistical results of each will be different according as the one or the other function predominates. At first sight, it appears natural to expect that the mortality should stand in a tolerably precise relation to the admissions; and this would undoubtedly be the case, if the admissions stood in the same relation to the numbers resident, and if the patients admitted were labouring under identical forms of insanity, and were in equally good states of bodily health. But these conditions of fair comparison are almost never present. This fact is seen when we compare the mortality of the County and Borough Asylums of England and of the Public Asylums of Scotland with the admissions, and the admissions with the numbers resident. This is done in the following Table:—

YEARS.	ENGLISH COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.		SCOTCH PUBLIC ASYLUMS.	
	Percentage of Admissions on Numbers resident.	Percentage of Deaths on Admissions.	Percentage of Admissions on Numbers resident.	Percentage of Deaths on Admissions.
1859-1863, .	33.08	32.61	35.16	23.71
1864-1868, .	30.01	36.05	38.13	20.94
1869-1871, .	31.01	35.13	36.81	24.10

We see, then, that the ratio of admissions, in comparison to the numbers resident, is lower in England than in Scotland, and we infer from this fact that the hospital department is comparatively smaller in English than in Scotch asylums. Consequently, we might expect that the mortality should be lower in the former establishments than in the latter. But reference to the Table will show that this is not the case. We there see that the percentage of deaths, when calculated on the admissions, is about a third higher in England than in Scotland. But the results presented by the foregoing Table are vitiated by the inclusion of transfers. The following are the results obtained in the three years, 1869-1871, when transfers are excluded. We have been obliged to limit this comparison to these years as the English Report does not afford the requisite information to enable us to extend it to a longer period.

YEARS.	ENGLISH COUNTY AND BOROUGH ASYLUMS.		SCOTCH PUBLIC ASYLUMS.	
	Percentage of Admissions on Numbers resident.	Percentage of Deaths on Admissions.	Percentage of Admissions on Numbers resident.	Percentage of Deaths on Admissions.
1869-1871, .	27.65	39.39	31.55	28.11

Now, in this Table we find that the difference between the percentages of admissions is decidedly less than in the previous Table. This arises from the transfers being more numerous in Scotland than in England, and hence the proportion of new admissions in the former country is in a corresponding ratio less. The number of patients discharged unrecovered from all English Establishments was in

1869, 2304,	of which were transfers,	577	} leaving of pure	{ 1727.		
1870, 2853,	"	1221			} discharges	{ 1632.
1871, 4270,	"	1815					} unrecovered,	{ 2455.*

The numbers discharged not recovered from Scotch asylums amounted in the same years to 318, 290, and 377, and it thus appears, contrary to what might have been expected, that the proportion of unrecovered discharges is higher in England than in Scotland. But in what manner exactly this result is attained, the data before us are insufficient to show; and from its being contrary to what we think there was reason to expect, we cannot help entertaining a doubt that there is some fallacy in the figures from which the conclusions are drawn.

It appears, however, that in whatever way the mortality is calculated, it is higher in English than in Scotch asylums; and this must arise, either from a higher ratio of mortality among the boarding house section of the inmates of the English asylums, or from a worse physical condition of the patients on admission. We have not the means of forming any precise estimate of the proportion which the hospital department bears to the boarding house department in English asylums, but we are inclined to think it must be considerably higher than in the Scotch asylums. Or, it may be that in Scotland the mortality is to a not inconsiderable extent kept down by the removal of patients already in a dying condition. These various considerations will sufficiently show how extremely difficult, if not altogether impossible, it must be to draw sound conclusions from statistical details which leave out of sight those ever changing elements on which the results so much depend.

* We think it probable that the preponderance of unrecovered discharges in England arises from the removals of patients to workhouses being reckoned as unrecovered discharges. The Tables in the Reports of the English Commissioners in Lunacy do not deal with the movements of patients in workhouses. Our Statistics, on the contrary, take the same cognisance of lunatic wards of Poorhouses as of other establishments, and regard their inmates as asylum patients. The large proportion of unrecovered discharges in 1871 is probably to be ascribed to the opening of the Middlesex Asylums for incurable patients.

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The proportions of the hospital and boarding-house sections in the different Scotch asylums of their inmates do not on the whole vary much. We arrive at this conclusion by comparing the proportions of recent and old-standing cases existing in the different asylums. It is required by the 7th section of the Act 29 and 30 Vict. c. 51, that the superintendents of asylums shall annually certify to the necessity of the continued detention of all patients who have been more than three years under care; and in this way we are able to ascertain the numbers which have been detained for less, and those which have been detained more, than for three years in each asylum. In the following Table these proportions are given as they existed in the Royal Asylums at 1st January 1873. We have restricted the inquiry to these establishments, as they have been many years in operation, and as their statistics are thus more likely to be free from disturbing elements than those of asylums more recently erected.

ASYLUMS.	Population of Asylum.	Number under Three Years' Residence.	Number above Three Years' Residence.	Proportion per cent. below three Years' Residence.	Proportion per cent. above Three Years' Residence.
Aberdeen, . . .	432	152	280	35	65
Dumfries, . . .	445	125	320	28	72
Dundee, . . .	184	76	108	41	59
Edinburgh, . . .	774	303	471	39	61
Glasgow, . . .	598	419	179	70	30
Montrose, . . .	400	142	258	35	65
Perth, . . .	86	35	51	41	59

It will be observed that the Glasgow Asylum shows a much higher proportion of recent cases than any of the others. The influence of this fact upon its mortality has already been adverted to on p. vi.

It cannot be too frequently repeated, or too deeply impressed on the public mind, that the chief agent in the reduction of insanity must be sought for in the co-operation of the people themselves. Lunatic Asylums no doubt fulfil a most useful purpose in withdrawing the insane from the rest of the community, and placing them in circumstances favourable to recovery and to safe keeping; and the appointment of Commissioners in Lunacy affords to the public a guarantee that the power vested in asylum superintendents shall not be abused. But the necessity for this machinery has in a great measure arisen from the evils which flow from the defective education and training of the people. Every man, when properly qualified, must be regarded as his own best guardian; and until every man is fitted by appropriate education and training to discharge this duty towards himself, we may lay our account with an increase and an intensification of those manifold evils which degrade our intellectual, moral, and physical nature, and which, among other lamentable results, bring insanity in their train. The compulsory instruction of the people, which is, we trust, likely soon to be accomplished, cannot fail to prepare the way for a reform in the mode and

scope of education ; but we fear it is not yet seen that mere scholastic teaching, which does not include moral training, and a knowledge of the laws which regulate the bodily and mental health, is in reality no safeguard against either crime or insanity.

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The transfers of patients from asylums to asylums, in 1872, are shown in the following Table:—

Removed from	To Royal and District Asylums.				To Private Asylums.				To Parochial Asylums.		To Lunatic Wards in Poorhouses.		Total Transfer	
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Paupers.		Paupers.		Private.	Pauper.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Royal and District Asylums,.....	14	6	41	41	3	3	1	...	9	4	26	34	26	156
Private Asylums,	8	8	1	5	5	2	...	...	...	1	...	2	23	9
Parochial Asylums,	...	...	5	5	...	...	...	...	1	8	...	...	...	19
Lunatic Wards in Poorhouses,.....	...	...	5	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
TOTALS,	22	14	52	66	8	5	1	...	10	13	26	36	49	204

In 1871 the patients transferred were 54 private and 277 pauper. Of the total transfers in the foregoing Table, those of 48 private patients, and of 182 pauper patients, were made by authority of the Board; those of 1 private patient, and 22 pauper patients, by authority of the Sheriff. As patients are placed in lunatic wards of poorhouses on the sanction of the Board, the Sheriff's order is required should it become necessary to transfer them to asylums. It is almost solely in such cases that the Sheriff's order is now applied for.

The following Table shows the number of patients admitted into establishments, the number of those discharged recovered from establishments, and the number of those who died in establishments, in the different months of 1872:*

* The difficulty in procuring accurate returns from inspectors of poor prevents us from bringing down the General Statistics of Lunacy to a later date than the 1st January 1872; but the Tables of changes in Asylums, except No. VI. of Appendix D, are for the year 1872, that is, they refer to the period from 1st January 1872 to 1st January 1873.

The fact that our returns are obtained from two different sources, namely, from inspectors of poor and superintendents of Asylums, makes it almost impossible to bring the figures obtained from each into thorough accordance; but the divergence is rarely to such an extent as to affect their statistical value.

TABLE showing the Admissions, Recoveries, and Deaths in each month in 1872.

	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		TOTALS.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Admissions,	67	70	56	83	74	76	79	81	92	92	79	91	96	95	63	78	75	86	68	81	71	72	66	75	885	980
Recoveries,	19	40	33	30	21	45	20	48	29	39	33	35	50	55	25	32	34	40	44	47	25	35	47	50	380	496
Deaths,	30	20	30	24	24	25	30	21	16	14	18	20	21	18	17	21	15	15	21	22	18	21	30	270	244	

N.B.—The Admissions in this Table do not include Transfers.

We must not, however, accept the number of admissions in any particular period as an indication of the amount of lunacy therein occurring. Statistics
of Insanity.

The deaths in asylums follow the general law of mortality, and are most numerous in the colder months. But it is worthy of notice that while the mortality of both sexes is higher in winter than in summer, there is a difference in the tendency to death in the two sexes in the two seasons. Thus the results of 1872, as stated in the following Table, confirm those given in previous Reports, and show a higher comparative mortality among females in summer than in winter :—

SUMMER. May—October.		WINTER. November—April.	
Male Mortality.	Female Mortality.	Male Mortality.	Female Mortality.
108	110	162	134

The admissions, recoveries, and deaths, in each month of the eight years 1865-72, are shown by the following Table :—

MONTHS.	ADMISSIONS, EXCLUDING TRANSFERS.			RECOVERIES.			DEATHS.		
	Years 1865-1872.			Years 1865-1872.			Years 1865-1872.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
January, . . .	521	508	1029	175	215	390	202	186	388
February, . . .	471	555	1026	174	221	395	181	178	359
March, . . .	542	637	1179	231	281	512	191	160	351
April, . . .	589	642	1231	222	191	413	169	145	314
May, . . .	596	668	1264	219	280	499	175	149	324
June, . . .	605	662	1267	244	256	500	135	157	292
July, . . .	622	663	1285	291	330	621	146	172	318
August, . . .	526	646	1172	247	291	538	124	161	285
September, . . .	548	600	1148	238	307	545	123	148	271
October, . . .	523	594	1117	266	278	544	131	152	283
November, . . .	474	538	1012	172	263	435	170	162	332
December, . . .	515	599	1114	253	326	579	191	165	356
TOTALS,	6532	7312	13844	2732	3239	5971	1938	1935	3873

The general results shown by this Table are a preponderance of admissions and recoveries in April, May, June, July, and August, and a preponderance of deaths in November, December, January, February, March, April, and May. Of every 100 deaths which took place among the general population of Scotland in 1861, 54·82 occurred in winter (November–April), and 45·18 in summer (May–October.) Of every 100 deaths which took place in asylums in the eight years 1865-1872, 54·2 took place in winter, and 45·8 in summer.

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The proportion of the female recoveries is at all seasons considerably more favourable than that of the male recoveries.

The comparative mortality of males and females follows the rule to which we have already alluded in speaking of the results of 1872. The number of deaths of both sexes is greatest in winter; but the tendency to death is in summer greater among females than males. This is shown by the following Table:—

SUMMER. May—October.		WINTER. November—April.	
Male Mortality.	Female Mortality.	Male Mortality.	Female Mortality.
834	939	1104	996

We have not the means of ascertaining whether the difference which this Table shows to exist between the male and female mortality in asylums in summer and in winter extends to the general population. The question, however, is one of hygienic importance, and on this account its elucidation is desirable.

In a series of Tables, of which the following is the fourth, we continue to trace the history of the patients who were admitted into asylums in Scotland in 1868, if not for the first time, at all events for the first time since 1st January 1858, when our Registers were instituted.

YEAR.	New Cases Admitted.	Progressive History of Patients first Admitted into Asylums in 1868.							
		Re-admitted during Year.				Removed Recovered.	Removed Unrecovered.	Died.	Remaining at 31st December of each year.
		Once.	Twice.	Thrice.	Total Number of Re-admis- sions.				
1868	1,319	38	...	...	38	305	97	107	848
1869	...	73	5	...	83	209	70	94	558
1870	...	40	...	...	40	51	23	60	464
1871	...	36	3	...	42	38	25	48	395
1872	...	35	2	...	39	26	13	28	367

The most remarkable feature of this Table is the slow decrease in the number of patients after the first two or three years.

The following Table shows the changes which occurred during the year 1871, in the numbers and distribution of Pauper Lunatics registered as Single Patients:—

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Number of Single Pauper Lunatics on 1st January 1871.	New Cases regis- tered during year.		Total on Register during year.	Withdrawn from Register during year by				Total Removals from Register.
	Intimated by Inspectors.	Removed from Asylums.		Removal to Asylums.	Death.	Recovery.	Removal from Poor-roll.	
1,463	74	95	1,632	38	67	22	13	140

POSITION OF DISTRICTS.

Position of
Districts.
—

The following Table shows the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to each district placed in establishments and provided for in private dwellings at 1st January 1858, and at 1st January of each of the ten years 1863-1872:—

Position of
Districts.

NAMES OF DISTRICTS.		NUMBER OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																On 1st January 1872.			
		On 1st January 1858.		On 1st January 1863.		On 1st January 1864.		On 1st January 1865.		On 1st January 1866.		On 1st January 1867.		On 1st January 1868.		On 1st January 1869.		On 1st January 1870.		On 1st January 1871.	
		In Establish-ments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establish-ments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establish-ments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establish-ments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establish-ments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establish-ments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establish-ments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establish-ments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establish-ments.	In Private Dwellings.	In Establish-ments.	In Private Dwellings.
1	Aberdeen, ...	209	109	304	110	303	104	301	110	315	109	312	106	334	109	345	114	382	106	382	114
2	Argyll, ...	64	115	90	117	100	115	117	111	122	117	129	115	139	108	144	103	148	103	180	117
3	Ayr, ...	91	121	142	109	140	97	150	89	159	82	164	87	185	93	192	92	200	94	228	87
4	Banff, ...	23	57	50	41	47	43	45	42	45	45	66	44	72	50	77	50	86	47	95	48
5	Bute, ...	10	21	17	17	20	14	19	14	19	16	17	16	18	17	17	17	25	15	*	...
6	Cathness, ...	17	55	40	64	39	62	39	58	35	61	27	58	35	55	39	51	45	51	46	52
7	Dumfries, ...	130	128	197	120	203	112	212	118	224	119	223	123	234	117	255	112	258	119	253	119
8	Edinburgh, ...	525	92	564	80	549	91	563	86	562	78	589	82	609	80	615	81	645	79	+523	47
9	Elgin, ...	34	36	51	32	58	31	54	35	58	33	54	34	56	33	63	33	69	32	68	28
10	Fife, ...	180	79	192	75	194	72	203	65	203	64	208	68	220	69	239	72	244	70	247	69
11	Forfar, ...	296	59	350	65	358	60	373	67	385	62	390	58	402	58	420	62	453	63	465	58
12	Glasgow, ...	554	109	637	99	658	117	680	113	729	97	755	106	783	107	842	109	884	103	893	106
13	Haddington, ...	51	32	61	35	56	32	55	31	55	30	60	29	64	27	74	26	73	26	75	22
14	Inverness, ...	134	312	180	281	181	272	194	252	220	240	234	234	246	226	276	227	279	216	287	205
15	Kincardine, ...	46	29	52	24	60	24	58	29	56	25	56	25	55	27	62	20	63	19	63	18
16	Midlothian and Peebles,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17	Orkney, ...	17	39	25	38	22	33	22	32	22	32	21	32	21	31	24	28	23	26	20	29
18	Perth, ...	175	155	215	138	226	131	217	136	219	134	224	125	222	129	246	128	255	129	250	129
19	Renfrew, ...	153	28	148	29	159	27	156	28	164	25	176	24	176	24	171	19	191	25	187	33
20	Roxburgh, ...	76	98	80	88	88	91	92	86	86	87	88	83	100	72	108	71	116	64	120	61
21	Shetland, ...	18	24	19	30	20	31	20	28	21	33	18	28	18	26	24	28	22	25	16	24
22	Stirling, ...	150	86	190	87	202	78	208	79	214	79	235	71	235	63	261	57	267	57	285	65
TOTALS,		2953	1784	3604	1679	3683	1637	3783	1609	3922	1568	4046	1548	4224	1521	4494	1500	4728	1469	4823	1463

The most striking feature of this table is the large increase of the patients placed in establishments. Indeed, this increase is in some districts so great, that the numbers returned in 1872 are considerably more than double those of 1858. This is the case, for instance, in the districts of Argyll, Banff, Caithness, and Inverness.

The decrease in private dwellings, however, is very far from being commensurate with this increase. Thus, while in all Scotland the increase of pauper lunatics in establishments has amounted to 1923, the decrease of those in private dwellings is only 292. This decrease has taken place in all the districts, with the exception of those of Aberdeen, in which there is an increase of 6, and Renfrew, in which there is an increase of 7. But as a rule the decrease is small, except in the Inverness district, where it amounts to 103, or about a third of the whole.

The influence which the provision of district accommodation has exercised on the disposal of pauper lunatics, within or beyond the district in which their parish of settlement is situated, is shown by the following Table:—

Placed in	At 1st January 1859.		At 1st January 1872.	
	Within the District.	Beyond the District.	Within the District.	Beyond the District.
Royal and District Asylums, .	1181	506	3191	415
Private Asylums,	180	441	88	6
Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, .	723	72	1161	15
TOTALS,	2084	1019	4440	436

It thus appears that there were, at 1st January 1872, only 436 patients placed in establishments beyond their respective districts, and included in this number are 124 belonging to the Roxburgh district, who occupied temporary accommodation in Musselburgh, previous to the opening of the District Asylum at Melrose.

Of the number of private lunatics belonging to the different counties, we have not the means of forming a correct estimate, but the following Table shows the number of orders granted for such patients in 1858, and in each of the ten years 1863-1872, by the Sheriffs of the different counties. It must be borne in mind, however, that the Sheriffs of those counties in which asylums are situated frequently grant orders for patients brought from other counties; and on this account the amount of lunacy occurring in any particular county cannot by any means be safely deduced from the number of orders granted by its Sheriff.

Position of
Districts.

COUNTIES.	1858.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.
1. Aberdeen, .	38	38	29	25	45	46	41	49	45	52	36
2. Argyll, .	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	10	2
3. Ayr, .	7	4	5	6	4	8	4	5	22	20	16
4. Banff, .	1	3	4	3	5	6	13	8	4	6	7
5. Berwick, .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	2
6. Bute, .	1	1	1	2	1	3	2	2	...	4	6
7. Caithness, .	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	2	4
8. Clackmannan, .	3	1	2	3	2	2	2	...	3	2	2
9. Dumbarton, .	4	...	2	4	3	3	3	5	3	5	5
10. Dumfries, .	41	26	45	38	46	44	32	37	30	50	30
11. Edinburgh, .	97	92	84	108	122	99	105	112	118	111	92
12. Elgin, .	1	4	2	4	4	6	1	...	...	2	2
13. Fife, .	18	11	5	10	6	2	8	10	11	18	19
14. Forfar, .	35	32	27	28	35	38	32	37	38	27	36
15. Haddington, .	5	1	1	1	5	...	3	5	1	1	2
16. Inverness, .	2	4	3	3	1	4	1	2	1	3	1
17. Kincardine, .	1	...	1	...	2	...	3	4	...	2	4
18. Kinross, .	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	1
19. Kirkcudbright, .	2	2	4	...	...	2	4	1	5	5	1
20. Lanark, .	147	102	94	107	90	105	91	117	106	108	88
21. Linlithgow, .	...	2	2	1	3	1	1	3	...	4	1
22. Nairn, .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23. Orkney, .	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...
24. Peebles, .	1	2	...	3	...	...	1	4	2	3	1
25. Perth, .	30	25	20	30	32	35	25	29	17	25	13
26. Renfrew, .	8	4	3	11	6	6	11	5	15	16	12
27. Ross, .	1	1	1	...	3	...	1	1	1	1	...
28. Roxburgh, .	1	2	4	5	3	2	4	4	6	2	8
29. Selkirk, .	...	2	2	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	1
30. Shetland, .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
31. Stirling, .	7	6	1	2	7	4	7	6	5	4	2
32. Sutherland, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...
33. Wigtown, .	1	2	3	2	3	3	2	3	5	4	1
TOTALS,	455	371	347	398	430	422	401	454	441	490	397

The average annual number of orders for private patients granted in each of the three periods 1864-66, 1867-69, and 1870-72, was 391, 425, and 442. Of these numbers, five-sixths were granted by the Sheriffs of those counties in which the Royal Asylums are situated. This is shown by the following Table:—

BY WHOM GRANTED.	Average annual No. of Orders for private Patients granted in the Triennial period.		
	1864-66.	1867-69.	1870-72.
Sheriff of Aberdeen, . . .	33	45	44
„ Dumfries, . . .	43	38	37
„ Edinburgh, . . .	105	105	107
„ Forfar, . . .	30	36	34
„ Lanark, . . .	97	104	101
„ Perth, . . .	27	30	18
	335	358	341

These figures illustrate the influence of the extent of accommodation existing in each county, in determining the Sheriff for whose order application shall be made. But to a certain extent the comparative proportions of private and pauper patients must depend upon the social condition of the population. This is higher (*vide* Table, p. x.) in Midlothian than in Lanarkshire, and on this account we should expect a higher proportion of private patients in the former county than in the latter. It is, however, remarkable how very slightly the number of orders, granted both by individual Sheriffs and by their united body, varies during the triennial periods which are here dealt with.

As regards the position of the individual districts, we have no change to report in those of Ayr, Banff, Caithness, Dumfries, Fife, Forfar, Haddington, Inverness, Kincardine, Orkney, Perth, Shetland, and Stirling. The measures taken for the accommodation of their pauper lunatics are at present adequate.

The position of the remaining districts as regards accommodation is as follows:—

The new wards of the Aberdeen Asylum are now in operation, but it is probable that the accommodation which they afford will soon be overtaken by the wants of the district. There is, however, a proposal to add to the accommodation of the lunatic wards of the Aberdeen Poorhouse, the adoption of which would postpone for a short time the necessity for the further extension of the Asylum.

The proposal alluded to in our last Report, of taking on lease a considerable farm for the useful and profitable occupation of the inmates of the District Asylum of Argyll and Bute, has now been carried out; and we anticipate from the adoption of this step not only great advantages to the patients and the ratepayers of the district, but also great benefit to the country generally from the example which has thus been set.

The Royal Asylum at Morningside is again becoming so overcrowded that a further extension of the establishment, or a reduction of the accommodation reserved for private patients, will soon become necessary to enable it to meet the wants of the district. The Parochial Board of Edinburgh still maintain about 40 patients in the house formerly occupied as a Roman Catholic School at Maryfield, in the suburbs of the city; but the accommodation thus provided is not regarded as appropriate, and it is accordingly in contemplation to remove them to the new Poorhouse at Craiglockhart, certain wards of which will be set apart for the purpose. It has been intimated to us that application will soon be made for our license to this arrangement; but unless the Parochial Board of the City Parish, either alone or in conjunction with St. Cuthbert's, should determine on the erection of a Parochial Asylum, we foresee that considerable difficulty will soon be experienced in providing adequately for the accommodation of the pauper lunatics of Edinburgh and Leith. The relief which will be afforded by the opening of the new asylum of the Landward District of Midlothian will be but small and temporary.

Position of Districts. The works of the new asylum for the Landward District of Midlothian and Peebles, near Roslin, are progressing steadily. Whenever this house is opened, every district in Scotland will be provided with public accommodation for its pauper lunatics, and private asylums will be dependent on private patients alone.

Landward District of Midlothian and Peebles. The parochial asylum which has been provided in connection with the recently erected Poorhouse of the parish of Govan has now been taken into occupation, and will to a certain extent afford relief to the overcrowding of Gartnavel. But effectual and permanent relief cannot be looked for until the new asylum at present being constructed by the Barony Parish near the Lenzie Junction Station of the Edinburgh and Glasgow Railway, has been completed. In the meantime, the pressure for accommodation is so great, that it has been found expedient to send a considerable number of the Barony patients to the Argyll and Bute District Asylum at Lochgilphead, and to the private asylum of Bothwell.

District of Renfrew. The Parochial Board of Paisley have recently purchased a site for a new parochial asylum in the immediate neighbourhood of the town, and are taking active steps for the erection of the buildings. Appropriate accommodation for the whole of the pauper lunatics of Renfrewshire will thus soon be provided in parochial asylums. The asylum of the Abbey Parish will provide for the wants of eight parishes—viz., itself, Cathcart, Eaglesham, Eastwood, Houston, Lochwinnoch, Mearns, and Nielston; that of the Burgh Parish for those of six parishes—viz., itself, Erskine, Inchinnan, Kilbarchan, Kilmalcolm, and Renfrew; and that of Greenock for those of three parishes—viz., itself, Port Glasgow, and Innerkip.

District of Roxburgh. The Asylum for the District formed of the counties of Berwick, Roxburgh, and Selkirk, is now in operation, and affords ample accommodation for the pauper lunatics of the district, as well as for private patients at moderate rates of board.

EXPENDITURE FOR PAUPER LUNATICS.

Expenditure for Pauper Lunatics.

The expenditure for pauper lunatics in 1858, and in each of the ten years 1862-1871 has been as follows:—

Years.	In Public Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	For Certificates, cost of Transport, etc.	TOTAL.
1858,	£50,425 13 10	*	£10,877 14 2	£14,230 4 3	£5,116 9 8	£80,652 2 0
1862,	48,948 1 6	£15,972 8 5	15,140 11 4	14,567 10 6	8,558 0 10	98,186 12 7
1863,	49,853 16 2	15,187 18 9	16,243 11 4½	14,668 4 3¼	8,957 3 7	99,910 14 2½
1864,	52,131 6 7½	14,356 8 2½	16,796 19 0	14,392 9 9½	4,505 5 0½	102,682 8 8
1865,	54,666 5 7	12,966 18 5	18,569 11 7	15,107 1 6	3,664 16 2	104,974 13 3
1866,	58,566 8 5	13,288 9 9	19,483 7 4	15,236 7 7	4,229 18 0	110,804 11 1
1867,	60,319 6 2	7,879 6 8	20,310 1 9	15,151 18 6	4,526 6 3	117,186 19 4
1868,	75,852 9 8	8,051 5 3	21,047 5 9	15,396 5 6	5,073 13 5	125,420 19 7
1869,	85,418 4 0	4,422 9 7	21,327 18 10	15,508 14 8	5,032 6 8	131,709 13 9
1870,	88,131 11 3	1,811 9 3	23,277 18 9	15,825 11 11	4,546 11 7	133,593 2 9
1871,	88,190 7 0	2,022 10 9	23,355 17 2	16,166 15 4	4,446 13 7	134,182 8 10

* Included in Public Asylums.

The total number of days of relief to lunatic paupers during the year 1871 was 2,290,704, equivalent to the maintenance of 6,276 patients during the whole year. The total number of days of relief in 1870 was 2,264,818. There was thus, in 1871, an increase of 25,886 days, equivalent to an increase of 71 patients maintained during the year. In the money expenditure of 1871 there was an increase of £589, 1s. 1d. over that of 1870, mainly due to the increased number of pauper lunatics.

The proportion per cent. in which pauper lunatics were maintained in the various kinds of establishments and in private dwellings, in the ten years 1862-1871, is shown in the following Table:—

ASYLUMS.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
In Royal and District Asylums, . . . }	39·2	40·0	41·5	42·6	44·3	50·6	51·6	55·2	56·7	56·5
In Private Asylums, . . . }	12·6	12·0	11·1	9·8	9·4	5·3	5·0	2·7	1·2	1·1
In Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, . . . }	16·2	16·7	16·9	18·2	18·2	17·3	17·8	17·8	18·6	18·9
In Private Dwellings, . . . }	31·9	31·2	30·4	29·3	28·1	26·8	25·5	24·2	23·5	23·5

The most notable features of this Table are the steady increase of patients in Royal and District Asylums, the steady decrease of those in private dwellings, and, in the later years, the rapid decrease of those in Private Asylums. In 1871, however, the changes are but small.

Expendi-
ture for
Pauper
Lunatics.

From the Table on p. xl. it appears that in Scotland above one-fourth of the total number of pauper lunatics is maintained in private dwellings, at an average cost per head of little more than sevenpence a day. This rate, however, must not be regarded as the entire cost of maintenance, but only as a contribution by the public to assist relatives in keeping the patients at home. The average cost of maintenance in private dwellings is thus only about a half of the asylum rate. This is no doubt an important consideration; but still more important is the counteracting influence which such contributions exercise against indiscriminate recourse to asylum treatment. Even when, through the patient being placed with strangers, the cost of maintenance in private dwellings more nearly approaches to that in asylums, it may still be desirable, in the interests of the patient, to avoid removing him from all participation in the scenes of ordinary life.

The subjoined Table shows the expenditure of each county for pauper lunatics in 1858, and in each of the nine years 1863-1871:—

COUNTIES.	1858.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	£
1. Aberdeen, .	4,920	8,032	8,050	8,310	8,327	8,610	9,087	9,367	9,361	9,610
2. Argyll, . .	3,349	4,063	4,082	4,154	4,275	4,631	4,597	4,901	4,848	4,738
3. Ayr, . . .	3,598	4,218	4,424	4,796	4,998	5,669	6,172	6,090	6,188	6,030
4. Banff, . . .	1,515	1,690	1,609	1,846	1,978	2,280	2,511	2,579	2,865	3,122
5. Berwick, . .	1,102	1,300	1,161	1,173	1,201	1,252	1,308	1,533	1,660	1,532
6. Bute, . . .	400	627	630	685	735	704	640	725	826	802
7. Caithness, .	931	1,473	1,473	1,463	1,309	1,441	1,490	1,704	1,776	1,686
8. Clackmannan,	686	551	556	681	803	843	870	917	933	966
9. Dumbarton, .	1,291	1,607	1,712	1,694	1,943	1,824	1,773	1,719	1,836	1,860
10. Dumfries, .	1,880	2,528	2,459	2,538	2,791	3,275	3,081	3,156	3,162	3,100
11. Edinburgh, .	10,189	13,202	12,966	13,240	14,026	14,414	14,633	15,176	15,701	15,751
12. Elgin, . . .	932	1,108	1,416	1,359	1,348	1,398	1,497	1,723	1,635	1,814
13. Fife, . . .	4,471	4,988	5,223	5,145	5,580	5,544	5,861	6,207	6,249	6,249
14. Forfar, . .	5,828	8,082	8,451	8,350	8,443	8,469	9,787	10,636	11,072	11,179
15. Haddington, .	1,545	1,864	1,696	1,731	1,815	1,976	2,115	2,197	2,032	1,909
16. Inverness, .	2,976	3,059	3,146	3,243	3,699	3,691	4,534	5,160	4,763	4,458
17. Kincardine, .	1,338	1,453	1,472	1,527	1,494	1,532	1,661	1,640	1,524	1,613
18. Kinross, . .	194	238	254	296	341	425	435	477	524	454
19. Kirkcudbright,	784	1,502	1,620	1,610	1,617	1,559	1,657	1,725	1,723	1,593
20. Lanark, . .	12,934	15,296	16,158	17,615	19,701	22,280	24,006	24,735	25,309	25,700
21. Linlithgow, .	731	954	1,064	1,193	1,199	1,197	1,178	1,085	1,192	1,153
22. Nairn, . . .	594	439	497	372	364	362	457	577	477	404
23. Orkney, . .	657	870	789	779	799	762	850	810	771	733
24. Peebles, . .	395	443	476	553	632	596	625	699	752	784
25. Perth, . . .	5,885	7,012	6,697	6,559	6,852	6,809	7,180	7,390	7,611	7,624
26. Renfrew, . .	3,895	3,582	3,775	4,062	4,265	4,747	4,847	5,248	5,666	5,914
27. Ross, . . .	2,053	2,757	2,987	2,648	2,807	3,094	3,700	4,046	4,156	3,841
28. Roxburgh, .	1,354	1,730	2,077	1,800	1,765	1,821	2,046	2,287	2,276	2,329
29. Selkirk, . .	271	248	240	284	269	288	393	410	367	470
30. Shetland, . .	405	691	768	771	679	675	841	1,009	624	760
31. Stirling, . .	2,100	2,359	2,506	2,397	2,624	2,806	3,123	3,332	3,318	3,664
32. Sutherland, .	533	719	919	690	643	686	909	837	833	829
33. Wigtown, . .	800	1,212	1,312	1,395	1,484	1,508	1,559	1,609	1,565	1,509

In only one county, that of Nairn, has there been a decrease in the expenditure since 1858. In the whole of Scotland the total expenditure has increased more than a third; but the increase is

very unequally distributed, being in some counties moderate, and in others very great. This increase refers only to the maintenance of patients, and would be considerably greater were it to embrace the interest of the money expended in the erection of district asylums. The increase in the expenditure, from £80,652, 2s. in 1858, to £134,182, 3s. 10d. in 1871, is in a considerably higher ratio than the increase in the number of pauper lunatics, from 4737, as at 1st January 1858, to 6371 as at 1st January 1872. This chiefly arises from the greater number of patients now accommodated in public asylums, who have increased from 1594, as at 1st January 1858, to 3609, as at 1st January 1872; but in some degree, also, from the general increase in the rate of maintenance.

Expendi-
ture for
Pauper
Lunatics.

The total number of patients relieved during 1871 was 7417,* and the average number of days of relief to each patient in all Scotland was 309, being 4 days more than in last year. In Lanarkshire, the average number of days of relief to each patient was 277; while in a district composed of Caithness, Orkney, Shetland, Sutherland, and Ross, it was 336. These figures, in 1870, were respectively 278 and 323. They indicate that the movement among pauper lunatics is regulated by social and industrial conditions, which determine its being proportionably greater in Lanarkshire than in all Scotland, and proportionably less in the other counties enumerated. In other words, the placing of lunatics on the poor roll, and their removal from the poor roll, go on with considerably more activity among an urban, busy, and restless population, than among one which is rural and settled in its habits. Unless this fact be kept in mind, in forming estimates of the amount of lunacy occurring in different districts, the conclusions arrived at cannot fail to prove erroneous and misleading.

The average daily rate of maintenance in each county in 1871 was as follows:—

* This number is taken from the Returns of Expenditure, Appendix C.

Expenditure for
Pauper
Lunatics.

COUNTIES.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Wards of Poor-houses.	In Private Dwellings.	General Averages.	Percentage of Patients.	
							In Establishments.	In Private Dwellings.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>		
1. Aberdeen, .	1 3½	...	...	0 9½	0 6½	1 0½	77·8	22·2
2. Argyll, .	1 3½	...	...	...	0 6½	1 0	56·8	43·2
3. Ayr, .	1 5½	1 7	1 6¾	0 9½	0 6¾	1 1	72·1	27·8
4. Banff, .	1 4½	...	1 5	1 0½	0 7	1 2	68·9	31·1
5. Berwick, .	1 6½	...	...	1 0½	0 7½	1 3½	72·6	27·4
6. Bute, .	1 3½	1 6½	...	1 2½	0 7½	1 1½	60·9	39·1
7. Caithness, .	1 5½	...	...	...	0 5½	0 11½	45·5	54·5
8. Clackmannan, .	1 4½	...	...	1 2	0 6½	1 2½	75·8	24·2
9. Dumbarton, .	1 4½	...	1 6	0 11	0 7	1 1½	81·1	18·9
10. Dumfries, .	1 1½	...	...	...	0 7½	1 0½	78·1	21·9
11. Edinburgh, .	1 3½	1 5½	1 5½	0 11½	0 8½	1 2½	88·9	11·1
12. Elgin, .	1 2½	...	...	...	0 8½	1 0½	67·4	32·6
13. Fife, .	1 4	...	...	0 8	0 8	1 2½	79·0	21·0
14. Forfar, .	1 3½	...	...	0 11	0 7½	1 1½	89·8	10·2
15. Haddington, .	1 4½	...	...	...	0 7½	1 2½	75·2	24·8
16. Inverness, .	1 5½	...	...	...	0 6	1 1	57·9	42·1
17. Kincardine, .	1 4½	...	...	0 9½	0 6½	1 1½	78·5	21·4
18. Kinross, .	1 3½	...	...	...	0 8	1 1½	72·7	27·3
19. Kirkcudbright, .	1 1	...	...	...	0 7	0 11½	65·5	34·5
20. Lanark, .	1 8	1 6	1 1½	1 1½	0 8	1 4½	89·7	10·3
21. Linlithgow, .	1 4½	...	...	0 11½	0 6½	1 2	85·2	14·8
22. Nairn, .	1 5½	...	...	...	0 7	1 2½	72·5	27·5
23. Orkney, .	1 4	...	...	...	0 5½	0 10½	40·7	59·3
24. Peebles, .	1 5½	1 6½	...	...	0 9	1 4½	76·2	23·8
25. Perth, .	1 3½	...	...	1 2	0 8	1 1½	67·0	33·0
26. Renfrew, .	1 8	1 6½	1 5	...	0 10½	1 4½	85·7	14·3
27. Ross & Cromarty, .	1 5½	1 6½	1 7½	1 1	0 6½	1 0½	56·3	43·7
28. Roxburgh, .	1 6½	...	...	...	0 8½	1 3½	64·4	35·6
29. Selkirk, .	1 6½	...	...	...	0 8	1 4	68·8	31·2
30. Shetland, .	1 5½	0 6½	...	1 0½	0 5	0 10½	39·5	60·4
31. Stirling, .	1 4½	5 3	1 2½	1 1½	0 9½	1 3½	75·7	24·3
32. Sutherland, .	1 5½	...	...	...	0 5	0 11½	48·2	51·8
33. Wigtown, .	1 1½	...	...	0 8½	0 7½	0 10½	52·4	47·6
GENERAL AVERAGES, .	1 4½	1 7½	1 2½	0 11½	0 7½	1 2	76·5	23·5

The average daily rate in the different classes of houses in the ten years 1862-1871 was as follows:—

ASYLUMS.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.
In Royal and District Asylums, .	1 4	1 3½	1 3½	1 3½	1 3½	1 4	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½	1 4½
In Private Asylums, .	1 4½	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4½	1 5½	1 5½	1 5½	1 4½	1 7½
In Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, .	0 11½	1 0½	1 0½	1 0½	1 0½	1 1	1 1½	1 2½	1 3	1 2½
In Private Dwellings, .	0 6	0 6	0 6	0 6½	0 6½	0 6½	0 6½	0 7	0 7	0 7½
GENERAL AVERAGES, .	1 0½	1 0½	1 0½	1 0½	1 1½	1 1½	1 2	1 2½	1 2½	1 2

These figures indicate no great increase in the individual rate of maintenance; but the aggregate result, especially when augmented by the expenditure caused by increased numbers, is, as we have seen, far from being unimportant.

In the preceding Tables, the total expenditure has been reckoned as defrayed by the parishes of the patients. A portion of it, however, is occasionally contributed by the patient or his relatives, to the extent shown by the following figures, viz. :—

In 1862,	£2190 0 3	In 1867,	£3017 7 10
„ 1863,	2304 7 0 $\frac{3}{4}$	„ 1868,	3195 6 5
„ 1864,	2391 16 5 $\frac{1}{2}$	„ 1869,	3913 2 4
„ 1865,	2277 16 7	„ 1870,	4505 7 8
„ 1866,	2455 1 0	„ 1871,	4906 12 5

The general tendency of this contribution, it will be observed, is towards an increase. Compared with the total expenditure it is still insignificant, but it has more than doubled since 1865, and there is good reason to think that, with more restricted facilities for gratuitous treatment, its present amount would be greatly increased. It is, accordingly, very desirable that inquiries concerning the circumstances of those relatives who are legally responsible for the maintenance of patients should be made from time to time, with the view of calling on them, when able, to fulfil their statutory obligations. At present, it is too often the case that, when the maintenance of a patient has once been accepted by the parish, it is looked upon as a settled matter that it should continue to be defrayed in the same manner, as long as life or lunacy endures.

The following Tables show the present rates of maintenance for pauper lunatics in the various classes of asylums, and the minimum rates for private patients in District Asylums :—

I.—ROYAL OR CHARTERED ASYLUMS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.	For District Patients.	For Patients from beyond the District.
Aberdeen Royal Asylum, . .	£25 10 0	£28 0 0
Dumfries „ „ . .	20 0 0	25 0 0
Dundee „ „ . .	24 14 0	27 6 0
Edinburgh „ „ . .	24 0 0	28 0 0
Glasgow „ „ . .	27 7 6	None such.
„ „ . .	33 4 10	
„ „ . .	30 12 8	
Montrose „ „ . .	27 0 0	30 0 0
„ „ . .	24 10 0	27 0 0

¹ Rate for privileged parishes, several of which are in Fifeshire and Perthshire.

² Other parishes in various parts of the country besides those forming the District have the right of boarding their patients at this rate.

³ £27, 7s. 6d. for City and Barony parishes; £33, 4s. 10d. for Govan parish £30, 12s. 8d. for landward parishes of the District.

⁴ Rate for parishes having patients in the Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

⁵ Rate for other parishes of the District.

⁶ Rate for Caithness and Shetland patients.

Expendi-
ture for
Pauper
Lunatics.

It will be seen that there is a considerable difference in the rates of these asylums, and it is not easy to see why this should be the case. The highest rates are those of the Glasgow Asylum, and contrasting these with the rates of the Edinburgh Asylum, it is seen that the former are very decidedly higher. To what this is owing we are unable to say, but something may depend upon the larger debt of the Glasgow Asylum. It is, however, possible that the charge made for pauper patients in this establishment, is in excess of their actual cost, and that the private patients receive the benefit of the excessive parochial payments. At any rate, the treatment and accommodation afforded in the Glasgow Asylum, to patients paying at the rate of £50 or £60, are wonderfully good. The accounts of this establishment do not, we understand, discriminate between the cost of private and of pauper patients.

II.—DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.	For District Pauper Patients.	For Non- District Pauper Patients.	Minimum Rate for Private Patients.*
Argyll and Bute District Asylum, .	£22 2 0	£26 0 0	£26 0 0
Ayr " "	26 0 0	32 0 0	32 0 0
Banff " "	25 0 0	25 0 0	25 0 0
Elgin " "	25 0 0	None such.	32 0 0
Fife " "	26 0 0	Do.	28 0 0
Haddington " "	25 0 0	28 0 0	30 0 0
Inverness " "	28 0 0	None such.	32 0 0
Perth " "	22 0 0	Do.	None such now admitted.
Roxburgh "	28 0 0	30 0 0	36 0 0
Stirling " "	24 0 0	24 0 0	24 0 0

* Exclusive of clothing.

III.—PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

ESTABLISHMENTS.	Rate for Pauper Patients.
Bothwell Asylum,	£28 12 0
Hallcross Asylum, Musselburgh,	30 0 0
Melville House Asylum, do.,	28 0 0
Newbigging Asylum, do.,	30 0 0

IV.—PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

Expendi-
ture for
Pauper
Lunatics.

ESTABLISHMENTS.	Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.
Abbey Parochial Asylum,	£28 12 0
Barony „ „	None such.
Burgh „ „	27 6 0
Glasgow „ „	None such.
Govan „ „	23 8 0
Greenock „ „	26 0 0

V.—LUNATIC WARDS.

POORHOUSES.	Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.	POORHOUSES.	Rates charged for Boarders from other Parishes.
Aberdeen,	£19 10 0	Kincardine,	£19 0 0
Buchan,	None such.	Leith, South,	None such.
Cunningham,	22 2 0	Liff and Benvie,	Do.
Dumbarton,	21 0 0	Linlithgow,	20 16 0
Dundee,	None such.	Old Machar,	19 0 0
Edinburgh	Do.	Perth,	19 10 0
Hamilton,	Do.	Wigton,	None such.

The rates charged for boarders, by parochial asylums and lunatic wards of poorhouses, are understood to be in excess of the average cost of maintenance of the whole inmates, by such an amount as will allow a fair sum for rent, repairs, and contingencies.

The cost of pauper lunatics, maintained by parochial boards in asylums or lunatic wards attached to their own poorhouses, is not accurately known, as the accounts for the maintenance of sane and insane paupers are not separately kept.

SINGLE PATIENTS.

By inquiries which we instituted when we first entered on our Single functions, we ascertained that, at 1st January 1859, 3764 persons Patients. regarded as lunatics were living in ordinary dwelling-houses. Of this number, 1887 were maintained at their own expense or that of their relatives, while 1877 received more or less assistance from their parishes. Hence the division into private and pauper patients.

Single
Patients.

Over the former we exercise no jurisdiction, unless in the few cases which we shall presently specify; but we have no reason to think that there has been any material falling off in their number since the date stated. The number of the latter class, however, over which we do exercise supervision, had fallen to 1492 at 1st January 1872, being a decrease of 385 since 1st January 1858, through the greater amount of asylum accommodation which is now provided.

Of the condition of the private insane little is known, except the broad fact that most of them belong to the classes closely bordering on pauperism, and that many are in a considerably worse position than recognised pauper lunatics. The Statute, it is true, directs that no lunatic shall be received for gain into a private dwelling, without the order of the Sheriff or the sanction of the Board; but, up to the 1st of January 1872, this provision had only brought 62 such patients under our jurisdiction. For pauper lunatics, however, it is enacted that every one shall be sent to the asylum for the district in which the parish of settlement is situated, unless the General Board of Lunacy shall consent to their disposal otherwise; that is, to their being placed in lunatic wards of poorhouses or in private dwellings.

Of the pauper lunatics in private dwellings, the greater number has never been under asylum treatment; but the proportion of those who have been in asylums is steadily increasing, from the greater numbers now being removed under the different forms of procedure stated on page xi.

In Appendix G, will be found the Reports of the Deputy Commissioners on the condition of the patients in private dwellings within their respective districts. These reports are exceedingly valuable, both from the information they convey and the suggestions they make. A careful perusal of them will illustrate the system pursued in Scotland with reference to this class of patients, and will enable the reader to form his own judgment on its merits and demerits. We are far from maintaining that the condition of the insane in private dwellings is in every respect satisfactory; but we believe it is more satisfactory in Scotland than in any other country. At all events, it is better known, and the reports to which we refer show that it has greatly improved under the operation of the methodical inspection, which is one of the most important features of the Scotch lunacy system. It is not, however, only the patients in private dwellings who benefit from this inspection. The condition of those in asylums is likewise beneficially affected; for the existence of a system of visitation of patients in private dwellings leads to the removal of many in asylums whose detention would otherwise have been indefinitely prolonged. The increased and increasing extent to which patients are now removed from asylums is clearly brought out in Dr. Paterson's Report; and we would direct attention to his statements, and also to the Report of the Parochial Board of Glasgow which he quotes, in proof of the beneficial results which have ensued. The interesting information

which Dr. Paterson further gives, with reference to those private patients whose funds are administered under the guardianship of the Court of Session, places in a new light the value of single patient visitation. Reference has been elsewhere made (p. xiv and li) to Dr. Sibbald's instructive report.

The total number of pauper patients in private dwellings visited and reported on was 1193, and in a considerable number of instances the patients were seen more than once. Reports were likewise made respecting 104 private patients; but these constitute but a fraction of the total number of the private insane resident with their families, or boarded out.

During the year 1872, 68 pauper lunatics were exempted from removal to asylums, the number left in private dwellings in the previous year having been 74. Application for exemption was refused in one case only. The pauper patients removed unrecovered from establishments, and placed under our cognizance in private dwellings, were 95, and, in addition, 156 were removed by their friends or others, and withdrawn from our supervision by their names being taken off the poor-roll. In the previous year these numbers were respectively 95 and 130. In 41 of the 156 cases, removal was effected by a minute of the parochial board.

Fourteen new special licenses were granted in 1872. The total number of special licensed houses, at 1st January 1873, was 90; and the number of patients placed in them was 171. These numbers, at 1st January 1872, were respectively 81 and 142.

The facts stated in the two preceding paragraphs illustrate the growing tendency, to which we have elsewhere alluded, to remove unrecovered patients from asylums.

The mortality among pauper lunatics in private dwellings in the years 1862-1871 is shown in the following Table:—

YEARS.	Average Number of Patients.			Deaths.			Mortality per cent.		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	Both Sexes
1862	758·5	951·5	1710·0	40	58	98	5·2	6·0	5·6
1863	730·0	927·5	1657·5	47	40	87	6·4	4·2	5·2
1864	707·5	916·0	1623·5	43	61	104	6·0	6·6	6·4
1865	696·0	892·5	1588·5	30	55	85	4·3	6·1	5·3
1866	683·5	874·5	1558·0	35	53	88	5·1	6·1	5·6
1867	667·5	867·0	1534·5	41	59	100	6·1	6·8	6·5
1868	659·5	851·0	1510·5	40	52	92	6·1	6·1	6·1
1869	652·5	832·0	1484·5	38	44	82	5·8	5·2	5·5
1870	646·0	820·0	1466·0	29	48	77	4·5	5·9	5·3
1871	646·5	831·0	1477·5	30	37	67	4·6	4·5	4·5
AVERAGES & TOTALS.	684·7	876·3	1561·0	373	507	880	5·4	5·8	5·6

The mortality among pauper patients in private dwellings is thus seen to be more favourable than among patients in asylums or

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lunatic wards of poorhouses. We have shown in another part of this Report that the average annual mortality in the various classes of establishments is—

	M.	F.
In Public Asylums,	8·8	7·9
„ Private Asylums,	9·7	8·1
„ Parochial Asylums,	11·2	9·0
„ Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses,	8·7	7·4

That the mortality in private dwellings is less than in establishments, of whatever kind, is a fact that must be received as proof that the circumstances in which their inmates are placed are, to say the least, not inimical to health. Had the mortality been lower than that of asylums only, in which active disease is necessarily most prevalent, there would have been no cause for wonder; but that it should be materially lower than in lunatic wards of poorhouses, into which only chronic and selected cases are admitted, is a fact which shows that the removal of certain classes of the insane to establishments may properly be dispensed with.

The following Table shows the number of pauper patients chargeable to each of the statutory districts at 1st January 1872; the relative numbers placed in asylums and private dwellings, and the proportion which pauper lunatics bear in the different districts to the entire number of paupers and to the general population. It appears from this Table that in all Scotland there were, at 14th May 1871, 2314 registered paupers per 100,000 inhabitants. If, however, the dependants of such paupers had likewise been reckoned, the proportion would have been 3678 paupers per 100,000 of population. The amount of pauperism varies in different counties, from 1114 registered paupers per 100,000 of population in Selkirkshire, to 4146 in Wigtownshire. The proportion of pauper lunatics in the population is highest in Kinrossshire and Argyllshire, and lowest in Renfrewshire and Linlithgowshire, being in the ratio of 347, 338, 109, and 129, to 100,000 inhabitants in these counties respectively. The proportion of pauper lunatics to registered paupers varies materially in different counties, but in all Scotland it is in the ratio of 8189 to 100,000. The counties in which, in proportion to the population, the largest number of pauper lunatics is placed in establishments, are those of Argyll, Edinburgh, Kinross, Forfar, Perth, and Peebles, in which the proportion is respectively 193, 189, 236, 205, 211, and 227 per 100,000 inhabitants. This proportion is 112 in Ayrshire, 122 in Lanarkshire, and 93 in Renfrewshire. It is lowest in Orkney and Shetland, where it is respectively 64 and 70. These results are not altogether what might *à priori* have been expected. This remark is especially applicable to the high proportion of patients sent to asylums in Argyllshire and Perthshire, which are both back-going counties so far as population is concerned. Reasons have been already given on p. xiv. to account for the large amount of their pauper lunacy; but with a poor and sparse popu-

lation it might have appeared natural to expect a high proportion of patients placed in private dwellings, and a low proportion in asylums. But, on the other hand, the poor character of the accommodation in the houses of the peasantry of Argyllshire and Perthshire, and the small allowance generally made for the maintenance of extra-mural patients by Parochial Boards, might, by adding to the difficulties of home-treatment and diminishing the interest of relatives in its success, have appeared adequate causes for the greater accumulation of patients in asylums, had not similar causes been in operation in Orkney and Shetland without producing a similar result. But there is this difference between the counties thus compared, that recourse to asylum treatment is, for geographical reasons, a much easier matter in the two first-named than in the two last.

It must, however, be kept in view that in contrasting the lunacy of an active, busy, and increasing population with that of a community which is less busy, standing still, or perhaps even decreasing, two different things are brought into comparison. There can be little doubt that active and acquired insanity is more prevalent among the former, and idiocy or imbecility among the latter; and while acquired insanity may be curable, idiocy once established remains for evermore. Besides, it has to be considered that the great centres of business attract the more energetic and pushing members of back-going communities, who, by transferring their domiciles, at once increase the ratio of lunacy among those they leave behind, and decrease it among those they join. The one community gathers strength from the infusion of new and healthy blood, the other deteriorates from the inferior material left behind for its propagation. Thus, as a rule, the proportion of lunacy will be less in a new community than in an old one; and on this principle we should look for a higher ratio of lunacy in Midlothian than in Lanarkshire, and in Perthshire than in Forfarshire. But again, it has to be taken into account that the increase of manufacturing towns is largely caused by an influx of the lower classes, whose health, bodily and mental, is apt to give way under the unsatisfactory conditions in which they are placed. The explanation of the reason, why different degrees of lunacy should be found in different localities, is thus seen to be a very difficult and complicated problem.

The columns in the Table which give the proportion of pauper lunatics at 1st January, and the proportion of pauper lunatics relieved during the year to the population, afford the means of forming an approximate estimate of the amount of fresh lunacy occurring in different districts. If we reduce the figures to a common standard, we find that for every 100 resident patients the proportion relieved during the year was 120, in a district composed of the counties of Aberdeen, Ayr, Edinburgh, Fife, Forfar, Lanark, and Renfrew; and 110, in one composed of the counties of Argyll, Bute, Inverness, Orkney, Perth, Ross, Shetland, and Sutherland. That is, a considerably higher proportion of fresh cases of pauper lunacy come upon the poor-roll in the first district than in the second; a result which is in accordance with the preceding remarks.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1871.	Registered Paupers at 14th May 1871.	Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1872.			Proportion per 100,000					Percentage of Pauper Lunatics.			
			Total Num- bers.	Public & Private Asylums.	Poor- houses.	Placed in Private Houses.	Of Paupers to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics re- lieved during the Year 1871 to Population.	Of Pauper Lunatics in Establish- ments to Population.	In Asylums.	In Poor- houses.	In Private Houses.		
1. Aberdeen,	244,603	6,076	509	269	125	115	2,484	208	238	8,377	161	52.8	24.6	22.6
2. Argyll,	75,679	2,800	256	145	1	110	3,700	338	379	9,143	133	56.6	0.4	43.0
3. Ayr,	200,809	5,066	308	165	60	83	2,523	153	180	6,080	112	53.6	19.5	26.9
4. Banff,	62,023	1,940	143	92	1	50	3,128	231	261	7,371	150	64.3	0.7	35.0
5. Berwick,	36,486	1,122	64	44	1	19	3,075	175	186	5,704	123	68.7	1.6	29.7
6. Bute,	16,977	478	40	23	2	15	2,816	236	277	8,368	147	57.5	5.0	37.5
7. Caithness,	39,992	1,439	96	45	...	51	3,598	240	265	6,671	113	46.9	...	53.1
8. Clackmannan,	23,747	488	43	27	6	10	2,055	181	223	8,811	139	62.8	13.9	23.3
9. Dumbarton,	58,857	1,190	94	45	32	17	2,022	160	189	7,899	131	47.9	34.0	18.1
10. Dumfries,	74,808	2,020	166	131	...	35	2,700	222	242	8,218	175	78.9	...	21.1
11. Edinburgh,	328,379	6,308	708	569	53	86	1,921	216	256	11,224	189	80.4	7.5	12.1
12. Elgin,	43,612	1,344	98	65	...	33	3,082	225	243	7,292	149	66.3	...	33.7
13. Fife,	160,735	3,362	282	217	...	65	2,092	175	206	8,388	135	77.0	...	23.0
14. Forfar,	237,567	4,338	541	362	125	54	1,826	228	259	12,471	205	66.9	23.1	10.0
15. Haddington,	37,771	1,051	86	65	...	21	2,783	228	267	8,183	172	75.6	...	24.4
16. Inverness,	87,531	3,164	229	134	...	95	3,615	262	296	7,238	153	58.5	...	41.5
17. Kincardine,	34,630	976	81	49	15	17	2,818	234	263	8,299	135	60.5	18.5	21.0
18. Kinross,	7,198	140	25	17	...	8	1,945	347	306	17,857	236	68.0	...	32.0
19. Kirkcubright,	41,859	1,330	101	65	...	36	3,177	241	244	7,594	155	64.4	...	35.6
20. Lanark,	765,339	14,074	1,036	442	488	106	1,839	135	172	7,361	122	42.7	47.1	10.2
21. Lanthgow,	40,965	894	53	29	16	8	2,182	129	159	5,928	110	54.7	30.2	15.1
22. Nairn,	10,225	248	20	15	...	5	2,425	196	186	8,065	147	75.0	...	25.0
23. Orkney,	31,274	789	47	20	...	27	2,523	150	160	5,957	64	42.6	...	57.4
24. Peebles,	12,330	262	35	28	...	7	2,125	284	300	13,359	227	80.0	...	20.0
25. Perth,	127,768	3,406	394	239	31	124	2,666	308	327	11,568	211	60.7	7.9	31.4
26. Renfrew,	216,947	3,813	237	9	193	35	1,758	109	152	6,216	93	56.7	81.4	14.8
27. Ross & Cromarty,	80,955	3,020	201	114	2	85	3,730	248	266	6,656	143	68.3	1.0	42.3
28. Roxburgh,	53,974	1,017	101	69	...	32	1,884	187	217	9,931	128	68.3	...	31.7
29. Selkirk,	14,005	156	21	15	...	6	1,114	150	179	13,462	107	71.4	...	28.6
30. Shetland,	31,608	1,025	51	18	4	29	3,243	161	168	4,976	70	35.3	7.8	56.9
31. Stirling,	98,218	2,022	156	103	14	39	2,059	159	190	7,715	119	66.0	9.0	25.0
32. Sutherland,	24,317	791	46	22	...	24	3,253	189	214	5,815	90	47.8	...	52.2
33. Wigtown,	38,830	1,610	100	47	8	45	4,146	258	268	6,211	142	47.0	8.0	45.0
TOTALS AND AVERAGES,	3,360,018	77,759	6,363	3,699	1,177	1,492	2,314	190	221	8,189	145	58.1	18.5	23.4

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In again directing attention to the still increasing number of asylum patients, we have this year the satisfaction of reporting that although in all Scotland there was in 1871 an increase of patients in establishments, yet in no less than 14 counties a decrease had taken place. This is shown by the following Table:—

COUNTIES.	Numbers in Establishments.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1st January 1871.	1st January 1872.		
1. Aberdeen, . . .	382	394	12	...
2. Argyll, . . .	157	146	...	11
3. Ayr, . . .	228	225	...	3
4. Banff, . . .	95	93	...	2
5. Berwick, . . .	47	45	...	2
6. Bute, . . .	23	25	2	...
7. Caithness, . . .	46	45	...	1
8. Clackmannan, . . .	33	33	...	...
9. Dumbarton, . . .	76	77	1	...
10. Dumfries, . . .	142	131	...	11
11. Edinburgh City, . . .	523	501	...	22
12. Edinburgh County, . . .	117	121	4	...
13. Elgin, . . .	68	65	...	3
14. Fife, . . .	229	217	...	12
15. Forfar, . . .	465	487	22	...
16. Haddington, . . .	75	65	...	10
17. Inverness, . . .	136	134	...	2
18. Kincardine, . . .	62	64	2	...
19. Kinross, . . .	18	17	...	1
20. Kirkcubright, . . .	63	65	2	...
21. Lanark, . . .	893	930	37	...
22. Linlithgow, . . .	49	45	...	4
23. Nairn, . . .	14	15	1	...
24. Orkney, . . .	20	20	...	...
25. Peebles, . . .	24	28	4	...
26. Perth, . . .	250	270	20	...
27. Renfrew, . . .	187	202	15	...
28. Ross and Cromarty, . . .	115	116	1	...
29. Roxburgh, . . .	63	69	6	...
30. Selkirk, . . .	10	15	5	...
31. Shetland, . . .	16	22	6	...
32. Stirling, . . .	127	117	...	10
33. Sutherland, . . .	22	22	...	...
34. Wigtown, . . .	48	55	7	...
			147	94

The main increase, it will be seen, has taken place in the counties of Aberdeen, Forfar, Lanark, Perth, and Renfrew. In Forfar, Lanark, and Renfrew this is probably in a considerable degree owing to the increase of the population, and to the larger circulation of money among the working class; but this explanation will scarcely account for the increase in Aberdeen, and certainly not for the increase in Perth. The population in this last county, if not positively decreasing, may be reckoned as stationary, and it would

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therefore form a problem of some interest to investigate the causes which have led to an increase of 20 in the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to this county placed in establishments. This increase is due entirely to the augmented number of pauper lunatics in the District Asylum. At 1st January 1871, their number was 227, and at 1st January 1872, 247. The returns of the asylum, however, as they are made to us, do not enable us to come to any definite conclusion as to the causes which have led to so large an increase in the number of patients in the District Asylum of Perthshire. The question, however, is capable of elucidation by the district officials, and should be carefully studied.

The largest decrease in the number of establishment patients took place in the urban district of Edinburgh. This arose from the closing of the old lunatic wards of the City Poorhouse, and the transference of a considerable number of the patients to private dwellings.

One of the main causes of the less rapid increase in the number of patients in establishments which is now taking place, is the growing conviction among superintendents of asylums and inspectors of the poor, that no extraordinary appliances are required for the proper care of patients whose mind is merely enfeebled, or who are affected with harmless delusions. Accordingly, there is among the former less disposition to regard asylums as the only satisfactory method of providing for the insane; and among the latter greater inclination to grant adequate alimentary allowances to those who are placed in private dwellings.

Reference to the Table on p. xxxii. will show the increase of patients in establishments in each district from 1st January 1858 to 1st January 1872; and reference to the Tables on pp. iii. and iv. will further show that the main cause of this increase does not so much lie in the greater numbers admitted, as in the greater numbers detained. In the year 1867, 137 more pauper patients were admitted into asylums than in 1866; in 1868, 59 more than in 1867; in 1869, 147 more than in 1868; in 1870, 109 fewer than in 1869; in 1871, 2 fewer than in 1870; in 1872, 129 more than in 1871. Thus, in these six years there was an increase of 361 in the number of admissions. On the other hand, the number of pauper patients in asylums at 1st January 1867, was 124 more than at 1st January 1866; 178 more at 1st January 1868 than at 1st January 1867; 270 more at 1st January 1869 than at 1st January 1868; 234 more at 1st January 1870 than at 1st January 1869; 95 more at 1st January 1871 than at 1st January 1870; and 56 more at 1st January 1871 than at 1st January 1872. There was thus in the six years an increase of 957 in the numbers resident. Of this increase, 361 arose from the increase of admissions, and 596 from accumulation after deduction of the discharges and deaths.

We have been led to think that one cause which exercises considerable influence on the accumulation of chronic and incurable cases in asylums lies in the impediments placed by asylum

authorities in the way of the removal of patients. When difficulties are experienced by friends and by Parochial Boards in regulating the disposal of those in whom they are interested, an unwillingness naturally arises to denude themselves of the power of control; and they accordingly hesitate to have recourse to asylums, until either through a failure of funds, or through other circumstances, they are compelled to adopt this step. In this way, an inducement is held out to put off having recourse to asylum treatment; and the delay no doubt frequently involves incurability. Indeed, complaints by medical superintendents are not unfrequent that patients are not placed under their care while the disease is still in its early and curable stage; but it would be well for them to consider how far this result is owing to the power of control which they assume, and the difficulties they place in the way of removal. The proper policy, in our opinion, would be to facilitate equally the admission and removal of patients. Detention in an asylum is at the best a grievous calamity, which necessity alone can justify; and the necessity of the step should be determined, not solely, or even mainly, from the point of view that it can be justified by the existence of some form of mental aberration, but from the conviction that it is really required, either for the good of the patient, or for the safety of the public. It is only in very clear cases that the wishes of friends or of Parochial Boards to remove their patients should be withstood. The behaviour of a patient in an asylum is by no means a safe criterion of his behaviour under other circumstances, and it has to be kept in mind that detention may have a prejudicial as well as a beneficial effect; and most superintendents will recall instances in which, contrary to their expectations, removal was followed by excellent results.*

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It is therefore, we think, by no means a matter of regret that the removal of unrecovered patients, with the view of disposing of them in private dwellings, is being more systematically and extensively carried out than formerly, and in some districts to a very considerable extent.

Dr. Sibbald, as we have already had occasion to state, enters in his Report into a very interesting analysis of the causes which regulate the extent of pauper lunacy in different districts. He carefully analyses the various influences which co-operate to increase or diminish its prevalence; and he shows that pauper lunacy, far from being a simple malady like pneumonia or gastritis, is the compound result not only of mental aberration or mental deficiency in association with poverty, but also of the interpretation which medical men, either spontaneously, or under the pressure of social causes, attach to the term lunacy. His remarks on the condition of the patients within his district will be read with interest; and his account of those in the village of Kennoway will illustrate the extent to which extramural patients may be located in a single village without giving rise to complaints or creating apprehensions. His comparisons of the condition of the patients in different districts very properly take into

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account the condition of the sane portions of the community. If this were lost sight of, the state of the insane poor might occasionally appear, as for instance in Shetland, to be one of great and exceptional wretchedness. Evidence will further be found in the reports of the Deputy Commissioners that patients whose removal from asylums was opposed by their superintendents as unfit for private dwellings not unfrequently belie the fears that were entertained regarding them, by readily accommodating themselves to the new circumstances in which they are placed, and by presenting no serious difficulty in their management.

A great difference of opinion exists, among those who have given attention to the subject, as to the limit in size which asylums should not surpass. Our own experience leads us to give the preference to small establishments, as being more tranquil and home-like than those in which large numbers of patients are congregated together. But we do not forget that the condition of a large asylum is greatly dependent on management and classification. Where it is the rule to bring all the noisy and unmanageable cases together in so-called refractory wards, a large asylum almost necessarily presents great difficulties in its administration; and it then becomes almost impossible to secure to the patients of these wards that degree of comfort and tranquillity which is readily attained under other circumstances. It is to the adoption of this system of classification that we are inclined to ascribe a large share of that turbulent excitement which has for so long been painfully characteristic of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum. In small establishments, on the other hand, as for instance in that of Haddington, the most perfect tranquillity is the rule. Every part of this house is furnished with equal comfort, and the condition of the inmates is in all respects most satisfactory. And it is not unimportant to keep in mind that this result has been achieved without the advantage of a resident medical officer. It is, however, right to state, that in this asylum the visiting physician is most assiduous in his attendance and in the discharge of his duties; so much so, that on no occasion, so far as we remember, has it yet happened that we have visited the house without finding him in the wards. It has often been suggested that there is a great difference between the forms of insanity received into urban asylums and those admitted into rural establishments. But, granting that to a certain extent this is the case, we are not inclined to attribute the difference in the condition of the patients in urban and rural asylums nearly so much to the former being drawn from a more excitable and degraded class of the population, as to the latter being generally grouped together in smaller numbers; and our opinion is accordingly very decided, that if our larger asylums were so arranged that each ward should become as it were a small independent establishment, admitting its patients in rotation as they presented themselves, a very great increase of tranquillity would be likely to follow. It is not meant, of course, that a mere change of classification would effect this result. The wards must be regularly visited by the superintendent, in whom all authority centres, who should show himself to be

in reality, as well as in name, the friend and guardian of the patients, and their shield and protection against the roughness and caprice of the attendants. ^{Establishments.}

It has frequently been argued that large asylums are able to secure to their patients advantages which smaller asylums cannot afford—such as medical attendance of a higher order, the services of a chaplain, and more extensive and more varied means of amusement. These advantages are certainly not to be contemned, but they seem to us to be more than neutralized by the baneful results of the association of large numbers of the insane—results which are due, partly to the increased risk of neglect to which the patients are subjected by the difficulty of individualizing them, and partly to the tendency of large establishments to become mere places of detention instead of hospitals or places of treatment. The argument that economy is promoted by the association of large numbers is shown by experience to be fallacious. The difficulty of efficient supervision increases with the extension of the establishment, and the waste which follows in the wake of increased accommodation and increased numbers more than counterbalances any saving which might result from the expenses of the medical staff being thrown upon a larger proportion of patients.

The following table shows the changes which took place among attendants in 1872, and the causes which led to them :—

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TABLE showing the Number of Changes that took place among

ASYLUMS.	CHANGES									
	Left									
	Voluntarily.		On account of Ill-health.		Absconded.		Drunkenness.		Insubordination—Disobedience.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen Royal Asylum, . . .	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Argyll District Asylum, . . .	2	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Ayr District Asylum, . . .	2	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
4. Banff District Asylum, . . .	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Dumfries Royal Asylum,— Crichton Institution, . . .	4	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Southern Counties Asylum, . . .	5	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Dundee Royal Asylum, . . .	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Edinburgh Royal Asylum, . . .	17	28	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	1
8. Elgin District Asylum, . . .	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Fife and Kinross District Asylum, . . .	8	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Glasgow Royal Asylum, . . .	18	19	2	4	...	1	6	4	1	1
11. Haddington District Asylum, . . .	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Inverness District Asylum, . . .	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Montrose Royal Asylum, . . .	15	6	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...
14. Perth Royal Asylum, . . .	7	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Perth District Asylum, . . .	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Roxburgh District Asylum, . . .	9	5	1	...	...	...	2	...	1	...
17. Stirling District Asylum, . . .	8	5	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
18. Gilmer House do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Hallcross House do. . . . .	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Kirklands, do.	3	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
21. Larbert Institution, . . . . .	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
22. Melville House do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
23. Newbigging House do. . . . .	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24. Saughtonhall do. . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25. Westernmains do. . . . .	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
26. Whitehouse do. . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27. Abbey Parochial Asylum, . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28. Barnhill do. . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
29. Glasgow do.	3	4	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
30. Greenock do.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31. Paisley (Burgh) do.	No	Change.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
32. Aberdeen Poorhouse,	No	Change.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33. Buchan do.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
34. Cunningham do.	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
35. Dumbarton do.	No	Change.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
36. Dundee do. . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
37. Edinburgh do. . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
38. Govan do.	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
39. Hamilton do. . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
40. Kincardine do.	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41. Leith (South) do.	No	Change.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42. Liff and Benvie do.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
43. Linlithgow do. . . . .	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
44. Old Machar do.	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
45. Perth do.	No	Change.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
46. Wigtown do.	No	Change.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS,	128	147	13	14	...	2	10	7	3	5

Establish-
ments.

The changes among attendants in 1872 were thus 410. In 1871 they amounted to 382, in 1870 to 281, and in 1869 to 222. There is thus a decided tendency towards an increase, which is ascribable partly to the increase in the number of patients in asylums, and the consequent increase in the number of attendants; but mostly, it is evident, to other causes. It will be seen that more than one-half, namely 128 males and 147 females, left voluntarily, against 94 males and 137 females in 1871. This fact illustrates the difficulty of securing the permanent services of persons having an aptitude and inclination for the duties of attendants, and points to the desirability of encouraging the establishment of associations, the members of which would take upon themselves the duty of being at once attendants and companions. Drunkenness led to the dismissal of 10 males and 7 females; incompetency to that of 7 males and 12 females; carelessness to that of 2 males and 5 females; and maltreatment of patients to that of 8 males and 11 females. Two females absconded, and 15 males and 4 females were dismissed for absenting themselves without leave.

With the view of eliminating from the ranks of attendants all persons discharged from asylums for any grave fault, we require that all engagements and discharges shall be reported to us, in order that we may take measures to prevent the re-engagement in another asylum of anyone who has been found unsuitable. By this means we hope to render the re-engagement, in a similar capacity, of discharged attendants a matter of some difficulty, and so to afford greater inducements to steadiness and good behaviour. During the past year 1 attendant was discharged in consequence of information given by the Board. We cannot, however, be blind to the fact that there is a growing difficulty in securing good attendants for asylums. This is seen in the increasing number of changes which take place from year to year, and which we are inclined to think is in a great degree attributable to the abundance of employment in the country, and the consequent facility with which situations are obtained. This facility has been much increased by the wide establishment of registers, in which, on the payment of certain small fees, the names of the applicants for situations are entered, in order to be submitted to employers. It naturally follows that when engagements are easily made, they are readily broken; and the ease with which new places are procured tends in no small degree to lower the standard of the qualifications, which under other circumstances would be deemed necessary for the proper discharge of the duties. It is impossible to attach too great importance to the character of attendants in the management of asylums. The patients are for the greater part of the day under their exclusive care, and it is not too much to say that the welfare and comfort of the inmates of such establishments are far more dependent upon this element than upon any other. The position of an attendant is no doubt a very trying one. High qualities, intellectual, moral, and physical, are required for the satisfactory performance of the duties; but it is too much to expect that great endowments can be commanded by remuneration which,

for men, is little more than half of what is paid to ordinary in-door servants. It is not surprising that under such a state of matters many accidents should occur, which can only be ascribed to neglect or violence. Establish-
ments.

The accidents of all kinds reported to us as having taken place in asylums in 1872 are shown in the following list. Many of them are of a serious character, and 14 ended in death, namely, 7 from suicide, 1 from accidental drowning, 1 from a bone sticking in the throat, 2 from fractured ribs, 1 from fractured thigh-bone, 1 from suffocation in a fit, and 1 from perforation of gut by a syringe pipe. Fractured bones and dislocations occurred in 21 cases, from falls in fits or by accident, or from struggles with other patients or attendants.

We may here allude to the great difficulty that is frequently experienced in arriving at any satisfactory conclusion as to the manner in which injuries are received by the inmates of asylums. Many of the patients are unfit to give trustworthy evidence, and those who might give information are withheld by the fear of incurring the resentment of the attendants. Plausible statements by the parties who might be implicated, or an affected ignorance of the whole matter under inquiry, too often prevent the discovery of the perpetrator of the deed, although no doubt is felt that he is to be found among the attendants or patients.

The accidents which take place in asylums show, when tabulated, a formidable list, which may be aptly quoted as illustrating the difficulties under which asylums are conducted, and the serious responsibilities which attach to their management. But, as we have on former occasions pointed out, it may raise a doubt whether the aggregation of patients in asylums is not in itself the cause of many accidents. If it be maintained that but for the care and precautions taken in asylums, deaths from violence and serious accidents would have been far more numerous, it may be replied that the aggregation of lunatics is a dangerous and unnatural system, which has only economy and convenience to recommend it. Fatal or serious attacks by lunatics out of asylums are comparatively rare; but when they do occur they at once attract public attention, and a legitimate demand is raised for the protection of the public by the removal of the offenders to asylums. But fatal or serious attacks in asylums attract comparatively little attention from the public. The fact of their frequent occurrence, however, remains; and the question, how far they were unavoidable, or were the result of the circumstances in which the patients were, perhaps unnecessarily, placed, is one which is worthy of careful study. It would be well that every one who is responsible for the disposal of the insane should consider, not only to what risks they may be exposed out of asylums, but also to what risks they may be subjected in such establishments.

RECORD OF ACCIDENTS IN 1872.

- ABERDEEN ASYLUM.**—Suicide by compression of windpipe. Fracture of the radius of right arm, patient having been knocked over by another inmate. Fracture of one of the bones of forearm by a fall. Severe contused wound of forehead by striking against a door.
- ARGYLL ASYLUM.**—Fracture of femur from a fall, followed by death. Fracture of humerus by a fall from a chair, caused by another patient.
- AYR ASYLUM.**—Suicide by swallowing solution of the muriate of morphia, purchased when out on pass.
- DUMFRIES ASYLUM.**—Attempted suicide by hanging. Fracture of both bones of the forearm, not known how produced. Fracture of the right humerus by a fall from music platform. Severe contusion of the left arm, and several abrasions on the face by a fall down stairs. Incised wound on upper lip—self-inflicted by dashing head through glass. One slight.
- DUNDEE ASYLUM.**—Death by drowning: patient escaped and was found drowned—it is supposed from accident when bathing. Fracture of right humerus by a fall during an epileptic fit. Four slight.
- EDINBURGH ASYLUM.**—Death by swallowing prussic acid, purchased when out on pass. Death by fracture of a rib, supposed to have been caused by a blow from another patient with a broom handle. Death—caused by enema syringe piercing the rectum. Attempted suicide by cutting throat. Fracture of right thigh, having been knocked down stairs by another patient. Sprain of right ankle by slipping foot. Severe contusion of the left arm, supposed by falling out of bed. Severe burn by falling backwards into the fire while in a fit. Both feet scalded by upsetting a bucket of hot water. Severe contusion of the right eye and cheek by throwing herself on floor in maniacal excitement. Incised and lacerated wound of the scalp by breaking glass. Twenty-six slight.
- FIFE ASYLUM.**—Suicide by drowning in a mill-lade after escape.
- GLASGOW ASYLUM.**—Severe burn of left arm by setting fire to his shirt. Fracture of the left ulna caused by coming in contact with bedstead. Eighty-one slight.
- HADDINGTON ASYLUM.**—Suicide by leaping from top of Hopetoun monument. Fracture of the neck of the left femur by a fall. Fracture of a rib by falling against a bench. Point of finger bitten off—a self-inflicted injury.
- INVERNESS ASYLUM.**—Fracture of the left ulna, apparently from mollities ossium. Fracture of the left tibia by a fall. Ten slight.
- MONTROSE ASYLUM.**—Death from a bone getting impacted in lower part of the larynx. Fracture of left tibia by a fall in an epileptic fit. Fracture of the left thigh bone by a fall. Scalp wound by a fall in an epileptic fit. Fracture of the right tibia by a fall in an epileptic fit. One slight.
- PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM.**—Fracture of left tibia by a fall. Scalp wound from a blow by another patient.
- STIRLING ASYLUM.**—Death caused by fracture of the ribs—not known how produced. Severe wounds in the head, self-inflicted with broken chamber-pot. The same patient swallowed a table knife at dinner, which was removed from the oesophagus without inflicting any injury. Fracture of clavicle by a fall. Severe scalp wound by a fall while in a fit. One slight.
- BOTHWELL ASYLUM.**—Fracture of the left thigh bone—supposed to have been caused by the spasmodic action of the muscles during a fit.
- ABBEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM.**—Fracture of the radius by striking another patient. Two slight.
- BARONY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM.**—Death by precipitation from a window. Fracture of the right femur, cause not known.
- GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM.**—Death by suffocation during a fit. Bruise of left shoulder by a fall during a struggle with an attendant. Loss of the four incisor teeth of the upper jaw by a fall during a fit. Injury to index finger of right hand, caught between door and its frame. Accident to attendant from a blow by a patient. Three slight.
- BUCHAN POORHOUSE.**—Fracture of the hip bone by a fall. Sprained wrist by a fall. One slight.
- DUMBARTON POORHOUSE.**—One slight.
- GOVAN POORHOUSE.**—Suicide by cutting throat with a pair of scissors. Fracture of the lower jaw by a fall in an epileptic fit.
- PERTH POORHOUSE.**—Scalp wound by a fall while endeavouring to escape. One slight.

The following analysis of the cases of suicide in which the act was apparently intentional, shows that the patients were with one exception recognised as suffering from melancholia :—

- J. G. or M.D.—Admitted into the Aberdeen Royal Asylum 17th May 1872, suffering from melancholia. Killed herself by lying down and placing one of the feet of her bed on the trachea, 3d October 1872.
- S. M'G. A.—Admitted into Ayr District Asylum 12th September 1869, suffering from melancholia. Poisoned herself with muriate of morphia, purchased when out on pass, 23d July 1872.
- S. A.—Admitted into the Edinburgh Royal Asylum, 10th January 1864, suffering from melancholia. Poisoned herself with hydrocyanic acid, purchased when out on pass, 20th December 1872.
- A. J.—Admitted into Fife District Asylum 6th April 1872, suffering from melancholia. Escaped on 4th November 1872, and was afterwards found drowned.
- J. S.—Admitted into Haddington District Asylum 3d May 1870, suffering from melancholia. Killed himself by precipitation when with a pic-nic party, 15th June 1872.
- J. L.—Admitted into Barony Parochial Asylum 6th April 1872, suffering from melancholia. Killed herself by precipitation from a window, 17th June 1872. (There was some reason to think that this death was not intentional.)
- W. H.—Admitted into Govan Poorhouse Lunatic Wards 28th June 1869, suffering from dementia. Cut his throat, 30th March 1872.

The proportion of deaths from suicide continues high. In a considerable degree these deaths have been due in the past year to the increased amount of freedom now accorded to patients. In two of the cases, death resulted from poison purchased when out on pass; in another case, the opportunity was taken during a pic-nic to rush to the top of a monument and leap down; and in a fourth case, suicide was committed by drowning after escape.

There has been no epidemic in any of the asylums under our supervision during the past year.

The number of voluntary patients admitted into asylums in 1872 was 35. The corresponding number in 1871 was 42.

At 31st December 1871, 74 patients were absent from asylums on probation. Of these, 29 have been finally discharged as recovered, 11 have been sent back, and 34 remain at large under the care of friends. In the course of 1872, 181 cases were discharged on trial. Of these, 42 have been finally discharged as recovered, 4 have died, 28 remain insane under the care of friends, 26 have been returned to asylums, and 81 are still on probation.

The total number of probationary discharges, since their authorization in 1862 to the close of 1872, has been 1299, namely :—

In 1862 and 1863,	109	In 1868,	137
„ 1864,	73	„ 1869,	149
„ 1865,	103	„ 1870,	148
„ 1866,	102	„ 1871,	185
„ 1867,	112	„ 1872,	181

Establish-
ments.

The numbers from the different asylums in 1872 were—

Aberdeen Royal Asylum,	9	Brought forward,	172
Argyll District do.,	13	Westermains Private Asylum,	0
Ayr, do. do.,	6	Whitehouse do. do.,	5
Banff do. do.,	3	Abbey Parochial do.,	2
Dumfries Royal do.,	19	Barnhill do. do.,	0
Dundee do. do.,	4	Glasgow do. do.,	0
Edinburgh do. do.,	24	Greenock, do. do.,	0
Elgin District do.,	4	Paisley do. do.,	0
Fife do. do.,	4	Aberdeen Poorhouse,	0
Glasgow Royal do.,	1	Buchan do.,	0
Haddington District do.,	4	Cunningham do.,	0
Inverness do. do.,	12	Dumbarton do.,	0
Montrose Royal do.,	5	Dundee do.,	0
Perth do. do.,	0	Edinburgh, do.,	0
Perth District do.,	15	Govan do.,	0
Roxburgh do. do.,	11	Hamilton do.,	2
Stirling do. do.,	32	Kincardine do.,	0
Gilmour do. do.,	1	Leith, South, do.,	0
Hallcross do. do.,	1	Liff and Benvie do.,	0
Kirklands do. do.,	1	Linlithgow do.,	0
Melville do. do.,	0	Old Machar do.,	0
Newbigging do. do.,	1	Perth do.,	0
Saughtonhall do. do.,	2	Wigtown do.,	0
Carry forward,	172	Total,	181

Of the total number (1299) of patients discharged on probation since 1862, 192 were replaced in the asylums from which they had been removed before the expiry of the period of probation, having been found unsuitable for continued residence in a private dwelling. A remarkable feature of the preceding Table is the degree in which the number of probationary discharges varies in different asylums; but the cause of the difference is probably ascribable more to the peculiar views of their respective superintendents than to any prevalent diversity of form in the mental affections of the patients.

As appears from the Table on p. xi., 10 patients were discharged, after more than three years' detention, in consequence of the medical superintendent declining to grant the necessary certificates to keep the Sheriff's order in force, and were removed under the provisions of sect. 17, 25 and 26 Vict. c. 54. The 92d section of the Act 20 and 21 Vict. cap. 71 empowers the Sheriff to order the discharge of patients certified by two medical men to be harmless, although they may still be of unsound mind; but the Board has authority to order the discharge of such patients only as may be certified to be sane. But for this restriction, we should much more frequently take the opinion of medical men, whether adequate reasons exist for the continued detention of patients in asylums. We are of opinion that our powers in this respect might very properly be extended. We occasionally see patients whose lunacy, we feel convinced, instead of being removed, is confirmed by detention. Under the existing statutes we are unable to take steps for the discharge of such cases, however proper this course may appear, and there are many difficulties in the way of an appeal to the Sheriff, who, moreover, has not equal opportunities with ourselves of acquainting

himself with the condition of the patients. The result is, we fear, not unfrequently, their unnecessary or even hurtful detention. Establish-
ments.

The escapes during the year have been 170. Of these, 103 were brought back within 24 hours, 30 within a week, and 13 after a week. Twenty-four were not recovered during the currency of the Sheriff's order. Of these, 4 were intimated to us by the Asylum superintendents as recovered, and 2 were found drowned. It very rarely happens that escaped patients are permanently lost sight of, but we believe that some who are taken back to asylums might properly have been left at large. Indeed, occasionally what appears to be an undue desire is manifested to replace the patient in the asylum. Thus, in the case of a woman who escaped from the Perthshire District Asylum, although certificates of recovery were granted by two medical practitioners of high character, the superintendent refused to accept them, and the patient had to continue in hiding till the 28 days during which the Sheriff's order remains in force had expired. Several months have now elapsed since this patient made her escape, in a state which, according to the superintendent, did not warrant her being at large; but she is still at liberty, and is regarded by the parochial medical authorities as of sound mind. The opinions expressed by the physician of the asylum, and by the extra-mural medical men who examined this patient, are in such striking contrast, that we have thought it proper to print, in Appendix F., the correspondence that took place. It illustrates to how great an extent conduct may sometimes be influenced by surroundings. It must, however, be frequently a matter of extreme difficulty to determine beforehand how an asylum patient will behave when restored to liberty. Another remarkable illustration of this difficulty occurred last year in the case of a patient who escaped from the lunatic wards of Govan Poorhouse. Up to the day of his escape he had to be forcibly fed; but immediately he was at large he resumed work, became self supporting, and comported himself in a rational manner. According to recent accounts he is still doing well.

IN ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.

The following Table shows the number of patients, distinguishing between private and pauper, in each Royal and District Asylum at 1st January of each of the ten years 1864-73, or since they were opened. It will be seen that there has been a general increase of patients in the Public Asylums in 1872, amounting in the aggregate to 84. Of this increase, 81 were pauper, and 3 private patients. In Royal
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.

The following Table shows the changes in the number of patients, and the results of treatment, in the Royal and District Asylums in 1872:—

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.		Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1.	Aberdeen Royal Asylum, { Private patients, Pauper do., Total,	82.5 124.0 206.5	65.5 160.5 226.0	25 54 79	14 41 55	9 22 31	11 19 30	7 13 25	4 12 16	8 13 21	4 9 13	36.0 40.7 39.2	78.6 46.3 39.2	9.7 10.5 10.2	6.1 5.6 5.8
2.	Argyll District Asylum,	93.0	95.0	44	36	13	13	10	12	10	6	29.5	36.1	10.8	7.4
3.	Ayr District Asylum,	80.5	105.0	31	47	18	17	9	19	3	3	58.1	36.2	3.7	5.7
4.	Banff District Asylum,	44.0	48.5	13	12	3	10	5	...	4	3	23.1	38.3	9.1	6.2
5.	Dumfries Royal Asylum, { Private patients, Pauper do., Total,	100.5 142.5 243.0	77.5 119.5 197.0	20 21 41	22 41 63	10 10 20	12 17 29	5 5 8	10 15 15	7 8 15	6 7 7	50.0 47.6 51.2	41.5 46.0 33.3	5.6 6.2	5.0 3.6 7.5
6.	Dundee Royal Asylum, ... { Private patients, Pauper do., Total,	21.0 70.0 91.0	26.5 63.5 90.0	7 25 32	6 43 54	4 8 12	5 26 31	...	1 6 6	...	2 7 9	57.1 32.0 37.5	33.3 54.2 57.4	17.1 13.2 13.2	11.0 10.0 7.5
7.	Edinburgh Royal Asylum, { Private patients, Pauper do., Total,	111.0 250.0 361.0	106.0 295.0 401.0	34 96 130	29 93 122	13 30 43	9 35 44	11 26 37	6 21 27	10 37 47	8 22 30	31.3 33.1 33.3	37.6 36.1 100.0	14.8 7.5 2.4	7.5 6.2 8.3
8.	Elgin District Asylum,	42.0	32.5	9	4	3	4	2	4	1	10	51.5	60.4	7.0	8.3
9.	Fife and Kinross District Asylum, { Private patients, Pauper do., Total,	113.5 79.0 251.5	121.0 78.0 169.5	33 21 162	43 25 165	17 8 66	29 9 67	11 8 42	13 8 34	8 4 38	4 2 42	38.1 40.0 41.5	36.0 40.6 40.0	5.1 2.6 11.5	2.6 23.6 17.0
10.	Glasgow Royal Asylum, ... { Private patients, Pauper do., Total,	330.5 37.0 152.0	247.5 48.0 132.5	183 7 41	190 8 43	76 2 18	76 5 19	68 2 3	50 2 8	38 5 9	42 5 3	41.5 28.6 33.3	42.2 44.2 21.1	13.5 10.4 12.2	10.4 9.1 ...
11.	Haddington District Asylum,	152.0	38.5	41	43	18	19	3	8	3	...	33.3	21.1	12.2	...
12.	Inverness District Asylum, { Private patients, Pauper do., Total,	24.5 156.5 181.0	38.5 177.5 216.0	9 30 39	19 39 58	3 7 10	4 23 27	3 6 9	8 13 14	3 17 1	8 8 2	23.3 25.6 30.8	59.0 46.6 44.4	8.9 9.4 2.3	4.5 3.7 4.8
13.	Montrose Royal Asylum,	43.5	42.0	13	9	4	4	5	5	1	2	37.5	51.7	5.6	5.9
14.	Perth Royal Asylum,	106.5	151.5	16	29	6	15	8	14	6	9	26.7	58.3	10.4	7.4
15.	Perth District Asylum,	67.5	68.0	30	24	8	14	3	5	7	5	51.2	51.8	7.2	12.1
16.	Roxburgh District Asylum,	97.0	107.0	43	56	22	29	11	19	7	13	51.2	51.8	7.2	12.1
17.	Stirling District Asylum,														
GENERAL RESULTS,		2289.5	2328.5	784	858	306	396	222	238	212	183	39.0	46.2	9.3	7.9

In Royal
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.

Compared with the results of 1871, this Table shows a decrease in the proportion of recoveries from 40·1 to 39·0 per cent. on the male admissions, and an increase from 40·6 to 46·2 per cent. on the female admissions. The average mortality, which in 1871 was 8·3 per cent. on the numbers resident for males, and 8·7 per cent. on the numbers resident for females, was in 1872 respectively 9·3 and 7·9.

The following figures show the changes in the results of the years 1871 and 1872:—

YEARS.	Average No. resident.	Admis- sions.	Re- coveries.	Removals unrecovered.	Deaths.
1871, . .	4532	1566	632	468	384
1872, . .	4617	1642	702	460	395

The percentage of deaths on the average number resident in Royal and District Asylums, in each of the ten years 1862-1871, was as follows:—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Years.	Males.	Females.
1863,	8·8	6·7	1868,	8·2	7·9
1864,	8·1	6·6	1869,	9·5	9·0
1865,	6·7	6·9	1870,	8·9	8·6
1866,	8·3	8·1	1871,	8·3	8·7
1867,	10·7	7·8	1872,	9·3	7·9

These results, when compared with those furnished by the asylums of other countries, are far from being unfavourable.

The Table on p. lxvii. shows the average mortality on the average numbers resident during the fifteen years 1858-1872, or for the shorter period during which they have been in operation, in each of the asylums named. It will be observed that the rate of mortality varies greatly in the different asylums; and with the view of eliciting the causes on which this depends, we have appended columns showing the percentage of patients who die within a year after admission, and the percentage of deaths from different causes. It will be seen that, on an average, 41·8 per cent. of the deaths of males and 39·6 per cent. of the deaths of females occur within the first year after admission. Of the establishments which have been longest in operation, and which alone afford a safe basis of comparison, the percentage of deaths during the first year is considerably lower in those of Aberdeen, Dumfries, Dundee, Elgin, Montrose, and Perth, than in those of Edinburgh and Glasgow. The probable inference from this fact would seem to be, that patients from large cities are in a lower state of bodily health on admission, than those from moderate-sized towns and country districts.

But the nature of the mental manifestations which have led to the patients being placed in asylums must also influence the result. And with this fact is linked the interesting inquiry, whether in different districts different forms of insanity are more or less pre-

valent. We cannot, from the returns made to us, come to any positive conclusion that the patients received into different asylums manifest certain prevailing types of insanity, originating in, or modified by, the soil or climate of the district from which they are drawn; or that the form of the malady is influenced by the occupations, dietary, and religious observances of the population. The materials for such an inquiry are, however, within reach of the superintendents of asylums, and are capable of yielding very important information both as to the causes of insanity, and as to the measures which should be adopted for counteracting them. Still, the results of such an inquiry, even under the most favourable circumstances, would be apt to be influenced by the views and mental character of the superintendent; for the facts observed would present themselves more in this light to one, and more in that light to another, according to training and natural endowments. Besides, insanity is a malady which not only assumes different aspects according to the mental character of the observer; but it is one which is in itself Proteus like, and which is constantly varying even in its daily manifestations.

In Royal
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.

It will be seen from the columns which show the percentage of deaths from different diseases, that great differences occur in this respect in different asylums. For instance, in the asylum of Dundee the percentage of male deaths from apoplexy and paralysis is 20·0, from general paralysis 29·8, and from consumption 9·1; whereas in the Edinburgh Asylum these proportions are respectively 3·9, 23·7, and 20·9. A comparison of the causes of death in males and females shows that epilepsy, general paralysis, organic disease of the brain, and inflammatory affections of the lungs are more fatal to males than to females; and that maniacal and melancholic exhaustion, consumption, organic disease of the abdominal viscera, dysentery and diarrhoea, and general debility and old age, are more fatal to females than to males.

But the figures of this Table must be regarded as approximative only. From the returns made to us it is frequently extremely difficult to ascribe the cause of death to any particular malady, and such terms as disease of the brain, or disease of the lungs, are capable of including a great variety of affections. Disease of the brain, for instance, is frequently the assigned cause of death in apoplexy, in epilepsy, in general paralysis, in inflammation of the cerebral substance or membranes, in tumours of the brain, or in any form of cerebral degeneration. Then, in many cases the immediate cause of death is some supervening affection, such as bronchitis or pulmonary congestion; and the difficulty then arises whether the fatal malady is to be registered as that which was in progress and would in the end have carried off the patient, or as that which supervened.

Still, the intimations sent us enable us to draw some general conclusions, and it will be noticed, for instance, that, as a rule, the mortality from general paralysis is considerably lower in those asylums which derive their patients chiefly from a rural population, than in those in which there is a large admixture of city patients.

In Royal
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.

The asylums in which this malady least prevails are those of Haddington, Inverness, Elgin, Fife, Perth (District), and Roxburgh. It prevails most in those of Aberdeen, Argyll, Dumfries, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Perth Royal, and it will be observed that it is chiefly in those asylums which receive urban patients, that female patients die from this disease. The average percentage of the female mortality from general paralysis in all the asylums of Scotland is 3·4 per cent. It is 6·1 per cent. in the combined Asylums of Aberdeen, Dumfries, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Montrose, and Perth Royal, and only 1·5 per cent. in those of Argyll, Ayr, Banff, Elgin, Fife, Haddington, Inverness, Perth District, Roxburgh, and Stirling.

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In Royal
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.

AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.

NAME OF ASYLUM.	Average Annual Number of Deaths.			Number of Years on which Average is taken.			Average Annual Per- centage of Deaths on Number Resident.			Average Percentage of Deaths which took place within a Year after admis- sion.			CEREBRAL AND SPINAL AFFECTIONS.						THORACIC AFFECTIONS.								ABDOMINAL AFFECTIONS.						Pever, Erysipelas, Cancer, etc.		General Debility and Old Age.				Suicide and Accidents.				Unknown from Deaths Happening on Probation.	
	N.	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.	N.	M.	F.					
Aberdeen.	117	101	15	68	51	38	87	111	119	77	41	25	113	62	127	103	19	42	178	58	101	42	38	52	10	27	17	36	48	33	54	72	113	24	15	07								
Argyll.	61	52	9	93	64	56	386	53	85	66	10	191	14	09	61	198	246	176	163	53	86	54	68	..	26	38	97	22	..	24	22	79	122	84	55									
Ayr.	40	95	2	51	92	63	481	..	83	100	..	166	..	..	38	..	366	282	100	77	166	77	..	..	..	..	83	..	38	..	38	..	109	100	83	..		
Banff.	27	27	7	79	56	38	488	95	131	47	..	178	47	47	..	71	36	88	178	47	..	190	47	71	95	..	47	..	143	..	119	274	47	..	..							
Dumfries.	112	111	15	66	67	350	378	84	65	105	93	156	84	20	61	36	51	85	208	150	129	81	32	28	26	24	07	28	43	21	84	156	210	24	10	..								
Dundee.	76	45	15	76	49	362	399	200	274	18	23	29	80	17	22	..	10	91	50	83	73	62	78	12	..	17	86	89	22	22	90	128	167	11	..									
Edinburgh.	419	279	13	120	78	459	454	39	44	58	46	237	58	45	70	50	65	209	263	104	63	49	65	21	49	28	36	14	37	29	49	101	146	19	12	..								
Elgin.	23	30	15	63	92	308	240	149	47	67	100	17	..	83	10	..	..	313	285	67	102	163	82	..	..	..	..	..	33	..	56	89	202	36	..	17	
Fife.	80	90	6	70	78	451	682	76	82	95	28	95	18	42	21	39	73	226	185	114	188	55	133	53	83	..	14	..	65	17	88	241	99	17	..									
Glasgow.	279	273	15	93	110	467	474	66	59	89	42	184	43	28	58	292	240	115	215	60	96	56	26	17	47	16	17	06	37	13	27	40	78	14	16	02								
Haddington.	54	58	5	146	127	826	317	40	..	40	50	78	29	22	40	55	..	80	281	95	200	..	..	40	20	33	107	..	100	20	375	159	40	95	..							
Inverness.	100	119	8	69	101	407	276	198	24	77	35	102	..	12	41	..	06	225	349	191	151	..	54	51	56	..	..	48	40	62	69	27	164	..	11	11						
Montrose.	170	207	15	94	90	342	371	114	104	76	18	151	52	38	57	84	53	152	291	150	74	29	58	43	32	26	24	27	70	32	84	64	119	13	14	..								
Perth Royal.	39	81	15	56	54	384	395	129	150	56	33	173	22	111	149	18	..	40	58	87	77	122	10	69	33	40	33	80	22	07	44	69	212	..	22	..								
Perth District.	85	81	8	82	67	368	326	61	82	11	71	10	09	24	18	184	140	136	121	217	23	10	124	38	..	25	..	09	28	43	241	189	32	10	..									
Roxburgh.	74	52	5	121	94	373	299	50	175	43	118	68	..	75	29	18	..	765	69	72	40	57	147	98	62	68	83	110	67	72	69	120	197	18	..	..						
Shilling.	93	150	2	97	136	677	486	..	97	41	68	125	29	71	29	155	106	462	233	41	38	..	97	113	97	..	38	..	..	..	..	..	126	..	38	..			
GENERAL AVERAGES.	113	106	10	85	83	418	396	86	92	6	45	146	34	39	49	77	61	176	201	94	98	68	60	46	37	18	39	24	36	29	98	169	85	22	01	03								

In Royal
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.

The percentage of recoveries on the admissions was as follows; but these results, owing chiefly to the disturbing influence of transfers, do not at present afford data for estimating what might be termed the normal proportion of recoveries:—

Years.	Male.	Female.	Years.	Male.	Female.
1863,	32·8	40·8	1868,	35·6	40·8
1864,	30·5	31·9	1869,	30·2	33·3
1865,	36·6	36·6	1870,	41·9	42·1
1866,	29·1	34·1	1871,	40·1	40·6
1867,	33·0	39·6	1872,	39·0	46·2

For the sake of comparison it may be stated that, in the five years 1850-1854, the percentage of recoveries on admissions was 44·20 in the Public Asylums. It is almost certain, however, that during this period a higher proportion of chronic incurable cases were detained at home, and that the results of asylum treatment were thus rendered apparently more favourable.

The following remarks on the present condition of the individual asylums are founded on the entries made in the asylum registers by the medical Commissioners:—

Aberdeen
Royal
Asylum.

The Aberdeen Royal Asylum is reported as being under very careful supervision, and as very efficiently conducted. The population has somewhat diminished; and owing partly to this cause, and partly to the opening of additional accommodation for the females, the overcrowding of the female wards has been to some extent relieved. The new wards are well arranged, and are being furnished with more consideration to comfort, and to the influence of cheerful surroundings, than is the case in the older parts of the establishment. But a fear is expressed lest the rates of payment should be too low to leave an adequate margin for purposes of amenity, and for supplying the patients with those sources of interest and amusement which, according to general experience, influence so beneficially the condition of the insane. Nevertheless, during the past year a good deal has been accomplished in the extension of papering and painting, and in effecting other improvements. The physical wants of the patients continue to be very abundantly supplied, and the fulness of the dietary is especially noticed. No entries of seclusion occur in the register; the patients who are in bed from excitement being regarded as under medical treatment. Industrial employment is not very largely developed, and it is thought that exercise beyond the airing-courts might be beneficially extended. Night attendance has been improved, and the number of wet beds has been greatly reduced. The condition of the Elmhill Establishment was in all respects satisfactory.

Argyll
and Bute
District
Asylum.

Although the population of the District Asylum of Argyll and Bute continues to increase, there is a falling off in the number of patients chargeable to the parishes of Argyllshire. This arises from the Superintendent recommending the removal of those chronic

cases for which the appliances of an asylum are not necessary, and from the inspectors of poor of Argyllshire parishes being willing to undertake the trouble of looking after them. The Asylum continues to be admirably conducted. The physical wants of the patients are fully met, and great attention is given to profitable industrial occupation. To such an extent is this the case, that the patients, from feeling they are usefully employed, acquire a deep interest in their work, and engage in it with zeal and earnestness. In this way, tranquillity and contentment are promoted, and, in consequence, the use of airing-courts has been abolished, without the want of them being felt. The use of single rooms is also greatly restricted; and seclusion, whether as a means of discipline or of treatment, is unknown. The house is fully and comfortably furnished, and well provided with objects of decoration and interest; and it is noteworthy, that the wards occupied by the more excitable patients are those on which most pains have been bestowed to produce a cheerful and comfortable effect. The staff of attendants is large, but the consequent expense is fully neutralized by the industrial advantages which are attained. The taking on lease of the neighbouring farm of Fernock will, we expect, not only secure the permanent prosperity of the establishment, but will afford an example which other district boards will find it for their advantage to follow, alike in the interests of the patients and of the ratepayers. There is still a large amount of vacant accommodation, which is being used to relieve, in some degree, the overcrowding in the Asylums of Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire.

In Royal
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.

Argyll
and Bute
District
Asylum.

Considerable improvements are reported as having been effected in the furnishing and decoration of the wards of the Ayr District Asylum; and the gratifying results of what has been already accomplished, especially in banishing restraint and in limiting the use of seclusion, afford the strongest encouragement to further progress in the same direction. Tranquillity was generally prevalent, and the aspect of the whole of the wards, in whatever way occupied, was equally satisfactory. The experiment of placing those patients who require special attention under persistent night supervision in associated dormitories, has proved very successful in diminishing the number of wet beds, and generally in promoting comfort. The means of industrial occupation for the male patients have hitherto been abundantly supplied by the land; but it was considered doubtful whether its extent, after it has been fairly put in order, will be found sufficient for their full and profitable employment. A recommendation was accordingly made to the District Board that they should take on lease any neighbouring farm that might chance to become vacant. Adequate attention is given to recreation.

Ayrshire
District
Asylum.

The manner in which the Banff District Asylum is conducted continues to be noticed with warm approval. The physical wants of the patients are adequately met, and individual tastes are consulted and gratified: Successful endeavours have been made to approximate the condition of the patients to that of a sane com-

Banffshire
District
Asylum.

In Royal
and
District
Asylums.

Banffshire
District
Asylum.

munity; and in their occupations, recreations, and exercise, an unusual amount of liberty is accorded them. Nevertheless, attempts at escape are very rare. About 30 enjoy the privilege of attending worship in the parish church, but in numbers restricted to 10 of each sex at a time. Great interest continues to be taken by the patients in the various occupations of the farm, with most satisfactory results to their physical and mental health; and it is satisfactory to know that the pecuniary results to the district are also favourable. The aspect of the house is being constantly improved by the extension of papering and painting, and by additions to the furniture.

Dumfries
Royal
Asylum.

We are happy to report that the systematic disregard of all our recommendations for the improvement of the condition of the patients in the Dumfries Asylum has now been departed from. The entries of the Commissioners accordingly refer to some improvements in the dietary, and in the serving of the meals; but they still dwell on the unsatisfactory manner in which the food is cooked. Frequent recourse is still had to seclusion; but it is hoped that from improvements which have been made in the furnishing of the refractory wards, from fuller evening meals, and increased exercise, future entries of this kind will be less numerous. The bedding and day-clothing were, on the whole, in a satisfactory condition, and both houses were in good order. The sanitary state of the patients was satisfactory, and the mortality has been exceptionally low. In addition to the enlargement of the Crichton Institution, which has just been completed, various structural alterations have recently been carried out. With one or two exceptions, these are regarded as decided improvements, but a hope is expressed that, considering the disturbance which building operations produce, no further additions or alterations will be undertaken without absolute necessity. Night supervision has been placed upon an improved footing, and is now very effective. We have printed in the Appendix a supplementary report by the Chairman of the Board.

Dundee
Royal
Asylum.

The general condition of the Dundee Asylum as regards cleanliness and ventilation is favourably commented on, and various structural improvements are favourably noticed. The full and satisfactory manner in which the patients are clothed and fed is admitted as a fair set-off against the rough nature of the accommodation and the rude manner of serving the meals; while the prolonged service of the attendants is regarded as a feature which speaks strongly in favour of the general management. But the site of the Asylum is regarded as becoming every day more unsatisfactory from the continued extension of the town. Hence a hope is again expressed that future demands for accommodation will be met, not by extending the present house, which already contains a population in excess of its proper capabilities, but by the erection of an entirely new establishment.

The reports on the Edinburgh Asylum state that extensive improvements have been effected in the East House, whereby the comfort of the patients and attendants has been greatly promoted; but at the same time they refer to others which are still desirable. In the West House, various improvements have likewise been undertaken, both in the wards and in the airing-courts; but this part of the establishment is still in many respects in an unsatisfactory condition. In many of the wards the furniture is scanty and rude, and the evils of overcrowding, notwithstanding the recent extension of the buildings, are again manifesting themselves. Night attendance, it is thought, might be placed on a more satisfactory footing, and suggestions are made for improving the condition of the male refractory department, which continues to be remarkable for the noise and excitement displayed by its inmates. Notwithstanding the increased numbers registered as engaged in industrial occupations, recourse to seclusion, and even to mechanical restraint, appears to be becoming more frequent. This state of matters is very unsatisfactory, and, with the view of counteracting its causes, a suggestion is made to provide the patients with that kind of out-door occupation which requires little nicety of manipulation, but which would give them the feeling that their labour was of a useful and profitable description. It is also suggested that the access to the Asylum should be from the north, so that the walls of the airing-courts might be removed or lowered. The dinner, at which the male and female patients of the intermediate galleries meet in common, and which is presided over by the matron, is noticed with commendation as a step in the right direction.

In Royal
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.

Royal
Edinburgh
Asylum.

The general condition of the Asylum of Elgin is favourably reported on; but grave fears are felt lest recent changes in the management of the Asylum farm may lessen its advantages as a source of interest and occupation to the patients. By the erection of a cottage in which five male patients reside, and by the recent preponderance of discharges and deaths over admissions, the overcrowding in the main building has been relieved. The wants of the district are accordingly in the meantime fully met. Seclusion is seldom if ever used.

Elgin
District
Asylum

Various improvements are recorded as having been effected in the Fife and Kinross District Asylum. But the distinguishing feature of this establishment is the extent to which the system of locked doors is relaxed, and freedom accorded to the patients both within and out of doors. Tranquillity was generally prevalent, and seclusion is of rare occurrence. The dietary is varied and ample, and includes the pork reared on the farm, which in other Scotch asylums is usually sold. Some fears were, however, expressed that the day-clothing of the men is, in summer and autumn, too scanty for comfort, if not insufficient for health. Measures for rendering night attendance more effective and serviceable were in contemplation. Great attention is given in this Asylum to pathological investigations.

Fife and
Kinross
District
Asylum.

In Royal
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.

—
Glasgow
Royal
Asylum.

The Glasgow Royal Asylum was found, as usual, in excellent order; but the eastern department was crowded to such excess as can scarcely fail to prove injurious to discipline, if not to health. This remark is especially applicable to the day-rooms. Nevertheless, tranquillity was generally prevalent, and seclusion did not appear to be abused. The arrangements for the supervision of the sick, both by day and night, are warmly commended, and attention is directed to the special means adopted for securing dry beds in the cases of the infirm and paralytic. The wants of the patients in regard to food, clothing, and bedding are amply and satisfactorily met; indeed, the supply of food is so far beyond requirements that considerable waste is the result. The frequency with which artificial feeding is carried out is remarkable. The means of industrial occupation are scanty, and, such as hair-teasing, not always suitable. The want of a chapel, of a recreation-room, and of a female workroom, leaves the institution incomplete, and unfit to fulfil several of its most important functions in a proper manner. Increasing attention is however given to extended exercise, and recreation parties beyond the grounds are more frequent.

Hadding-
ton District
Asylum.

The Haddington District Asylum is again favourably reported on, and the system of avoiding any special refractory department is noticed as giving very satisfactory results. The airing-courts have never been used for their original purpose, and now serve as vegetable gardens. Further additions have been made to the furniture and objects of decoration. The meals are comfortably served, and the wants of the patients are adequately met; but the supply of water, both hot and cold, has not yet been put on a satisfactory footing. Seclusion is very rarely resorted to. The mortality is higher than under all the circumstances might be expected.

Inverness
District
Asylum.

The general condition of the Inverness District Asylum is reported as improving; papering and painting have been largely extended, and a considerable quantity of additional furniture has been introduced. Tranquillity was generally prevalent in the male division, but the females continue to manifest a considerable amount of vociferation and excitement. It was found difficult to give a satisfactory reason for this state of matters. Dr. Aitken felt inclined to ascribe it to local peculiarities in the mental and bodily condition of those admitted; but an idea appears to have been entertained that it was partially due to the desire to seize the opportunity to appeal to the Commissioners to be discharged. The deaths from tubercular disease continue to be comparatively numerous, but the high proportion of those affected with such maladies on admission is also remarkable. The house was in excellent order; the dietary, clothing, and bedding were satisfactory; but the heating of the house is still inefficient. Seclusion, as a mode of discipline, is rarely resorted to; but a good many patients are isolated when under excitement, and are then regarded as under medical treatment.

The reports on the Montrose Asylum continue to be favourable. The patients are described as tranquil and orderly, notwithstanding the presence of a more than ordinary proportion of difficult cases. For the more efficient care of those requiring attention during the night, the institution of an associated dormitory, under persistent attendance, is recommended. The decoration of the wards by ornamental painting and the introduction of objects of interest, is being gradually extended, and a recommendation was made to enlarge the greenhouse, so as to admit of a fuller supply of flowering plants. The superintendence of the Institution is very carefully and conscientiously conducted, and the individual tastes of the patients are largely consulted and gratified. Few patients are restricted to the airing-courts, and seclusion is only very exceptionally resorted to. The food is abundant and varied; occupation in the open air is very fully provided, and the sanitary condition of the establishment has been satisfactory. The opportunities which present themselves for pathological investigation are zealously turned to account in a scientific spirit.

In Royal
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.
—
Montrose
Asylum.

The condition of the patients in the Perth Royal Asylum is reported as satisfactory, and the house was in excellent order. Country excursions are numerous, but liberty on parole beyond the grounds is rarely granted.

Perth
Royal
Asylum.

The Perth District Asylum was found in good order, and its aspect is described as being more cheerful and comfortable, from the extension of papering and painting. The house is, however, overcrowded, and many patients sleep on shakedown on the dormitory floors. The dietary is regarded as bordering on scantiness, and it is suggested that with fuller meals there would be less disposition to refractory behaviour. A recommendation was made to bring those requiring special supervision during the night more under observation, by placing them in an associated dormitory under constant supervision. The water supply, although greater than formerly, does not yet permit of the patients being bathed with due consideration to propriety and cleanliness. The same water occasionally serves for sixteen. Out-door occupations and amusements continue to be assiduously cultivated.

Perth
District
Asylum.

The new Asylum at Melrose for the counties of Roxburgh, Berwick, and Selkirk, is now in occupation. It is a cheerful and commodious house, and when visited was found in good order. Considerable difficulty had, however, been experienced in getting the patients, and also the attendants, to adapt themselves to the new circumstances in which they were placed, and industrial occupation had not received that stimulus which, from the abundance of the means of employment, might have been expected. The patients were on the whole tranquil, but one or two in the female division manifested considerable excitement. The water supply has not been found adequate, and will, it is feared, prove a source of considerable inconvenience. The registers were not kept with due care.

Roxburgh
District
Asylum.

In Royal
and Dis-
trict
Asylums.

—
Stirling
District
Asylum.

Several causes continue to prevent the Stirling District Asylum from attaining that satisfactory position to which the care bestowed on its management entitles it. In the female refractory department there was considerable turbulence and excitement, arising partly from overcrowding, partly from both patients and attendants being drawn from a rough and uncouth class, and partly from the disproportionate increase of unmanageable cases, caused by the extensive removal of tranquil patients to poorhouses and private dwellings. At the first visit, some doubts were expressed as to the suitability of the dietary, but, at the second, important modifications in its quantity and quality were found to have been adopted. The state of the male patients was very satisfactory. The house was in good order, but the ruinous state of the plaster, the result mainly of bad workmanship, offers great discouragement to the attempts made to improve its appearance by decorative means. Occupation in the open air and extended exercise receive due consideration.

In Private
Asylums.

IN PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

The subjoined Table shows the population of Private Asylums at 1st January 1872, and 1st January 1873:—

ASYLUMS.	Number of Patients					
	At 1st January 1872.			At 1st January 1873.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Garngal House,	13	...	13	...	...	...
Gilmer House,	10	11	21	10	7	17
Hallcross House,	24	47	71	29	41	70
Kirklands,*	37	34	71	44	27	71
Melville House,	7	15	22	10	16	26
Newbigging House,	2	30	32	2	33	35
Saughton Hall,	28	38	66	26	34	60
Westermains, . . . .	...	13	13	...	13	13
Whitehouse,	12	37	49	11	38	49
TOTALS,	133	225	358	132	209	341

The numbers at 1st January 1858 were 330 males and 415 females. There has thus in fifteen years been a decrease of 198 males and 206 females.

The results of treatment in 1872 are shown in the following Table:—

* Now called Eothwell Asylum.

In Private Asylums.

NAMES OF ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Garngad,	12.5	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	1	...	...	...	8.0	...
2. Gilmer,	10.0	9.0	1	3	...	...	...	5	1	2	...	...	10.0	23.2
3. Hallcross,	26.5	44.0	14	12	2	9	4	5	3	5	14.3	75.0	11.3	11.4
4. Kirklands,	40.5	30.5	29	23	5	9	12	16	5	5	17.2	39.1	12.3	16.4
5. Melville,	8.5	15.5	5	6	1	1	...	3	1	1	20.0	16.7	11.8	6.5
6. Newbigging,	2.0	31.5	...	11	...	1	...	7	...	...	...	9.1	...	...
7. Saughton Hall,	27.0	33.0	12	4	8	3	4	3	2	1	66.7	75.0	7.4	2.8
8. Westermains, ... ..	...	13.0	...	8	...	3	...	5	...	2	...	37.5	...	15.4
9. Whitehouse,	11.5	37.5	...	6	1	3	...	3	...	2	...	50.0	...	5.3
GENERAL RESULTS,	138.5	217.0	61	73	17	29	3	47	13	18	27.9	39.7	9.4	8.3

In Private Asylums. The following Table shows the difference between the results of 1871 and 1872.

YEARS.	Average No. Resident.	Admissions.	Recoveries.	Removals unrecovered.	Deaths.
1871, . . .	346.0	220	50	113	29
1872, . . .	355.5	134	45	79	31

The following Table shows the proportion of deaths per cent. on the average numbers resident in Private Asylums in each year of the ten years 1863-1872.

Years.	Male.	Female.	Years.	Male.	Female.
1863,	6.8	8.9	1868,	10.6	6.0
1864,	9.3	7.5	1869,	6.5	8.8
1865,	9.3	8.2	1870,	14.1	12.7
1866,	10.2	8.5	1871,	15.3	4.2
1867,	10.6	7.9	1872,	9.4	8.3

The general rate of mortality does not greatly differ from that of the Public Asylums, but the cases admitted into Private Asylums are, on the whole, of a less acute type.

The percentage of recoveries on the admissions in the same years was as follows:—

Years.	Male.	Female.	Years.	Male.	Female.
1863,	26.5	44.1	1868,	34.6	33.3
1864,	16.2	24.0	1869,	48.1	41.0
1865,	38.2	36.0	1870,	26.2	28.4
1866,	29.6	25.5	1871,	21.6	23.5
1867,	25.6	35.7	1872,	27.9	39.7

These results are on the whole less favourable than those furnished by the Royal and District Asylums; but the mental affections of patients in Private Asylums are generally of a more chronic nature, and a trustworthy comparison between the results of the two classes of establishments cannot therefore be made.

The condition of the individual asylums, as deduced from the reports of the Medical Commissioners, is as follows:—

Gilmer House.

Gilmer House Asylum is conducted in a kindly spirit, and the patients enjoy a large share of liberty and have many indulgences. The accommodation is comfortable, but the house is in need of extensive repairs, which, we understand, will now be undertaken.

The overcrowding in Hallcross Asylum, formerly noticed, has been reduced, and the sanitary condition of the establishment has accordingly improved, although it cannot yet be regarded as satisfactory. The physical wants of the patients are on the whole fairly met; but the means of occupation and extended exercise are so defective, and the accommodation in various respects is so objectionable, that we shall be glad when it is placed in our power, through the opening of the Midlothian District Asylum, to withdraw our license, at all events for pauper patients.

In Private Asylums.

Hallcross Asylum.

The accommodation provided for pauper patients in the Bothwell Asylum is not altogether satisfactory, but their admission is to be regarded as a make-shift pending the erection of the Barony Parochial Asylum. The house is conveniently arranged, and is comfortably furnished, but the experiment of fitting it with earth closets has not proved successful. The grounds are being gradually put in order, and a walk around them affords considerable scope for exercise. The airing-courts are not cheerful, and should be little used. The patients were on the whole in a satisfactory state.

Bothwell Asylum.

Melville House is fairly furnished, and was found in good order. The clothing of the patients was likewise in good condition; but it was thought that both comfort and health would be promoted by additional bed-coverings, and by a fuller supply of day-underclothing. Tranquillity prevailed to so great an extent as to arouse fears as to its cause. The arrangements for attendance were not regarded as satisfactory.

Melville House.

The accommodation of Newbigging House has been improved: the front buildings have been comfortably furnished, and the back buildings have been made less cheerless than formerly. The proprietor's daughters, by more freely associating with the patients, and by taking a more active share in the management of the establishment, have succeeded in giving it more the character of a home.

Newbigging House Asylum.

The reports on Saughton Hall Asylum are as usual favourable. The house is fully and comfortably furnished, the meals are well cooked and comfortably served, and a considerable amount of attention is given to the provision of amusement and recreation. Efforts have also been made, with some measure of success, to improve the habits of the patients of degraded tendencies.

Saughton Hall Asylum.

Westermains Asylum is now under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Laurie. Ladies only are received. The house was in excellent order, and presented the aspect of a comfortably furnished private dwelling. The treatment of the patients is liberal, and endeavours are made to reduce as much as possible the necessary restrictions on liberty.

Westermains Asylum.

In Private
Asylums.

White-
house
Asylum.

Whitehouse Asylum is reported as presenting a very comfortable and cheerful appearance, and as possessing much of the character of a private dwelling occupied by persons in affluent circumstances. The meals are well cooked, and are served with neatness and comfort. Nearly a third of the patients dine at the proprietor's table. The tranquillity and contentment of the inmates, and the rarity of changes among the attendants, are distinguishing features of this establishment. As usual, the renting of a country house afforded the means of a pleasant change during the summer.

I
n Paro-
chial
Asylums.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

The subjoined Table shows the population of Parochial Asylums at 1st January 1872 and 1st January 1873.

ASYLUMS.	Number of Patients					
	At 1st January 1872.			At 1st January 1873.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abbey Parochial Asylum, .	40	43	83	43	50	93
Barony " " . .	75	85	160	73	82	155
Burgh " " . .	22	24	46	21	25	46
Glasgow " " . .	59	148	207	60	144	204
Greenock " " . .	25	40	65	31	43	74
Totals	221	340	561	228	344	572

There is thus an increase of 11 in the number of patients during the past year.

The results of treatment in 1872 are shown in the following Table :—

In Parochial Asylums.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Re-covered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Abbey, Paisley, ...	41·5	46·5	25	35	13	21	3	6	6	1	52·0	60·0	14·5	2·2
2. Barony, Glasgow,	74·0	83·5	26	22	10	11	8	9	10	5	38·5	50·0	13·5	6·0
3. Burgh, Paisley, ...	21·5	24·5	19	15	15	9	3	3	1	3	78·9	60·0	4·7	12·2
4. Glasgow,	59·5	146·0	18	38	6	20	5	10	6	12	33·3	52·6	10·1	8·2
5. Greenock,.....	28·0	41·5	26	17	11	7	3	3	7	3	42·3	41·2	25·0	7·2
GENERAL RESULTS,	224·5	342·0	114	127	55	68	22	31	30	24	48·2	53·5	13·4	7·0

The following Table shows the difference between the results of 1871 and 1872.

YEARS.	Average No. resident.	Admissions,	Recoveries.	Removals Unrecovered.	Deaths.
1871, . . .	552·5	256	118	57	65
1872, . . . ,	566·5	241	123	53	54

The following figures show the proportion of deaths per cent. on the average numbers resident in Parochial Asylums, in each of the ten years 1863-1872.

Years.	Males.	Females.	Years.	Males.	Females.
1863,	12·6	7·8	1868,	9·5	9·0
1864,	13·4	11·8	1869,	8·0	6·0
1865,	10·0	7·2	1870,	8·4	9·8
1866,	10·8	9·3	1871,	12·0	11·6
1867,	13·2	9·6	1872,	13·4	7·0

Although the mortality during recent years has on the whole decreased, it is still considerably above that of the Public Asylums, and, in connection with this fact, it should be kept in view that the average age of patients in Parochial Asylums is considerably less than that of patients in Public Asylums; and also that a larger proportion of the patients sent into the former are affected with the more ephemeral forms of insanity. On the other hand, it should not be overlooked that a comparison between Parochial Asylums and Public Asylums is not a comparison of similar things, inasmuch as a higher proportion of the inmates of Parochial Asylums is drawn from urban communities.

In Parochial Asylums.

The following figures show the percentage of recoveries on admissions in Parochial Asylums in each of the ten years 1863-1872:—

Years.	Males.	Females.	Years.	Males.	Females.
1863,	50·8	51·1	1868,	54·3	53·7
1864,	38·6	46·9	1869,	42·5	35·2
1865,	49·4	50·4	1870,	48·5	52·0
1866,	48·6	47·3	1871,	48·4	43·8
1867,	52·1	42·8	1872,	48·2	53·5

The proportion of recoveries, it will be seen, is generally higher in Parochial Asylums than in Public and Private Asylums. This result is owing, first, to a higher proportion of the cases admitted being of a less serious character. The proof of this fact lies in the comparatively large number of recoveries and small number of deaths which take place in Parochial Asylums within the first month after admission, and in the recorded causes of death in the two classes of establishments. (*Vide* Tables of Appendix D in this and previous Reports.) Another cause is the comparatively small number of chronic patients transferred from other establishments. (*Vide* Table p. xxvii. of this Report, and the corresponding Table in previous Reports.) The unfavourable ratio of female recoveries in 1869 was chiefly due to the large number of chronic cases transferred in that year from the Glasgow Royal Asylum to the Glasgow Parochial Asylum.

The condition of the individual asylums, as deduced from the reports of the Medical Commissioners, is as follows:—

Abbey Parochial Asylum.

Various improvements have been effected in the Abbey Parochial Asylum, all tending to bring the condition of the inmates nearer to that of the sane. The patients are reported as free from excitement, and it is stated that neither restraint nor seclusion has been required. The important experiment of paying the working patients with conventional money, which is taken in exchange for tea, tobacco, fancy articles of dress, etc., has met with such encouraging success, that its further extension is in contemplation. The employment of the female patients, in the kitchen, washing-house, and laundry, of the general poorhouse, has been attended with very beneficial results. Extended exercise beyond the Asylum grounds is taken by nearly all the patients, and no one is restricted to the airing-courts. Much thought and attention are given to diversify the means of amusement and recreation.

Barony Parochial Asylum.

Notwithstanding that a new asylum for the patients of the Barony parish is in course of erection, proper care is taken not to allow the present buildings to fall into disrepair. The condition of the establishment is reported as fairly satisfactory; and some objectionable features, to which reference is made, will cease to exist on the opening of the new establishment.

The management of the Burgh Parochial Asylum is again favourably noticed, but the site and buildings receive the usual condemnation. A resolution has now, however, been adopted by the Parochial Board to erect a new asylum in a pleasant and convenient situation.

In Parochial Asylums.
—
Burgh Parochial Asylum.

The site of the City of Glasgow Parochial Asylum is being more and more encroached upon by manufactories, and increased care accordingly becomes necessary to neutralize the depressing effects of the surrounding murky atmosphere. The main evil, however, under which the establishment labours is the want of adequate means of occupation and exercise. To a certain extent, this disadvantage is counteracted by careful superintendence, but it cannot be entirely neutralized. The inmates were reported as free from excitement; and night-nursing is stated to give very favourable results.

City of Glasgow Parochial Asylum.

Making due allowance for an ineligible site, and for structural defects, the condition of the Greenock Parochial Asylum may be regarded as satisfactory. More variety in the clothing of the patients was, however, considered desirable.

Greenock Parochial Asylum.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

The subjoined Table shows the population of Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, at 1st January 1872, and 1st January 1873:—

Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.
—

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Number of Patients					
	At 1st January 1872.			At 1st January 1873.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Aberdeen Poorhouse, . . .	31	30	61	30	30	60
Buchan Poorhouse, . . .	10	12	22	12	12	24
Cunningham Combination Poorhouse, . . .	25	34	59	35	44	79
Dumbarton Poorhouse, . . .	22	19	41	23	20	43
Dundee Poorhouse, . . .	44	51	95	47	51	98
Edinburgh City Poorhouse, . . .	...	35	35	...	34	34
Govan Poorhouse, . . .	44	47	91	48	49	97
Hamilton Poorhouse, . . .	15	17	32	15	19	34
Kincardine Combination Poorhouse, . . .	7	9	16	6	10	16
Leith (South) Poorhouse, . . .	8	10	18	10	9	19
Liff and Benvie Poorhouse, . . .	14	14	28	14	14	28
Linlithgow Poorhouse, . . .	14	15	29	13	15	28
Old Machar Poorhouse, . . .	23	25	48	24	25	49
Perth Poorhouse, . . .	14	18	32	14	20	34
Wigtown Poorhouse, . . .	...	8	8	...	10	10
Totals,	271	344	615	291	362	653

The following Table shows the changes among the inmates in 1872. It will be observed, that although Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses are restricted to the reception of incurable cases, a few recoveries are reported:—

Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average Number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admission.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on Number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1. Aberdeen (City), ..	30.5	30.0	4	4	..	..	1	..	3	4	..	..	9.8	13.3
2. Buchan (New Maud),	11.0	12.0	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Cunningham Combination (Irvine), ..	30.0	39.0	14	17	1	1	1	3	2	3	7.1	5.9	6.7	7.7
4. Dumbarton,	22.5	19.5	2	3	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	33.3	4.4	5.1
5. Dundee,	45.5	51.0	5	4	..	..	..	4	2	3	..	..	4.4	5.9
6. Edinburgh (City), .....	..	34.5	..	6	..	..	..	5	..	3	..	..	..	8.7
7. Govan (Glasgow),	46.0	48.0	7	4	..	1	1	..	2	1	..	25.0	4.3	2.1
8. Hamilton,	15.0	18.0	1	5	1	..	..	2	..	1	100.0	..	..	5.6
9. Kincardine Comb. (Stonehaven), ..	6.5	9.5	..	3	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	15.4	10.5
10. South Leith,	9.0	9.5	2	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	10.5
11. Liff and Beavie (Dundee),	14.0	14.0	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	7.1	..
12. Linlithgow,	13.5	15.0	1	2	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	..	7.4	..
13. Old Machar (Aberdeen),	23.5	25.0	2	2	..	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	4.3	4.0
14. Perth,	14.0	19.0	4	2	..	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	7.1	..
15. Wigtown (Stranraer), .....	..	9.0	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GENERAL RESULTS,	281.0	353.0	46	56	2	3	8	20	15	19	4.3	5.4	5.3	5.4

The following Table shows the differences between the results of 1871 and 1872:—

Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.

YEARS.	Average No. resident.	Admissions.	Recoveries.	Removals Unrecovered.	Deaths.
1871, . . .	623·0	125	10	70	61
1872, . . .	634·0	102	5	28	34

The large number of patients removed unrecovered in 1871 was caused by the closing of the Lunatic Wards of the old poorhouse of the city of Edinburgh. The mortality in 1872 was exceptionally low.

The following Table shows the proportion of deaths per cent. on the average numbers resident in Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, in each of the ten years 1863-1872:—

Years.	Male.	Female.	Years.	Male.	Female.
1863,	8·2	9·1	1868,	8·3	8·6
1864,	8·2	7·6	1869,	10·7	6·9
1865,	5·9	4·0	1870,	9·3	7·6
1866,	7·8	5·2	1871,	10·1	9·6
1867,	10·9	9·6	1872,	5·3	5·4

The rate of mortality is on the whole much the same as that of asylums. The prevailing causes of death, however, are probably different, although the general result is nearly alike.

The condition of the wards of the several Poorhouses is reported on by the Medical Commissioners to the following effect:—

The Lunatic Wards of the Aberdeen Poorhouse were found, as usual, in excellent order. The wants of the patients are adequately met, and the means of industrial employment are fairly provided. Arrangements for securing the land, which at present is held on lease, in perpetuity will probably soon be carried out.

Aberdeen
Poorhouse.

The condition of the patients in the Lunatic Wards of the Buchan Combination Poorhouse is reported as fairly satisfactory. The recommendations of the Commissioners, however, might meet with more ready consideration.

Buchan
Poorhouse.

The accommodation of the Lunatic Wards of the Cunningham Combination Poorhouse is reported as good, and the physical wants of the patients are stated to be properly supplied; but there is a want of occupation for the men, and doubts were felt whether the industrial employment of the women meets with adequate encouragement. In other respects, however, the suggestions of the Commissioners receive fair consideration.

Cunning-
ham Com-
bination
Poorhouse.

Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.

Dumbar-
ton Poor-
house.

The condition of the patients in the Lunatic Wards of Dumbarton Poorhouse is on the whole satisfactory, and the management of the house is commended. Means of employment for the females is secured by taking in work from shops in the town, but the suggestion that their industry should be rewarded by indulgencies procured with the money thus earned has not yet been acted on.

Dundee
Poorhouse.

The condition of the Lunatic Wards of the Dundee Poorhouse is spoken of favourably; but the comfort of the inmates would be promoted by additional furniture, and the aspect of the house would be greatly improved by additional articles of decoration. There is, moreover, a tendency to retain patients who are unsuitable for the wards. The wages of the attendants were regarded as insufficient to secure the permanent services of good servants.

Edinburgh
City
Poorhouse.

The patients who were formerly in the Lunatic Wards of the Old Edinburgh Poorhouse still occupy the temporary accommodation provided for them at Maryfield. Their condition is reported as on the whole satisfactory; but as the house is in several respects unsuitable for permanent occupation, arrangements are being made to transfer them to the new Poorhouse at Craig Lockhart.

Govan
Poorhouse.

The patients in the Lunatic Wards of the Govan Poorhouse have been transferred to the asylum which has been erected in connexion with the new poorhouse at Merryflats, to which a first class license has been granted, and which will accordingly take rank as a parochial asylum. When last visited the establishment was in a transition state; but there is every reason to expect that it will be satisfactorily conducted.

Hamilton
Combina-
tion Poor-
house.

The reports on the Lunatic Wards of Hamilton Poorhouse are as usual favourable. The house was in excellent order, and the patients are in all respects well attended to.

Kincardine
Combina-
tion Poor-
house.

The condition of the Lunatic Wards of the Kincardineshire Combination Poorhouse is described as on the whole satisfactory. Recommendations are, however, made to increase their cheerfulness by supplying additional articles of decoration.

South
Leith
Poorhouse.

The Lunatic Wards of South Leith Poorhouse continue to provide for their inmates accommodation of a very satisfactory kind.

Liff and
Benvie
Poorhouse.

The reports on the Lunatic Wards of Liff and Benvie Poorhouse are in all respects favourable. This establishment illustrates very clearly the satisfactory influence of pleasant surroundings and adequate industrial occupation, upon the habits and temper of insane patients.

Linlithgow
Poorhouse.

The reports on the Lunatic Wards of Linlithgow Poorhouse indicate on the whole a satisfactory state of matters. The accom-

modation is cheerful, the dietary ample, and the day-clothing and bedding were in good condition. A desire is also shown, by liberal wages, to secure the services of good attendants.

Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.

The condition of the female patients in the Lunatic Wards of Old Machar Poorhouse is reported as satisfactory, but the men suffer from the want of adequate means of occupation. Greater attention to neatness is desirable, and comfort and convenience would be promoted by more furniture.

Linlithgow
Poorhouse.
Old
Machar
Poorhouse.

The Lunatic Wards of Perth Poorhouse are reported as being in excellent order, and as affording comfortable accommodation. The condition of the patients was also satisfactory, although some fears were felt at the first visit that the dietary was not sufficiently varied.

Perth
Poorhouse.

The small Lunatic Ward in the Wigtownshire Combination Poorhouse is reported as comfortable and in good order. A regret is expressed that the accommodation which it affords is not more largely used.

Wigtown-
shire Com-
bination
Poorhouse.

TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR IMBECILE CHILDREN.

Training Schools for Imbecile Children are useful establishments, but, as conducted in Scotland, they serve, we apprehend, more the purpose of temporary homes, than of institutions from which permanent benefit is to be derived. As a rule, the children sent to such schools are of so low a mental type that for all useful purposes they are ineducable. Where this is not the case, great good is frequently effected; and it is therefore all the more to be lamented that the resources of the institutions should be wasted on cases in which improvement is hopeless, or in which it endures only so long as the children remain under supervision.

Training
Schools for
Imbecile
Children.

The reports on the Baldovan Institution bear testimony to the kindness with which the children are treated, but they express regret that so many of them should be of such low organization as to be incapable of deriving any substantial benefit from the efforts made to educate them.

Baldovan
Institution.

The capabilities of Columbia Lodge for the comfortable accommodation of a few children of the upper classes are again commended. But here, also, the room for profitable training is limited by the low organization of the inmates.

Columbia
Lodge.

The patients in the Larbert Institution are selected with more care than those in the Baldovan Institution and Columbia Lodge, and the appearance of the children was accordingly brighter and more promising. The accommodation is comfortable, but there is still a pervading want of objects of interest and decoration. The

Larbert
Institution.

Training
Schools for
Imbecile
Children.

—
Larbert
Institution.

physical wants of the children are fully and judiciously supplied, and their training is conducted on rational principles. Too sanguine hopes, however, should not be entertained as to successful results in qualifying them for self-maintenance.

Dangerous
Lunatics.

DANGEROUS LUNATICS.

The following Table shows the number of persons sent to asylums, at the instance of the Procurator-Fiscal, as dangerous lunatics in each of the ten years 1863-1872:—

1863,	.	.	16	1868,	.	.	36
1864,	.	.	15	1869,	.	.	20
1865,	.	.	10	1870,	.	.	30
1866,	.	.	14	1871,	.	.	20
1867,	.	.	25	1872,	.	.	23

Of the cases of 1872 there occurred—4 in Dumbartonshire, 2 in Edinburghshire, 1 in Elginshire, 2 in Fifeshire, 2 in Invernessshire, 7 in Lanarkshire, 2 in Ross-shire, 2 in Roxburghshire, and 1 in Shetland. Thus, of the total number, 11 occurred in the contiguous western counties of Dumbarton and Lanark. In 8 additional cases, the Sheriff, in 1872, accepted the guarantee of the inspector of poor for the safe disposal of the patient, in accordance with the provisions of the 15th sect. of 25 and 26 Vict. cap. 54. This number in 1871 was 26.

Persons who are reckoned as “dangerous lunatics” in the statutory sense, that is, lunatics who have been arrested by the police and placed in asylums at the instance of the Procurator-fiscal, are, when without means, maintained at the expense of their parishes. They thus become pauper lunatics, and, in terms of the 95th sect. of the Statute 20 and 21 Vict. cap. 71, should accordingly be sent to the asylum of the district in which the parish chargeable with their maintenance is situated. It however frequently happens that a lunatic, when taken up by the police, is not within his own district; and he is consequently sent to some other asylum, in which the cost of his maintenance is, in the first instance, defrayed by the parish in which he was arrested. The section of the Statute under which the Sheriff grants his order authorizing the reception and detention of a so-called dangerous lunatic, states that “he shall be detained in such asylum until cured, or until caution be found for his safe custody;” but when this asylum is not the asylum of the patient’s district, some difficulty is experienced in reconciling the provisions of the two sections of the Statute to which we have alluded. By sect. 16, 25 and 26 Vict. c. 54, the Board is authorized to sanction the removal of pauper lunatics from one asylum to another, “on the application of the inspector of poor of the parish by which the expense of the maintenance of the lunatic is defrayed;” and under this authority we were in the habit of sanctioning the transfer of patients, committed as dangerous lunatics, to the asylums of their own districts, taking

care, however, to intimate to the superintendent of the Asylum the fact that they were detained at the instance of the Procurator-Fiscal, and directing that they should not be discharged until cured, or until caution were found for their safe custody. As, however, some doubts were felt, lest in so acting we were not exceeding our statutory powers, these have been now set at rest by the 8th sect. of the Act 34 and 35 Vict. cap. 55, which specially confers upon us the requisite authority of transfer in such cases.

It will be noticed that a dangerous lunatic is ordered to be detained "until cured, or until caution be found for his safe custody." As this limitation was found inconvenient in practice, the Sheriff has been authorized by the 19th section of the Act 29 and 30 Vict. cap. 51, to discharge a lunatic, committed as a dangerous lunatic, from any asylum, on certificates being granted by two medical persons, approved of by the Procurator-Fiscal, that such lunatic may be discharged without risk of injury to the public or the lunatic. In cases in which the patient has been transferred beyond the jurisdiction of the committing Sheriff, some doubts have arisen whether the Sheriff who granted the order, or the Sheriff within whose jurisdiction the asylum to which he was transferred is placed, is the party thus authorized to discharge him. The latter view is the one which has been generally adopted, and on which we act.

Dangerous
Lunatics.

CRIMINAL LUNATICS.

During 1872, 21 patients were admitted into the Lunatic Wards of the General Prison at Perth. The offences of which they were accused or guilty, so far as reported to us, and the prisons from which they were received, are shown in the following Table:—

Criminal
Lunatics.

Criminal
Lunatics.

No.	Whence brought.	Date of Trial.	Initials of Names.	Date of Admission.	Offence of which accused or convicted.
1	Glasgow Prison,	3 April 1872.	P. M.	9 Apr. 1872.	Theft and prev. con. and assault.
2	Broadmoor C. L. Asylum,	16 " "	A. M.	2 May 1865.	Theft by housebreaking and prev. con.
3	Do.,	" " "	R. K.	25 Apr. "	Theft by housebreaking.
4	Do.,	23 " "	J. M'L.	20 Sept. "	Theft and prev. con.
5	Do.,	" " "	A. J. or J. S.	18 Apr. "	Theft and prev. con.
6	Milbank Prison,	3 May "	P. M'I.	4 Oct. 1869.	Robbery and prev. con.
7	Perth Prison,	7 " "	A. L. or P.	22 Apr. 1872.	Murder.
8	Milbank Prison,	9 July "	B. C.	5 Dec. 1870.	Culpable Homicide.
9	Do.,	13 Aug. "	D. S.	18 Sept. 1867.	Not stated.
10	Broadmoor C. L. Asylum,	23 " "	R. M.	24 " 1868.	Do.
11	Do.,	" " "	W. T. or W. M.	23 Apr. 1861.	Do.
12	Do.,	28 " "	A. M'I.	3 June 1867.	Do.
13	Do.,	29 " "	J. G.	Not Stated.	Do.
14	Cupar Prison,	2 Oct. "	E. D. or G.	19 Sept. 1872.	Murder.
15	Dundee Prison,	16 " "	R. C.	2 Oct. "	Unnatural offence.
16	Main Prison,	30 Nov. "	J. K.	24 June "	Theft.
17	Do.,	13 Dec. "	M. M'C or M.K.	Not stated.	Not stated.
18	Penal Department of General Prison,	23 " "	W. S.	Do.	Do.
19	Broadmoor C. L. Asylum,	31 " "	B. M'K.	Do.	Do.
20	Do.,	" " "	A. L.	Do.	Do.
21	Do.,	" " "	J. M'F.	Do.	Do.

General
Prison.

The Lunatic Wards of the General Prison are reported as having been found in their usual satisfactory condition, but as being unprovided with adequate means of employment for the male patients. The success with which industrial occupation has recently been developed indicates that with increased means of employment a great deal more might be accomplished in this direction, with benefit alike to patients and attendants. For this purpose more land is urgently wanted; and the workshop should be enlarged, and made more comfortable.

The subjoined Table shows the changes among the inmates of the wards in 1872:—

Admitted.		Discharged.				Died.	
		Recovered.		Not Recovered.			
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
18	3	4	4	8	2	...	...

Of the eight recovered patients, six were handed over to their

friends, and two were sent back to prison. The ten patients discharged not recovered were removed to the local prisons from which they had been brought. Of these, seven were placed in asylums, and three were liberated.

Criminal
Lunatics.

Of the patients who were in the Lunatic Department of the General Prison at 31st December 1872, there were:—

1. Found to be insane and not fit for trial,	23
2. Found to be insane on trial and not fit for punishment,	1
3. Found to have been insane at time of committing offence and not fit for punishment,	15
4. Sentenced to death, but respited or sentence commuted on account of insanity,	1
5. Imprisonment Prisoners whose sentences had expired,	3
6. Convicts whose sentences had not expired,	11
	<hr/> 54

As might naturally be expected, recoveries take place from time to time among the patients belonging to all these categories; but the recovered patients, when not convicts, were formerly, as a rule, detained in the asylum. Occasionally this custom became a matter of very great hardship, especially in those cases in which the offence had been committed under temporary excitement or delusion.

A more humane system has now, however, been inaugurated by the Statute 34 and 35 Victoria, cap. 55, which enacts that it shall be lawful for her Majesty, by an order of a Principal Secretary of State, to discharge any person who may by judicial order be detained as a lunatic, on such terms and conditions as shall be specified. Under this enactment several patients have already been discharged with no inconvenient results, and the discharge of others is under consideration.

By the same Statute it is enacted, that whenever the insanity of a patient who is detained in the Lunatic Department of the Central Prison, shall be certified by two medical persons to be of a kind which can be properly treated in an ordinary asylum, it shall be lawful for one of Her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State to order the removal of such patient to any district asylum, or to any chartered or licensed asylum in which pauper lunatics are maintained in terms of any contract for such maintenance. The object of this enactment was to afford relief to the Lunatic Department of the General Prison from overcrowding, and to obviate the necessity for undertaking an extension of the accommodation, any proposal for which, it was feared, would not be favourably regarded by the Government. But the chartered asylums and licensed private asylums are so far exempted from the operation of this clause, that the consent of their managers or administrators must be previously obtained, both as to the reception of the patient and the rate of board. This concession was made in deference to the opinion of the managers of the chartered asylums, that the reception of so-called criminal lunatics would have an injurious influence on the institutions under their care.

For the reasons fully stated in our last Report, we consider this opinion to be not only erroneous, but to be opposed to the whole—

Criminal Lunatics.

some doctrine which refuses to recognise any act committed by an insane person as a crime. And we are not aware of any evil results having been experienced in the district asylums, where effect has been given to the procedure to which the managers of the chartered asylums object.

With the view of facilitating the disposal of persons who have become insane in local prisons, authority is given, by the Act 34 and 35 Vict. c. 55, to the Sheriff, on summary application by the administrators of the prison, and on the production of certificates of insanity by two medical men, to order the removal of any such insane prisoner to the lunatic asylum of the district, or to such chartered or private asylum as may contract to receive the pauper lunatics of the district; but under the proviso already stated, that the consent of the managers or other administrators of such chartered or private asylum, both as to the reception of the patient and the rate of board to be paid, should be previously obtained. Under these provisions, four lunatics were in 1872 transferred from prisons to asylums.

In the event of the recovery of any such lunatic before the expiry of his sentence, the order of the Sheriff, it is enacted, shall be sufficient authority to transfer him back to the prison from which he was removed. By former Acts, this power of removing insane prisoners was vested in the Home Secretary, and the procedure which was thus necessary was frequently felt to be not only inconvenient, but dangerous from the inevitable delay which was caused. The modifications which have been effected in the law affecting criminal lunatics, are thus all conceived in a spirit of liberality. They are calculated to afford all proper facilities for the discharge of patients whose strict custody is no longer required, and to sanction the detention, as a class apart, only of those for whose proper care and safe custody especial appliances are necessary. As a consequence of these statutory modifications, the movement among the patients in the Lunatic Department of the General Prison has become considerably more active; the increased number of discharges having led to an increased number of admissions, of which several have been transfers from England.

DIPSOMANIACS.**Dipso-
maniacs.**

The proper manner of dealing with habitual drunkards has recently been a subject of inquiry by a Committee of the House of Commons, and a bill for making provision for their care and treatment will, we understand, be brought into the House of Commons by Mr. Donald Dalrymple in the coming session. The question is in many ways one of great difficulty. There cannot be a doubt as to the magnitude of the evils which spring from habitual drunkenness; but it is not easy to see how they can be met, save by measures calculated to prevent their occurrence. The education and training of its citizens may without difficulty be allowed to be proper subjects for the care of the State; but the reform of drunkards comes less clearly within the duties which it can

safely be called on to discharge. To what extent the State would be authorized in interfering to protect innocent citizens against the misconduct of drunkards is a question well deserving of careful consideration; but the arguments in favour of this course might easily be made to appear equally applicable to gamblers and spend-thrifts. Dipso-
maniacs.

It is possible that prolonged compulsory abstinence from alcoholic liquors may restore to habitual drunkards the power of self-control, and enable them to resist the craving to which, when at liberty, they succumb. Our experience, however, does not give us much reason to expect this result. Still an experiment in the direction indicated by the bill to which we have alluded, may be worthy of trial. But it should be cautious and tentative; for the State would certainly go far astray were it to start with providing an extensive system of establishments for the detention and reformation of habitual drunkards. The main hope of reformation, all are agreed, must lie in compulsory abstinence extending over a considerable period. But the question—At whose expense are habitual drunkards to be maintained during this period?—presents considerable difficulties. An habitual drunkard, when kept from drink, soon regains the capability of maintaining himself. He is thus in a very different position from an hospital or asylum patient, or the infirm inmate of a poorhouse, who is in a greater or less degree unfit for self-support, by reason of bodily or mental disease or debility. On this account his treatment should also be different, and he should be made to pay, or, if unable to pay, to work, for his own maintenance; but compulsory work is well known to give but poor results, and the expenses of the establishments would probably far exceed their gains.

Possibly, however, it may be thought to be the duty of the State, in consideration of its past neglect in seeing to the proper education of the people, to provide the means of secluding habitual drunkards, and preventing their access to alcoholic liquors. But it would in our opinion be an abuse of the resources of the State, and an injustice to the general community, to defray the cost of their maintenance by assessment. How, then, are they to be maintained? In Mr. Dalrymple's bill, habitual drunkards are spoken of as "patients." But if they are to be maintained by compulsory labour we must regard them, not as patients, but as offenders—perhaps as criminals. Here, however, we are met by the difficulty of reconciling the treatment necessary to enforce labour, with that calculated to improve the health of the body, which, again, is necessary for the restoration of the power of self-control. Were the proposed asylums or reformatories made comfortable retreats supported at the public expense, we should be putting a premium upon habitual drunkenness, and encouraging rather than repressing its growth. On the other hand, if we are to seek to elevate the moral character, and to re-establish self-control, by penal treatment, we should be undertaking a task which would certainly fail. Seeing, then, the uncertainty which still prevails as to the amount and permanence of the benefit to be derived from special institutions for the

Dipso-
maniacs.

reform of habitual drunkards, we would repeat the suggestion made in our last report, that a trial might be made by enacting that no person, who had been sent to an asylum under certificates of lunacy bearing that the disease was the result of intemperance, should be set at liberty without the concurrence of the Commissioners in Lunacy. In this way, with the means already at our command, the certain and great advantage would at once be attained of checking the injury to friends and fortune; while trustworthy experience, as to the hope of cure or reformation, would be gained for further legislation. Doubtless, the presence of habitual drunkards in asylums for the insane must frequently complicate their management and interfere with discipline. It is well known that the abuse of alcoholic liquors exercises a most prejudicial effect upon the moral sense, and that no faith can, as a rule, be attached to the word or promise of an habitual drunkard. It is this moral deficiency that renders restrictive measures for their reform imperatively necessary; but these very measures, by curtailing their liberty, and placing difficulties in the way of outdoor recreation and amusement, whereby their bodily and mental health would be improved, must lessen the chance of the re-establishment of the power of self control. But while so much uncertainty prevails as to the beneficial effect which establishments may produce upon habitual drunkards themselves, there can be no doubt that their seclusion would frequently prove an immense boon to their families; and herein, we believe, lies the main inducement for providing them. But, again, there will be many instances in which compulsory withdrawal from business would prove exceedingly detrimental to the pecuniary interests of the person secluded, and his family. Altogether, the question is one of great difficulty, and in our opinion its solution is to be sought far more in measures of prevention, than in measures of cure or reform.

The number of patients placed in asylums in 1872, whose insanity appears from their admission papers to have resulted from intemperance was 136. But there can be little doubt that the amount of lunacy actually resulting from this cause is very far from being adequately expressed by these figures. This is at once perceived if we compare them, not with the total admissions into asylums, but with the admissions in which causes of insanity were specified. The total number of cases of this kind was 586, so that, judging by this standard, nearly a fourth of the admissions arose from intemperance. The persons included in this category, being certified as suffering from mental disease, are, in harmony with this view, placed in asylums and treated as patients. They are not subjected to any kind of penal discipline beyond compulsory detention, and are very properly placed under the supervision of the Commissioners in Lunacy. It is, however, exceedingly doubtful whether institutions embracing a penal element should be placed under the jurisdiction of the Lunacy Board. Care must, at all events, be taken not to lead the public to confound insanity, which the State relieves, with habitual drunkenness, which it treats with disgrace, and punishes with confinement and compulsory labour.

ALIEN LUNATICS.

During 1872, 24 pauper lunatics were removed from Scotland, ^{Alien Lunatics.} from having no settlement in that country. Of these patients, 23 were removed from asylums, and 1 from a private dwelling; 4 were sent to England, and 20 to Ireland. The removals of private patients amounted to 11, and were all from asylums. Of these, 6 were sent to England, 1 to France, 2 to Italy, 1 to South America, and 1 to some country not named. It is not unlikely that more patients were removed without being reported to us.

LUNATICS UNDER JUDICIAL FACTORS.

The number of lunatics in Scotland reported to us as under ^{Lunatics under Judicial Factors.} judicial factors at 31st December 1872, was 289, of whom 196 were in asylums, and 93 in ordinary dwellings. In Dr. Paterson's report on single patients, in Appendix G., p. 271, will be found some interesting information relating to curatory cases in private dwellings. These amounted, at 1st January 1873, to 93, of whom 65 were visited.

There is still a want of some economical and effective procedure for the administration of the property of lunatics when of small amount. In former reports we have stated that we should be glad to see effect given to the suggestion contained in the Fourth Report of the Scotch Law Commission, p. 31, that in cases where the funds do not exceed £1000, authority to appoint a curator, at present possessed exclusively by the Court of Session, should be extended to the Sheriff. The Board of Supervision, in their Twenty-seventh Annual Report, p. vii., express an opinion that it would be much more satisfactory if it were declared that parochial relief should operate *ipso facto* as an assignation in favour of the Parochial Board, in security of advances which may have been made by the parish; but it appears to us to be very undesirable that the Inspector of Poor should as matter of course be the person appointed to intromit with the funds of lunatics, who may only be casual paupers from a temporary difficulty in realizing their assets. The proposal seems to us to be made entirely in the interest of parochial boards, and to leave out of sight what may be necessary for the proper management of the funds, in the interest of the lunatic and of his relatives.

We have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient humble Servants,

J. DON WAUCHOPE, *Chairman.*

G. YOUNG.

GEO. MONRO.

JAMES COXE.

ARTHUR MITCHELL.

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APPENDIX A.—continued.

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APPENDIX A.—continued.

DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1871.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1872.			IN ESTABLISHMENTS.										IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.							
					In Public Asylums.					In Private Asylums.					In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.					Total.		
					Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.	Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.	With Relatives.		With Strangers.		Alone.			TOTAL.
					M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.				
BERWICK.																						
1 Abbey St. Bathans,		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Ayton,		...	2	2	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 Buncle & Preston,		
4 Channellkirk,		1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Chirnside		1	1	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Cockburnspath,		1	5	6	...	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7 Coldingham,		1	3	6	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8 Coldstream,		3	3	6	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Cranshaws,		
10 Dunse,		5	2	7	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Earlston,		2	3	5	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 Eccles,		1	2	3	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Edrom,		...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Eyemouth,		1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Fogo,		
16 Foulden,		2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Gordon,		2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Greenlaw,		2	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Hume,		
20 Hutton,		...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
21 Ladykirk,		...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Langton,		3	1	4	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Lauder,		1	9	10	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Legerwood,		
25 Longformacus,		...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Mertoun,		
27 Mordington,		
28 Nenthorn,		1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Polwarth,		
30 Swinton,		2	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Westruther,		
32 Whitsome		1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,		28	30	64	...	20	24	20	24	20	24	20	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX A.—continued.

[illegible]

[illegible]

13	Eskdalemuir,	28	Kirkpatrick-Jux.,
14	Ewes,	29	Lochmaben,
15	Glencairn,	30	Middlebie,
16	Graitney,	31	Moffat,
17	Half-Morton,	32	Morton,
18	Hoddam,	33	Mousewald,
19	Holywood,	34	Penpont,
20	Hutton,	35	Ruthwell,
21	Johnstone,	36	St. Mungo,
22	Keir,	37	Sanquhar,
23	Kirkconnell,	38	Tinwald,
24	Kirkmahoe,	39	Torthorwald,
25	Kirkmichael,	40	Tundergarth,
26	Kirkpatrick-Fleming,	41	Tyronn,
27	Kirkpatrick-Jux.,	42	Wamphray,
28	Langholm,	43	Westerkirk,
29	Lochmaben,		Total,
30	Middlebie,		
31	Moffat,		
32	Morton,		
33	Mousewald,		
34	Penpont,		
35	Ruthwell,		
36	St. Mungo,		
37	Sanquhar,		
38	Tinwald,		
39	Torthorwald,		
40	Tundergarth,		
41	Tyronn,		
42	Wamphray,		
43	Westerkirk,		
	Total,		

EDINBURGH.

Parishes comprising the Urban District.

4	Canongate,
14	Duddingstone,
15	Edinburgh,
22	Leith, North,
23	Leith, South,
29	St. Cuthbert's,
	Total,

APPENDIX A.—continued.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1871.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1872.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS.										IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.												
			In Public Asylums.					In Private Asylums.					In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.												
			Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.	Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.	Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.								
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.							
INVERNESS.																									
1 Abernethy,	2	..	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Alvie,	1	1	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 Ardersier,	1	1	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4 Barra, . . . . .	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Bolekine & Abertarf,	6	2	2	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Breacdale, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Crov, . . . . .	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Daviot,	2	2	2	4	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Dores,	3	3	2	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Durnish,	5	6	11	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Duthill,	3	4	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Glenelg,	4	..	6	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Harris,	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Inverness,	33	29	62	24	23	1	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Kilmallie,	4	9	13	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Kilmonivaig, . . . . .	..	2	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Kilnorack,	2	2	4	9	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
18 Kilnuir (Skye),	5	4	1	5	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Kiltarity,	4	1	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Kingussie,	2	2	6	8	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
21 Kirkhill,	2	2	6	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 Laggan,	2	..	1	3	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Moy,	1	1	1	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 Petty,	1	1	1	12	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25 Portree,	7	5	12	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 Slat,	1	1	3	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27 Small Isles, . . . . .	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28 Snizort,	10	..	10	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29 Strath,	2	2	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Uist, North,	3	6	9	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 Uist, South,	5	6	11	3	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32 Urquhart,	1	6	7	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total,	119	110	229	70	59	1	4	71	63	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

KINCARDINE.

1	Arbuthnot,	.
2	Banchory-Devenick,	.
3	Banchory-Ternan,	.
4	Benholm,	.
5	Bervie,	.
6	Dunothar,	.
7	Dunris,	.
8	Fettercairn,	.
9	Petteresso,	.
0	Fordonn,	.
1	Garvock,	.
2	Glenbervie,	.
3	Kinneff,	.
4	Laurencekirk,	.
5	Maryculter,	.
6	Marykirk,	.
7	Nigg,	.
8	St. Cyrus,	.
9	Strachan,	.
	Total,	.

KINROSS.

1	Cleish,	.
2	Kinross,	.
3	Orwell,	.
4	Portmoak,	.
	Total,	.

KIRK CUDDBRIGHT.

- 1 Anwoth, .
- 2 Balmactellan, .
- 3 Balmaghie, .
- 4 Borgue, .
- 5 Buittle, .

[illegible]

APPENDIX A.—continued.

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APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1871.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1872.	DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.																	
			IN ESTABLISHMENTS.								IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.									
			In Public Asylums.				In Private Asylums.				In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.				Total.					
			Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		With Relatives.		Alone.	
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
LINLITHGOW.			6	6	3	1	4	1	3	1	4	1	3	1	4	1	3	1	4	1
1 Abercorn,	2	6	3	4	1	5	1	4	1	3	1	4	1	3	1	4	1	3	1	
2 Bathgate,	3	8	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	
3 Borrowstownness,	4	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	
4 Carriden,	5	3	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	
5 Dalmeny,	6	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	
6 Ecclesmachan,	7	1	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	
7 Kirkliston,	8	4	7	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
8 Linlithgow,	9	4	11	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
9 Livingstone,	10	3	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
10 Queensferry,	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
11 Torphichen,	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
12 Uphall,	13	5	10	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
13 Whitburn,		29	24	53	16	12	1	17	12	9	7	9	7	26	19	1	5	2	3	
Total,																				
NAIRN.			4	4	3	1	4	1	3	1	4	1	3	1	4	1	3	1	4	1
1 Ardclach,	2	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2 Auldearn,	3	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
3 Cawdor,	4	6	5	11	4	5	1	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
4 Nairn,		10	10	20	6	9	1	6	9	1	1	1	1	6	9	2	1	2	4	
Total,																				

APPENDIX A.--continued.

[illegible]

[illegible]

APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1871.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1872.	DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.										IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
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			In Public Asylums.					In Private Asylums.					In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.					Total.					With Relatives.					With Strangers.					Alone.					Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
			Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.		Within the District.		Beyond the District.		Total.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
Brought forward,			164	209	373	90	133	2

APPENDIX A.—continued.

COUNTIES AND PARISHES.	Popu- lation in 1871.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1872.				DISPOSAL OF PAUPER LUNATICS.												IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.									
						IN ESTABLISHMENTS.																					
						In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.									
						Within the District.			Beyond the District.			Within the District.			Beyond the District.			Within the District.			Beyond the District.			Total.			
						M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	With Relatives.	With Strangers.	Alone.	Total.
STIRLING.																											
1 Airth,	2	2	4	1	3	4	2	2	4	1	3	4	2	2	4	1	3	4	2	2	4	1	3	4	2	2	4
2 Alva,	3	6	9	3	6	9	2	4	6	2	4	6	2	4	6	2	4	6	2	4	6	2	4	6	2	4	6
3 Baldernock,	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4	2	2	4
4 Balfour,	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
5 Bothkennar,	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6	3	3	6
6 Buchanan,	8	7	15	6	7	13	6	7	13	6	7	13	6	7	13	6	7	13	6	7	13	6	7	13	6	7	13
7 Campsie,	6	5	11	5	2	7	5	2	7	5	2	7	5	2	7	5	2	7	5	2	7	5	2	7	5	2	7
8 Denny,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
9 Drymen,	1	3	4	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3	1	2	3
10 Dunipace,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
11 Falkirk,	8	12	20	7	11	18	7	11	18	7	11	18	7	11	18	7	11	18	7	11	18	7	11	18	7	11	18
12 Fintry, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13 Gargunnoch, . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Killearn,	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
15 Kilsyth,	5	8	13	4	2	6	4	2	6	4	2	6	4	2	6	4	2	6	4	2	6	4	2	6	4	2	6
16 Kippen,	2	2	4	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
17 Larbert,	7	9	16	2	5	7	2	5	7	2	5	7	2	5	7	2	5	7	2	5	7	2	5	7	2	5	7
18 Leecroft,	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Muiravonside,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Polmont,	2	6	8	1	5	6	1	5	6	1	5	6	1	5	6	1	5	6	1	5	6	1	5	6	1	5	6
21 St. Ninian's,	5	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Slamannan, . . . . .	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Stirling,	8	12	20	6	11	17	6	11	17	6	11	17	6	11	17	6	11	17	6	11	17	6	11	17	6	11	17
24 Strathblane,	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	65	91	156	40	60	100	1	1	2	41	61	102	1	1	2	4	9	13	1	4	10	46	71	7	11	10	20

ABSTRACT OF THE TABLES OF APPENDIX A.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1871.	Number of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1872.	IN ESTABLISHMENTS.												IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.																					
			In Public Asylums.						In Private Asylums.						In Parochial Asylums and Licensed Wards of Poorhouses.						Total.															
			Within the District.			Beyond the District.			Within the District.			Beyond the District.			Within the District.			Beyond the District.			Total.			Total.												
			M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	M.		F.	Total.						
			M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.				
1 Aberdeen,	244,607	232	277	509	119	148	1	1	120	149	...	...	...	...	...	60	65	180	214	36	36	16	27	...	...	...	52	63	63							
2 Argyll,	75,635	119	137	256	70	69	2	4	72	73	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	74	30	40	16	20	1	3	47	63	63								
3 Ayr,	200,745	128	180	308	67	97	...	...	1	67	98	...	...	...	...	...	...	92	133	21	29	15	13	5	36	47	5	36	47							
4 Banff,	62,016	61	82	143	38	43	2	9	40	52	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	52	14	14	6	15	1	20	80	1	20	80							
5 Berwick,	36,474	28	36	64	...	...	20	24	20	24	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	25	7	4	1	7	...	...	8	11	9							
6 Bute,	16,977	14	26	40	...	...	...	...	8	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17	3	8	3	1	...	...	...	6	9	11							
7 Caithness,	39,989	43	53	96	...	...	23	22	23	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	22	17	24	3	7	...	...	...	20	31	31							
8 Clackmannan,	23,742	16	27	43	11	16	...	...	11	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	17	5	1	2	1	1	...	...	8	9	8						
9 Dumbarton,	58,839	51	43	94	23	20	1	1	24	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	43	34	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Dumfries,	74,794	87	79	166	72	58	1	...	73	58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	73	58	12	12	2	9	...	...	...	14	21	21						
11 Edinburgh— Urban Dist.	328,335	225	337	562	204	242	...	...	2204	244	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212	289	5	12	8	36	...	...	...	13	48	48						
Midlothian Dist. . . . .	...	69	77	146	...	...	1	42	28	42	29	18	32	...	...	...	...	60	61	5	8	4	7	...	...	...	1	9	16							
12 Elgin or Moray,	43,598	42	56	98	32	30	...	...	2	33	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	32	7	11	2	23	...	...	...	1	9	24							
13 Fife,	160,310	137	145	282	101	112	3	...	1104	113	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104	113	21	9	12	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14 Forfar,	237,528	251	290	541	170	188	2	...	2172	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	230	257	14	20	6	13	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 Haddington,	37,770	37	49	86	26	39	...	...	26	39	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	39	10	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Inverness,	87,480	119	110	229	70	59	1	4	71	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	71	63	34	38	14	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Kincardine,	34,651	37	44	81	...	...	21	28	21	28	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	36	6	4	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 Kinross,	7,208	13	12	25	...	...	6	...	1	10	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	7	2	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Kirkcubright,	41,852	49	52	101	31	33	1	...	32	33	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	33	12	12	5	6	...	...	...	1	17	19						
20 Lanark,	765,279	506	330	1036	249	160	6	...	3255	163	19	5	...	...	...	...	...	467	463	28	41	15	26	1	...	...	...	39	67	67						
21 Linlithgow,	41,191	29	24	53	16	12	1	...	17	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	19	2	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 Nairn,	10,213	10	10	20	...	...	6	...	...	6	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	9	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23 Orkney,	31,272	22	25	47	...	...	8	12	8	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	12	13	11	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 Peebles,	12,314	9	26	35	...	...	5	9	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	22	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 Perth,	127,741	173	221	394	97	140	2	...	99	140	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	157	45	42	11	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
26 Renfrew,	216,919	103	134	237	...	...	4	1	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	111	7	10	5	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 Ross & Cromarty,	80,909	96	105	201	56	52	3	3	59	55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	55	29	37	5	9	1	4	35	50	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23
28 Roxburgh,	53,965	51	50	101	...	...	34	35	34	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	35	17	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29 Selkirk,	14,001	9	12	21	...	...	7	8	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	8	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 Shetland,	31,605	24	27	51	...	...	9	9	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	10	8	13	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
31 Stirling,	98,179	65	91	156	40	60	1	1	41	61	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	71	7	11	10	9	2	...	...	...	19	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
32 Sutherland,	23,686	30	16	46	14	5	2	1	1	16	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	6	14	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
33 Wigton,	38,795	57	43	100	32	15	...	...	...	32	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	23	19	12	5	7	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS,	3,353,613	2942	3426	6368	1562	1629	203	212	1765	1841	38	50	2	4	40	54	486	675	6	9	492	684	2297	2579	447	513	186	310	1224	645	847	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX C.

APPENDIX C.

RETURNS of Expenditure on Account of Pauper Lunatics during the year 1871.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.					Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.		Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing expenditure contributed by Relatives.	
	M.	F.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	Total.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
ABERDEENSHIRE.																	
1 Aberdeen,	65	79	23,676	..	..	18,219	3024	44,919	1558	0	6	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
2 Aberdeen,	2	3	365	..	..	1032	610	1397	23	10	0	30	18	2	2559	13	7
3 Aboyne, . . . . .	..	3	365	..	..	..	..	975	23	10	0	14	3	1	54	8	2
4 Alford, . . . . .	..	1	365	..	..	..	..	365	23	10	0	..	..	..	37	13	1
5 Auchindoir,	1	1	485	..	..	..	..	485	30	10	0	..	..	..	23	10	0
6 Auchterless,	1	1	496	..	..	..	..	496	31	18	0	..	..	..	32	15	7
7 Balhelvie,	2	2	1203	..	..	31	..	1234	81	15	9	1	13	0	34	6	10
8 Birse, . . . . .	..	1	365	..	..	..	..	365	24	10	0	..	..	..	86	11	5
9 Bourtie, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	10	0
10 Cairney,	1	1	168	..	..	..	..	533	12	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Chapel of Garioch,	3	1	706	..	..	..	..	706	38	11	0	4	2	0	16	15	0
12 Clatt, . . . . .	..	3	730	..	..	..	..	209	93	47	0	..	..	..	44	9	0
13 Cluny, . . . . .	..	3	730	..	..	..	..	1095	47	0	0	7	10	0	54	10	0
14 Conll, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	365	..	..	..	14	10	9	61	10	9
15 Craithie and Braemar,	2	4	1095	..	..	..	..	365	..	..	..	19	12	8	19	12	8
16 Crimond,	2	1	150	..	..	..	..	2190	70	10	0	15	10	0	105	0	0
17 Cruden,	3	4	1268	..	..	..	..	365	880	9	16	5	7	4	32	11	8
18 Culsalmond, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	365	81	12	6	18	16	5	128	18	7
19 Daviot,	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	1095	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Deer, New,	3	4	1095	..	..	..	..	1460	2555	70	10	23	18	6	23	18	6
21 Deer, Old,	9	12	1662	..	..	677	4006	6345	106	1	0	33	1	4	103	11	4
22 Drumblade,	2	1	1095	..	..	..	..	1095	70	10	0	25	9	0	268	17	1
												..	..	..	70	10	0

[illegible]

Carry forward,

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.						Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.						Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.				
Brought forward,	204	265	76,103	...	...	...	...	...	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
62 Newhills,	4	6	2275	...	...	...	...	374	2649	148 19 10	149957 4865 8 11	1637 12 2	856 0 11	203 4 9	7662 6 9	217 4 5
63 Oyne,	3	3	1091	...	...	...	...	...	1091	70 17 0	355 23 10 0	...	...	2 5 0	169 7 10	...
64 Peterculter,	1	...	365	...	...	...	...	...	365	23 10 0	8068 333 18 6	...	...	3 0 0	73 17 0	...
65 Peterhead,	12	15	5285	...	...	...	...	2783	8068 333 18 6	...	...	...	98 8 6	13 16 5	432 3 5	10 16 0
66 Pitliggo,	2	2	730	...	...	...	...	114	1209 47 0 0	...	1 8 4	...	7 11 3	0 11 2	56 10 9	...
67 Premnay,	2	3	730	...	...	...	...	...	730 47 0 0	...	...	...	8 8 0	20 7 2	47 0 0	...
68 Rathen,	5	3	1653	...	...	...	...	392	2045 106 11 6	...	...	...	...	...	135 6 8	...
69 Rayne, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
70 Rhynie,	2	2	772	...	...	...	...	365	1137 49 14 0	...	...	...	7 0 11	...	56 14 11	...
71 Skene,	5	2	2236	...	...	...	...	...	2236 141 0 0	...	...	...	...	1 5 6	142 5 6	...
72 Slains,	1	1	365	...	...	...	...	365	730 23 10 0	...	...	...	6 0 8	...	29 10 8	...
73 Strathdon, . . . . .	...	1	129	...	...	...	...	...	129 8 10 6	...	...	...	...	3 15 6	12 6 0	...
74 Strichen,	2	8	1096	...	...	...	...	1460	3254 79 10 6	...	26 2 1	43 3 0	...	3 11 0	152 6 7	22 13 0
75 Tarland & Migvie,	1	1	365	...	...	...	...	43	730 23 10 0	...	17 6 2	0 1 3	...	2 15 7	40 17 5	...
76 Taves,	3	1	35	...	...	...	...	1180	1215 3 2 6	...	...	...	46 19 6	...	52 17 7	3 14 0
77 Tough, . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	365	365 .....	...	...	...	13 13 0	...	13 13 0	...
78 Towie,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	365	365 .....	...	...	...	17 17 0	...	17 17 0	...
79 Tullynessle & Forbes, . . . . .	...	2	730	...	...	...	...	...	730 47 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	47 0 0	...
80 Turriff,	9	3	3076	...	...	...	...	730	3800 208 6 7	...	...	...	14 11 7	7 6 0	230 4 2	4 0 0
81 Tyrie,	1	5	740	...	...	...	...	967	2072 48 11 8	...	37 3 1	16 18 6	...	9 5 2	111 18 5	5 0 0
82 Udney,	3	2	910	...	...	...	...	730	1640 53 1 11	...	26 1 7	...	...	3 3 6	82 7 0	...
Total,	256	325	98,686	...	...	...	...	44,771	184,523 3435 3 5	...	1745 13 5	1154 17 1	274 6 9	9610 0 8	263 7 5	...
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	...	53.5	...	...	...	...	22.2	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.						Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.						Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Lunatics, and Dangerous Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.		Amount of forgoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	£ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
AYRSHIRE.																		
1 Ardrossan,	4	9	1740	...	...	1112	820	3672	129	18	9	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	18 12 0
2 Auchinleck, . . . . .	...	1	202	...	...	...	...	202	14	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 12 3
3 Ayr,	7	18	7023	...	...	...	365	7388	499	15	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	515 16 5
4 Ballantrae, . . . . .	...	4	365	...	...	...	1095	1460	26	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	49 12 0
5 Barr, . . . . .	...	1	...	365	...	...	...	365	...	...	...	29	0	0	...	...	...	29 0 0
6 Bethel,	11	8	1059	...	...	2986	1619	5664	75	13	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	236 1 11
7 Colmonell,	2	1	1095	...	...	...	...	1095	78	0	0	...	...	...	11	6	4	78 0 0
8 Coynton, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9 Craigie, . . . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 Cumnock, New,	1	2	1095	...	...	...	...	1095	74	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 11 3
11 Cumnock, Old,	3	3	1126	...	...	...	1095	2221	80	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	74 2 0
12 Dailly,	1	9	1100	...	...	...	2074	3174	78	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	111 19 9
13 Dalmeilington,	1	5	1293	...	...	...	365	1658	93	19	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	140 5 7
14 Dalry,	2	6	1654	...	...	1013	...	2667	118	7	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	107 13 3
15 Dalrymple, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	156 0 4
16 Dregthorn, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Dundonald,	8	8	661	...	...	2555	2190	5406	45	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	201 13 2
18 Dunlop, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19 Fenwick, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20 Galston,	5	5	1460	...	...	...	2190	3650	104	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	182 13 7
21 Girvan,	9	4	2297	...	...	...	1289	3586	163	12	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	209 0 3
22 Irvine,	8	14	2258	...	126	2455	1460	6299	161	0	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	305 13 8
23 Kilbrnie,	2	2	188	...	...	1460	...	1618	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	60 16 3
24 Kilbride, West,	2	1	365	...	...	...	730	1095	26	0	0	...	...	...	18	4	6	44 4 6
25 Kilmarнок,	18	18	5589	...	...	3859	1095	10,543	332	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	566 8 2
26 Kilmaurs,	2	2	401	...	...	...	730	1131	26	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	59 10 0
27 Kilwinning,	5	8	2295	...	...	888	735	3918	164	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	229 15 6
28 Kirkmichael,	5	4	1562	...	...	...	1460	5022	111	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	159 4 7
29 Kirkoswald, . . . . .	...	3	721	...	...	...	...	781	52	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	55 16 10

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.						Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.					Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.		Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Royal Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Private Asylums.		£	s.	d.
Brought forward,	45	50	21,356	..	..	..	..	9966	31,322	1494	11	5	..	£	1782	8	2
15 Inverkeithney, .	3	3	2190	..	..	..	..	..	2190	144	0	0	..	£	144	0	0
16 Keith, .	3	5	1672	..	..	..	..	730	2767	116	19	4	..	£	163	13	8
17 Kirkmichael, .	5	5	1276	..	..	..	..	549	1825	87	10	5	..	£	108	0	8
18 Marnoch, .	4	7	2700	..	..	..	..	1095	3795	187	19	3	..	£	224	4	6
19 Morthach, .	3	2	1384	..	..	..	..	952	2336	99	8	5	..	£	138	14	3
20 Ordquhill, .	2	1	478	..	..	..	..	365	843	35	6	9	..	£	45	6	9
21 Rathven, .	9	11	3477	..	160	..	..	2645	6282	248	16	3	..	£	380	15	4
22 Rothiemay, .	2	2	1095	..	..	..	..	365	1460	75	0	0	..	£	86	4	0
23 St. Fergus, .	1	2	789	..	..	..	..	..	789	55	4	2	..	£	58	17	2
Total,	72	90	36,417	..	160	365	16,667	53,609	2544	15	7	..	..	£	3122	4	6
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	..	..	67.9	..	0.3	0.7	31.1	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	£	..	..	..
BERWICKSHIRE.																	
1 Abbey St. Bathlans, .	..	1	365	..	..	..	..	..	365	28	0	0	..	£	28	0	0
2 Aytoun, .	..	2	730	..	..	..	..	..	730	56	0	0	..	£	56	0	0
3 Bunce & Preston, .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£	..	..	..
4 Channellirk, .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	365	365	..	..	..	..	£	..	..	..
5 Chirnside, .	1	2	729	..	..	..	..	155	884	55	19	0	..	£	13	16	8
6 Cockburnspath, .	1	1	365	..	..	..	..	..	365	28	0	0	..	£	28	0	0
7 Coldingham, .	1	5	2190	..	..	..	..	..	2190	168	0	0	..	£	168	0	0
8 Coldstream, .	3	2	1460	..	..	..	..	365	1825	112	0	0	..	£	117	10	0
9 Cranshaws, .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£	..	..	..
10 Dunse, .	6	2	2000	..	..	..	..	730	2730	154	0	0	..	£	170	18	0
11 Earlstoun, .	2	2	1095	..	..	..	..	365	1460	84	0	0	..	£	98	11	0
12 Eccles, .	2	2	1229	..	..	..	..	..	1229	94	5	4	..	£	102	4	5

[illegible]

DUMBARTON.

[illegible]

DUMFRIES.

DUMFRIES.																												
1	Annan, .	12	11	6113	...	...	...	1492	7605	333	19	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	17	11	5	16	11	388	14	4	12	16	10
2	Applegarth, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	Caerlaverock, .	...	...	212	...	...	...	365	212	10	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	7	0	3	19	6	10	0	0	...	...	...
4	Canobie, .	...	4	3	2140	...	...	...	2505	120	5	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	11	8	24	7	2
5	Closeburn, .	...	1	1	471	...	...	...	471	25	17	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	Cummetrees, .	...	2	2	128	...	...	...	730	858	7	2	4	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	4	3	...	...	...
7	Dalton, .	...	...	...	365	...	...	...	...	365	20	0	0	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8	Dornock, .	...	2	...	365	...	...	...	...	730	20	0	0	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	0	...	...	...
9	Dryfesdale, .	...	4	2	1977	...	...	...	...	1977	110	0	0	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	10	0	4	0	0
10	Dumfries, .	...	23	17	11,062	...	...	...	1640	12,702	617	12	6	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	110	0	0	...	...	...
11	Dunscore, .	...	...	3	1095	...	...	...	730	1825	60	0	0	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	683	12	3	9	8	8
12	Durrisdeer, .	...	...	3	1	730	...	...	730	1460	40	0	0	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	6	3	...	...	...
13	Eskdalemuir, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	69	8	10	...	...	...
14	Eves, .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15	Glencain, .	...	2	3	1339	...	...	...	365	1724	80	0	0	.....	.....	.....	9	2	0	...	...	...	89	2	0	4	0	0
16	Grainey, .	...	...	1	730	...	...	...	...	730	40	0	0	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	0	0	10	0	0
17	Half-Morton, .	...	1	...	365	...	...	...	...	365	20	0	0	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	0	0	...	...	...
18	Holdam, .	...	1	2	1095	...	...	...	...	1095	60	0	0	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	0	0	...	...	...
19	Hollywood, .	...	1	1	730	...	...	...	...	730	40	0	0	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	Hurton, .	...	...	2	548	...	...	...	...	548	30	0	0	.....	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	10	6	40	10	6
61	49	29,485	...	...	...	...	...	6417	35,902	1034	17	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	203	7	0	37	2	7	1875	6	7	64	12	8
Carry forward,																												

Carry forward,

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients received during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.					Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Royal Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Brought forward,														
21 Johnston, . . .	61	49	29,455	...	...	...	6417	35,902	1634 17 0	...	...	203 7 0	1875 6 7	£ s. d.
22 Kelt, . . .	...	4	665	...	...	...	795	1460	36 8 9	...	...	19 10 1	64 16 0	64 12 8
23 Kirkconnell, . . .	1	2	730	...	...	...	365	1095	40 0 0	...	...	18 17 2	58 17 2	.....
24 Kirkmahoe, . . .	1	2	730	...	...	...	365	730	20 0 0	...	...	10 6 0	30 6 0	5 0 0
25 Kirkmichael, . . .	4	1	1095	...	...	...	730	1825	40 0 0	...	...	16 0 0	56 0 0	.....
26 Kirkpatrick-Fleming, . . .	1	3	1082	...	...	...	61	1143	59 12 0	...	...	19 17 8	79 17 8	.....
27 Kirkpatrick-Juxta, . . .	1	...	365	...	...	...	...	365	20 0 0	...	...	1 15 0	66 1 6	.....
28 Langholm, . . .	6	1	2038	...	...	...	365	2403	111 10 8	...	...	7 16 0	20 2 6	.....
29 Lochmaben, . . .	2	2	730	...	...	...	730	1460	40 0 0	...	...	22 18 4	120 14 8	.....
30 Middlebie, . . .	1	...	365	...	...	...	...	365	20 0 0	...	...	...	20 0 0	.....
31 Moffat, . . .	5	3	1549	...	...	...	1095	2644	85 0 0	...	...	30 13 1	117 0 1	.....
32 Morton, . . .	2	7	1954	...	...	...	1176	3130	113 11 11	...	...	41 2 11	160 8 10	.....
33 Mousewaid, . . .	...	1	365	...	...	...	...	365	20 0 0	...	...	2 10 0	22 10 0	.....
34 Penpont, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....
35 Rathwell, . . .	1	1	750	...	...	...	...	730	40 0 0	...	...	...	40 0 0	.....
36 St. Mungo, . . .	...	1	...	...	...	...	365	365	.....	...	...	16 17 2	16 17 2	.....
37 Sanquhar, . . .	3	2	1825	...	...	...	...	1825	100 0 0	...	...	...	100 0 0	.....
38 Tinwald, . . .	3	...	838	...	...	...	...	838	47 12 9	...	...	...	51 0 9	.....
39 Torthorwald, . . .	1	1	663	...	...	...	67	730	35 0 0	...	...	3 8 0	38 10 6	.....
40 Tundergarth, . . .	1	...	365	...	...	...	...	365	20 0 0	...	...	0 15 6	20 0 0	.....
41 Tyron, . . .	1	...	132	...	...	...	...	132	6 0 0	...	...	...	6 0 0	.....
42 Wamphray, . . .	1	...	1095	...	...	...	365	365	.....	...	...	1 4 0	12 19 7	.....
43 Westerkrirk, . . .	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	1095	60 0 0	...	...	11 15 7	60 0 0	.....
Total,	96	85	47,166	...	...	...	13,261	60,427	2609 13 1	.....	.....	423 11 0	3100 7 4	74 12 8
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	...	78.1	...	...	...	21.9	100.0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.						Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.		
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ELGIN.	1	1	696	..	..	..	20	716	40 0 10	..	..	..	0 12 0	41 12 10	..
	2	3	1825	..	..	..	..	1825	120 10 0	..	..	..	..	120 10 0	..
	3	..	..	..	..	..	2071	2436	21 0 0	..	..	..	73 5 6	94 5 6	..
	4	5	365	..	..	..	365	730	21 0 0	..	..	..	12 11 6	33 11 6	..
	5	2	365	..	..	..	365	735	23 8 6	..	..	..	12 17 1	36 15 7	..
	6	1	390	..	..	..	365	755	105 6 0	..	..	..	13 11 3	119 9 9	6
	7	3	1654	..	..	..	374	1220	50 6 3	..	..	..	10 8 0	65 9 7	..
	8	4	846	..	..	..	365	831	26 15 0	..	..	..	6 10 0	37 7 10	..
	9	4	466	..	..	..	2920	9317	369 16 4	..	..	..	44 10 0	499 14 5	0
	10	19	6397	..	..	..	1460	6143	269 8 8	..	..	..	126 1 6	313 18 8	0
	11	7	4683	..	..	..	541	1095	31 19 3	..	..	..	11 2 4	43 1 7	0
	12	2	554	..	..	..	365	818	26 0 3	..	..	..	8 11 6	35 16 3	0
	13	1	1674	..	..	..	..	1674	101 10 0	..	..	..	1 4 6	102 4 0	0
	14	5	..	..	..	..	365	402	2 17 0	..	..	..	0 14 0	35 16 3	0
	15	1	37	..	..	..	365	1095	42 0 0	..	..	..	2 12 10	18 9 10	0
	16	1	730	..	..	..	365	365	31 0 0	..	..	..	15 15 2	57 18 8	0
	17	1	365	..	..	..	..	365	31 0 0	..	..	..	..	21 0 0	6 0 0
	18	1	506	..	..	..	..	506	31 0 3	..	..	..	..	32 8 9	0
	19	4	1550	..	..	..	1460	3010	89 1 6	..	..	..	45 3 10	140 12 0	0
Total,	45	61	23,556	..	..	..	11,401	34,957	1393 2 10	..	..	..	393 19 8	1,814 6 9	57 19 6
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	..	..	67.4	..	..	..	32.6	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients referred during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.						Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of forgoing expenditure contributed by Relatives.	
	M.	F.	In Royal Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Royal Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.			
Brought forward,	119	108	54,926	...	...	...	1290	15,209	70,525	3565	11	8	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
39 Kilmany, . . .	...	2	730	...	...	...	...	...	730	48	9	9	...	4194	2	8
40 Kilmenny, . . .	2	3	1274	...	...	...	...	...	1274	90	9	0	...	48	9	9
41 Kinghorn, . . .	2	2	1460	...	...	...	...	...	1460	96	0	0	...	92	4	5
42 Kinglassie, . . .	3	3	1782	...	...	...	...	365	2147	118	12	3	...	96	0	0
43 Kingsbarns, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130	18	0
44 Kirkcaldy, . . .	2	10	2741	...	...	...	...	730	3471	181	13	7	...	...	...	...
45 Largo, . . .	3	6	2094	...	...	...	...	730	2824	135	17	0	...	214	8	11
46 Leslie, . . .	...	4	877	...	...	...	...	365	1242	57	13	9	...	169	13	0
47 Leuchars, . . .	...	2	730	...	...	...	...	...	730	48	0	0	...	74	12	0
48 Logie, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	0	0
49 Markinch, . . .	7	3	2588	...	...	...	...	620	3208	178	2	11	...	...	...	...
50 Monimail, . . .	...	2	730	...	...	...	...	...	730	47	0	0	...	208	3	2
51 Moonzie, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	18	6
52 Newburgh, . . .	...	5	1815	...	...	...	...	730	2545	121	10	4	...	145	3	11
53 Newburn, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
54 Pittenweem, . . .	1	1	365	...	...	...	...	...	365	24	0	0	...	24	0	0
55 St. Andrews, . . .	6	9	3703	...	...	...	...	365	4798	244	11	5	...	282	12	3
56 St. Leonards, . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	365	...	...	...	...	16	15	3
57 St. Monance, . . .	...	1	365	...	...	...	...	...	365	24	0	0	...	24	0	0
58 Saline, . . .	1	2	672	...	...	...	...	365	1037	45	1	10	...	63	19	10
59 Scoonie, . . .	5	2	2184	...	...	...	...	365	2549	143	12	9	...	160	9	2
60 Strathmiglo, . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	...	9	2	0
61 Torryburn, . . .	...	1	365	...	...	...	...	...	365	24	0	0	...	24	0	0
62 Wemyss, . . .	5	5	2208	...	...	...	...	993	3201	144	0	0	...	172	4	0
Total,	161	170	80,709	...	...	...	1655	21,932	104296	5339	6	3	...	6348	16	10
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	...	77.4	...	...	...	1.6	21.0	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

FORFARSHIRE.

FORFARSHIRE.																											
1	Aberlemno,	6	1460	...	...	1825	3285	82	5	0	.....	.....	62	10	1	.....	144	15	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Airle,	3	686	...	...	1095	1781	45	11	2	.....	.....	21	18	11	3	71	0	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Arbroath,	1	730	...	...	365	1085	47	0	0	.....	.....	10	11	0	.....	57	11	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Arbroath,	12	8145	...	...	365	8510	520	8	3	.....	.....	6	10	0	.....	530	8	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Auchterhouse,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Barry,	...	...	...	...	365	1825	94	0	0	.....	.....	10	5	8	.....	104	5	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Brechin,	9	4849	...	...	...	4849	311	10	0	.....	.....	...	...	...	1	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Caraldestone,	1	365	...	...	...	365	23	10	0	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	312	18	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Carmylie,	1	365	...	...	...	365	730	23	10	0	.....	.....	...	...	...	34	6	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Cortachy,	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	10	8	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Craig,	4	1580	...	...	730	2310	101	14	7	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	18	0	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Dun,	3	365	...	...	97	482	23	10	0	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	2	8	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Dundee,	114	37,119	...	...	1238	73,590	2480	19	0	.....	.....	1513	9	2	48	5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Dunnichen,	1	1634	...	...	...	1634	105	6	10	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	26	14	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Edzell,	3	1460	...	...	...	1460	82	5	0	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	409	14	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Essie and Nevy,	1	365	...	...	...	365	26	3	5	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	107	3	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Farnell,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	26	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Fearn,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Forfar,	17	8440	...	...	2190	10,630	542	16	8	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	625	17	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Glamis,	1	1460	...	...	...	1460	94	0	0	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	94	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Glenisla,	...	...	...	...	365	365	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	7	16	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Guthrie,	2	365	...	...	365	730	23	10	0	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	34	2	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Inverarity,	1	1445	...	...	...	1445	93	0	8	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	93	0	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Inverkeillor,	3	1531	...	...	365	1896	105	8	11	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	125	4	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Kettis,	...	...	...	...	...	730	46	8	0	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	8	19	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Kingoldrum,	2	730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	46	8	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Kinnell,	...	...	...	...	...	292	17	10	6	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Kinnetles,	1	...	...	...	...	365	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	17	13	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Kirkden,	1	921	...	...	365	921	59	5	8	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	13	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Kirriemuir,	15	8403	...	...	1979	10,382	539	19	0	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	59	5	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Lethnot,	1	79	...	...	286	365	5	2	0	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	613	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Liff and Benvie,	30	10,293	...	...	9,747	1095	21,135	662	18	6	.....	...	...	...	...	8	3	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Lintrathen,	1	365	...	...	...	365	20	7	9	.....	.....	555	8	10	37	14	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Lochee,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	14	19	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Logie-Pert,	1	1520	...	...	441	1901	97	17	5	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	5	7	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Lunan,	...	365	...	...	...	365	23	10	0	.....	.....	...	...	...	...	116	7	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
229	Carry forward,	265	96,792	44,980	14,261	136,033	6299	8	4	2088	18	0	435	14	5	119	17	0	8923	17	9	289	16	9

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.						Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.				Extra Expenditure for Lunatics, Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.			Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Asylums.	In Private Asylums.		£.	s.	d.	
Brought forward,	229	265	96,792	...	...	44,980	14,261	156,033	6,299	8 4	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.
37 Lundie and Fowls-Easter,	1	1	...	...	...	365	365	730	...	...	2068	18 0	435	14 5	119	17 0	8923
38 Mains & Strathmartin,	4	3	1218	...	...	...	365	1588	78	7 11	18	10 6	15	5 6	...	...	17 9
39 Marytown,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	6 6	...	...	33 16 0
40 Menmuir,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	95 12 5
41 Monifieth,	3	2	1825	...	...	...	...	1825	117	0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
42 Monkrie,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117 0 0
43 Montrose,	24	29	14,379	...	...	365	2190	16,934	812	18 11	18	17 8	64	19 0	12	17 6	909
44 Murroes,	...	8	787	...	...	...	...	787	50	6 0	...	...	...	...	1	11 0	13 1
45 Newtyle,	1	2	1054	...	...	44	...	1098	71	6 0	2	11 8	...	...	51	17 0	20 15 0
46 Oathlav,	...	...	225	...	...	...	...	225	13	16 11	...	...	...	...	78	19 0	...
47 Paulbride,	4	1	1460	...	...	...	...	1825	94	0 0	...	...	15	12 0	5	17 7	19 14 6
48 Rescoble,	2	2	365	...	...	365	730	1460	23	10 0	19	16 1	24	0 0	69	6 1	109
49 Ruthven,	...	1	365	...	...	...	...	365	23	10 0	...	...	...	...	23	10 0	12 0
50 St. Vigean,	14	16	8528	...	...	...	1614	10,142	548	1 1	...	...	42	12 0	607	7 9	36 11 6
51 Stracathro,	2	2	1412	...	...	...	...	1412	90	17 0	...	...	1	4 0	92	1 0	...
52 Tannadice,	...	2	730	...	...	...	...	730	47	0 0	...	...	...	...	47	0 0	10 0 0
53 Tealing,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,	286	329	129,140	46,119	19,890	93,720	2 2	195,149	8970	2 2	2128	13 11	611	9 5	11,179	6 7	393 18 4
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	...	66.2	23.6	10.2	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
HADDINGTON.																	
1 Aberlady,	1	...	9	...	...	...	...	9	0	12 0	...	...	1	16 0	2	8 0	...
2 Athelstaneford,	...	2	365	...	...	...	...	730	25	0 0	...	...	2	3 0	40	3 0	...
3 Bolton,	...	1	365	...	...	...	...	365	25	0 0	...	...	...	...	25	0 0	...
4 Dirleton,	2	3	1473	...	...	...	...	1473	100	17 10	...	...	3	12 0	104	9 10	2 0 0

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.						Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.					Extra Expenditure for Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous and Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.		Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.					
	M.	F.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.		£	s. d.						
Brought forward,	74	65	27,018	...	...	...	17,330	44,348	1953	16	2	...	...	497	7	8	2533	11	11	68	3	5
15 Kilmallie, . . .	5	11	2299	...	...	...	2905	5204	153	1	11	...	...	82	14	5	246	14	5	...	...	...
16 Kilmonivaig, . . .	1	2	730	...	...	...	238	968	51	10	0	...	...	2	12	0	54	2	0	...	...	...
17 Kilmoreack, . . .	2	2	...	...	...	...	1460	1460	...	...	...	...	...	33	9	2	33	9	2	...	...	...
18 Kilnair, . . .	5	4	1325	...	...	...	1825	3150	93	11	6	...	...	33	18	0	127	9	6	...	...	...
19 Kiltarlity, . . .	6	2	1235	...	...	...	730	1965	89	8	8	...	...	9	18	3	101	1	11	8	3	6
20 Kingussie, . . .	4	1	552	...	...	...	365	917	51	8	9	...	...	3	12	0	68	1	0	...	...	...
21 Kirkhill, . . .	3	6	1963	...	...	...	1095	3058	147	18	5	...	...	26	6	8	176	4	1	...	...	...
22 Laggan, . . .	2	...	433	...	...	...	2	435	33	19	8	...	...	0	8	6	38	4	4	...	...	...
23 Moy & Dalarossie, . . .	1	1	730	...	...	...	...	730	51	10	0	...	...	...	...	...	51	10	0	...	...	...
24 Petty, . . .	1	1	...	...	...	...	473	473	...	...	...	...	...	15	8	9	15	19	3	...	...	...
25 Portree, . . .	7	5	3043	...	...	...	730	3773	232	15	0	...	...	13	5	0	275	16	11	56	16	11
26 Sleat, . . .	1	4	308	...	...	...	1095	1403	16	17	0	...	...	16	1	6	32	18	6	...	...	...
27 Small Isles, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
28 Snizort, . . .	10	...	1825	...	...	...	1825	3650	125	0	0	...	...	33	9	0	165	3	0	...	...	...
29 Strath, . . .	2	1	1095	...	...	...	...	1095	61	0	0	...	...	...	...	...	61	0	0	...	...	...
30 Uist, North, . . .	4	4	1825	...	...	...	1095	2920	133	0	0	...	...	26	10	0	159	10	0	...	...	...
31 Uist, South, . . .	6	7	1793	...	...	...	2446	4239	100	19	8	...	...	43	14	0	184	0	5	...	...	...
32 Urquhart, . . .	2	7	1470	...	...	...	1088	2558	104	17	2	...	...	25	17	6	132	15	2	...	...	...
Total,	136	123	47,644	...	...	...	34,702	82,346	3400	13	11	...	...	864	12	5	4457	11	7	133	3	10
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	...	57.9	...	...	...	42.1	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
KINCARDINE.																						
1 Arbutnot, . . .	1	1	365	...	...	...	365	730	26	0	0	...	...	8	10	0	34	10	0	...	...	...
2 Banchory-Devenick, . . .	2	6	1864	...	...	...	416	2594	119	19	6	...	...	13	1	8	133	19	10	18	15	0
3 Banchory-Ternan, . . .	4	2	1460	...	...	...	365	2190	106	2	0	...	...	14	14	1	133	4	1	...	...	...

4 Benholm,	2	2	1095	...	...	...	...	...	1460	70 10 0	...	...	...	8 9 0	...	78 19 0	...
5 Bervie, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 Dunottar,	1	3	834	...	...	...	...	...	834	65 5 0	...	...	...	...	...	71 9 2	0 12 0
7 Durris,	2	2	448	...	...	...	...	...	1178	31 16 0	...	...	...	...	...	58 10 7	1 0 0
8 Fettercairn,	3	3	1095	...	...	...	...	...	1825	78 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	103 8 2	...
9 Fetteresso,	8	7	2915	...	...	...	...	...	5077	207 13 6	...	...	...	...	...	298 15 1	...
10 Fordoun,	2	1	105	...	...	...	...	...	365	488 7 10 0	...	...	...	...	...	21 16 6	0 13 8
11 Garvock,	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	357	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 16 9	...
12 Glenbervie,	2	1	474	...	...	...	...	...	...	474 30 10 9	...	...	...	...	...	34 15 7	...
13 Kinneff & Catarine, . . . . .	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	323	688	...	...	...	...	...	16 12 4	...
14 Laureneokirk,	4	4	1854	...	...	...	...	...	472	365	2691	139 16 1	...	...	...	172 18 0	3 0 0
15 Maryculter,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	13 7 3	...
16 Marykirk,	6	5	1588	...	...	...	...	...	1450	3038	103 8 6	...	...	...	...	145 10 2	3 3 0
17 Nigg,	3	2	1652	...	...	...	...	...	...	1652	110 5 6	...	...	...	...	112 19 10	0 12 6
18 St. Cyrus,	1	4	730	...	...	...	...	...	1095	1825	47 0 0	...	...	...	...	75 4 6	...
19 Strachan,	1	3	365	...	...	...	...	...	730	1460	26 0 0	...	...	...	...	68 3 2	...
Total,	43	48	16,844	...	...	...	...	...	5886	6196	28,926	1169 16 10	...	...	...	1613 0 0	27 16 2
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief, . . . . .	...	...	58.2	...	...	...	...	...	20.3	21.4	99.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
KINROSS.																	
1 Cleish,	1	...	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	365	24 0 0	...	...	...	...	24 0 0	7 0 0
2 Kinross,	6	4	3285	...	...	...	...	...	365	3650	212 0 0	...	...	...	...	221 2 0	48 0 0
3 Orwell,	4	1	1095	...	...	...	...	...	730	1825	72 0 0	...	...	...	...	113 1 1	7 16 0
4 Portmoak,	1	5	1095	...	...	...	...	...	1095	2190	72 0 0	...	...	...	...	95 7 7	11 14 3
Total,	12	10	5840	...	...	...	...	...	2190	8030	380 0 0	...	...	...	...	453 10 8	74 10 3
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief, . . . . .	...	...	72.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.3	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
KIRKCUDBRIGHT.																	
1 Anwoth, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Balmacellan,	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1460	...	...	...	...	...	33 13 6	5 0 0
3 Balmaghie,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	730	...	...	...	...	...	23 13 8	...
4 Borge, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carry forward,	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2190	2190	...	...	...	...	...	57 7 2	5 0 0

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.						Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.					Extra Expenditure for Lunacy, Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of Expenditure contributed by Relatives.	
	M.	F.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	£	s.	d.	£	s.				d.
Brought forward,																	
5 Buttle,	4	2	730	..	..	..	2190	2190	40 0 0	..	..	£	57	7	2	57 7 2
6 Carsphairn,	1	1	78	..	..	..	365	1095	40 0 0	..	..	£	42	12	0	42 12 0
7 Colvend, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 2 9	..	..	£	2	13	0	6 15 9
8 Crossmichael,	1	..	365	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£	..	..	..	..
9 Dalry,	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	365	20 0 0	..	..	£	20	0	0	20 0 0
10 Girthon,	3	3	1852	..	..	..	273	2125	103 16 3	..	..	£	8	2	0	61 6 0
11 Kells,	1	2	365	..	..	..	730	1095	20 0 0	..	..	£	18	7	0	117 11 3
12 Kelton,	2	5	1460	..	..	..	1095	2555	80 0 0	..	..	£	47	0	6	38 7 0
13 Kirkbean, . . . . .	..	2	730	..	..	..	..	730	40 0 0	..	..	£	..	..	..	127 0 6
14 Kirkcubright,	8	4	3396	..	..	..	730	4126	185 19 9	..	..	£	27	17	0	40 0 0
15 Kirkgunzeon,	2	3	911	..	..	..	..	911	55 0 0	..	..	£	1	7	2	215 3 11
16 Kirkmaireck,	1	1	365	..	..	..	365	730	20 0 0	..	..	£	4	3	5	59 3 5
17 Kirkpatrick-Durham,	3	2	730	..	..	..	921	1651	40 0 0	..	..	£	10	18	0	30 18 0
18 Kirkpatrick-Irongray,	2	2	944	..	..	..	365	1309	51 11 9	..	..	£	33	5	2	73 5 2
19 Lochrutton, . . . . .	..	1	..	..	..	..	64	64	..	..	..	£	7	1	4	61 0 1
20 Minnigaff,	2	3	1418	..	..	..	365	1733	68 17 6	..	..	£	2	3	0	3 14 0
21 New Abbey, . . . . .	..	2	365	..	..	..	365	730	20 0 0	..	..	£	10	16	0	81 13 6
22 Parton, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£	11	6	9	31 6 9
23 Rerriek,	3	2	730	..	..	..	1095	1825	40 0 0	..	..	£	24	6	6	64 6 6
24 Terregies, . . . . .	..	1	365	..	..	..	..	365	20 0 0	..	..	£	..	..	..	20 0 0
25 Tongland,	1	1	..	..	..	..	365	730	20 0 0	..	..	£	12	12	4	32 12 4
26 Troqueur,	6	11	4728	..	..	..	730	5458	256 2 7	..	..	£	18	2	4	274 4 7
27 Twynholm,	3	1	730	..	..	..	730	1460	40 0 0	..	..	£	19	17	5	61 17 5
28 Urr,	3	2	730	..	..	..	1095	1825	40 0 0	..	..	£	32	9	0	72 9 0
Total,	50	52	22,452	..	..	..	11,843	34,295	1225 10 7	..	..	£	344	3	2	1592 14 4
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	..	..	65.5	..	..	..	34.5	100.0	..	..	..	£	..	..	..	..

LANARK.		Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.																																
1	Avondale, . . .	6	197	4	1480	1385	38,142	927	756	3152	138	4	.....	3508	15	7	.....	51	17	2	30	13	0	.....	211	4	6	32	3	7			
2	Barony, . . .	3	1080	3	35,383	1385	38,142	927	5292	1002	2786	3	0	105	12	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	141	13	0	1278	16	2	7890	19	10	210	2	6	
3	Bigger, . . .	4	4	4	586	1385	38,142	927	1137	365	1080	94	19	11	.....	.....	.....	48	12	0	15	12	0	4	11	0	120	6	1	9	0	0	
4	Blantyre, . . .	11	3	4	3207	1385	38,142	927	365	3937	281	15	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	13	1	9	2	0	19	10	3	330	0	8	29	12	9	
5	Bothwell, . . .	8	5	6	2456	1385	38,142	927	1460	365	4281	234	4	2	.....	.....	.....	93	12	0	13	0	0	0	6	9	34	2	11	2	0	0	
6	Cadder, . . .	2	3	3	347	1385	38,142	927	1460	1825	30	9	6	.....	.....	.....	68	15	6	.....	.....	.....	1	5	0	100	10	0	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Cambslang, . . .	11	11	11	6379	1385	38,142	927	730	6379	560	14	3	.....	.....	.....	59	11	11	22	6	7	.....	25	9	8	586	3	11	.....	.....	.....
8	Cambsunethan, . . .	4	4	4	1095	1385	38,142	927	911	2736	104	0	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	185	18	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Carlisle, . . .	1	1	1	365	1385	38,142	927	.....	365	32	4	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	4	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Carmichael, . . .	2	2	2	553	1385	38,142	927	750	1283	52	12	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28	14	0	.....	.....	.....	81	6	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Carmunock, . . .	3	3	3	1187	1385	38,142	927	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Carnwath, . . .	4	4	4	766	1385	38,142	927	921	1637	67	9	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Carstairs, . . .	2	2	2	456	1385	38,142	927	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Covington, . . .	3	3	3	1187	1385	38,142	927	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Crawford, . . .	4	4	4	766	1385	38,142	927	921	1637	67	9	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Crawfordjohn, . . .	2	2	2	456	1385	38,142	927	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Culter, . . .	1	1	1	456	1385	38,142	927	891	1347	40	3	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Dalserf, . . .	2	2	2	456	1385	38,142	927	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Dalziel, . . .	1	1	1	456	1385	38,142	927	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Dolphinton, . . .	1	1	1	456	1385	38,142	927	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Douglas, . . .	2	2	2	456	1385	38,142	927	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Dunsyre, . . .	1	1	1	456	1385	38,142	927	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Dunsyre, . . .	201	239	239	38,605	136	73,793	.....	15,966	128500	3005	14	11	10	4	0	3997	14	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Glasford, . . .	1	3	7	1460	1385	38,142	927	1460	1460	138	15	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Gorbals, . . .	90	93	90	21,813	1385	38,142	927	1998	730	4188	138	15	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Govan, . . .	12	11	12	2026	1385	38,142	927	22,893	659	45,437	2038	4	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Hamilton, . . .	5	5	5	1052	1385	38,142	927	5152	7178	192	4	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Kilbride, East, . . .	7	7	7	3217	1385	38,142	927	658	1710	92	5	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
29	Lenark, . . .	6	6	6	3213	1385	38,142	927	.....	730	3943	258	19	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Lesmahagow, . . .	21	23	21	10,694	1385	38,142	927	.....	2920	13,614	846	4	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Liberton, . . .	20	18	20	6388	1385	38,142	927	3830	1095	11,340	607	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Monkland, New, . . .	10	8	10	3381	1385	38,142	927	1044	1876	6301	321	16	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Monkland, Old, . . .	6	8	6	2636	1385	38,142	927	.....	1095	3731	231	11	0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Pittenean, . . .	2	1	2	86	1385	38,142	927	87	391	564	5	16	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Rutherglen, . . .	1	1	1	367	1385	38,142	927	.....	387	33	13	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36	Shotts, . . .	1	1	1	299	1385	38,142	927	.....	.....	299	26	6	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Stonehouse, . . .	1	1	1	299	1385	38,142	927	.....	.....	299	26	6	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Seminaton, . . .	1	1	1	299	1385	38,142	927	.....	.....	299	26	6	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Waston, . . .	1	1	1	299	1385	38,142	927	.....	.....	299	26	6	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
40	Wanell & Lamington, . . .	1	1	1	181	1385	38,142	927	.....	.....	181	15	19	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
41	Wiston and Robertson, . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total,		646	672	150758	1566	132027	44,273	37,915	366559	12639	15	6	117	18	6	7512	8	4	3514	19	1	1271	7	3	1644	0	5	25,700	9	1	847	2	1
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,		.....																															

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.						Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.					Extra Expenditure for certificates of Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Transport of Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.	
	M.	F.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.				In Private Dwellings.
LINLITHGOW.																	
1 Abercorn, . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2 Bathgate,	6	1	1018	..	..	730	..	..	..	..	17 48	68	1	11	..	115 17 2
3 Borrowstounness,	3	7	1846	..	..	747	365	2958	131	6	1	..	..	..	37 2 0	192 10 7
4 Carriden,	2	4	372	..	..	914	365	1651	23	11	0	..	..	..	35 10 11	77 13 11
5 Dalmeny,	1	..	365	..	..	..	..	365	24	15	0	..	..	..	..	24 15 0
6 Ecclesmachan, . . . . .	..	1	365	..	..	..	..	365	25	0	0	..	..	..	..	25 0 0
7 Kirkliston,	4	4	2281	..	..	365	..	2646	156	5	0	..	..	..	17 11 7	173 16 7
8 Linlithgow,	7	6	2516	..	..	1460	..	3976	171	5	1	..	..	..	78 0 0	232 4 1
9 Livingstone,	4	1	963	..	..	365	365	1693	66	0	6	..	..	..	20 16 0	98 10 6
10 Queensberry,	1	..	..	..	..	..	365	365	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 18 0
11 Torphichen, . . . . .	..	1	9	..	..	..	..	9	3	3	9	..	..	..	1 18 0	5 1 9
12 Uphall,	1	..	..	..	..	..	365	365	..	..	..	..	..	..	10 8 0	10 8 0
13 Whitburn,	6	5	1372	..	..	1095	1095	3562	98	14	10	..	..	..	39 0 9	173 5 9
Total,	35	30	11,107	..	..	5676	2920	19,703	770	3	2	..	..	..	269 18 11	32 0 1
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief, . . . . .	..	..	56.4	..	..	28.8	14.8	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
NAIRN.																	
1 Ardclach, . . . . .	..	4	1095	..	..	..	365	1460	79	10	0	..	..	..	10 0 0	89 10 0
2 Auldearn,	2	..	365	..	..	..	365	730	26	2	6	..	..	..	11 5 0	37 7 6
3 Cawdor,	3	1	794	..	..	..	365	1159	53	14	4	..	..	..	10 3 0	70 8 10
4 Nairn,	6	3	2555	..	..	..	730	3285	184	3	9	..	..	..	22 12 0	206 15 9
Total,	11	8	4809	..	..	..	1825	6634	348	10	7	..	..	..	54 0 0	404 2 1
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief, . . . . .	..	..	72.5	..	..	..	27.5	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

[illegible]

APPENDIX C.—continued.

PARISH.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.		No. of Days on which Relief was granted.						Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.						Extra Expenditure for Lunacy, Trial, &c., of Dangerous Lunatics, and Patients.	Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
	M.	F.	In Royal Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.	Total.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Poorhouses.	In Private Dwellings.				
Brought forward,	173	223	76,792	...	...	11,259	43,286	131,837	4,980	13 6	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
69 St. Martins, . . .	2	2	...	...	...	...	365	1,095	46 0 0	...	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
70 Tibbennur, . . .	1	3	730	...	...	...	730	1,460	46 0 0	...	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
71 Trinity-Gask, . . .	4	4	2,544	...	...	...	365	2,909	161 0 0	...	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
72 Tullialan, . . .	2	3	1,095	...	...	...	730	1,825	69 0 0	...	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
73 Weem, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Total,	182	236	81,891	...	...	11,259	45,921	139,071	5,302	13 6	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	...	58.9	...	...	8.1	33.0	100.0	...	...	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
RENFREW.	21	46	137	14	15,151	...	3364	18,666	10 15 8	1 5 0	1053 2 7	...	...	155 6 0	1259 9 10	27 0 11	...
1 Abbey, . . .	6	1	...	...	1558	...	365	1,923	...	...	122 3 7	...	...	16 15 6	140 4 4	3 12 6	...
2 Cathcart, . . .	2	4	...	...	1,497	...	177	1,674	...	...	120 16 4	...	...	6 17 6	128 16 5	...	...
3 Eaglesham, . . .	7	8	48	...	2,837	...	1,455	4,340	4 7 5	...	224 4 9	...	...	63 7 6	305 5 10	0 6 0	...
4 Eastwood or Pollock, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 Erskine, . . .	46	57	674	...	23,888	...	1,095	25,657	57 10 2	...	1701 14 11	...	...	36 8 0	1812 3 7	69 17 9	...
6 Greenock, . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	365	365	26 6 0	...	...	...	...	27 3 7	26 6 0	...	...
7 Houstoun, . . .	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55 8 0	8 8 11	...	...	9 6 6	96 14 5	12 0 0	...
8 Inchinnan, . . .	3	3	286	730	84	...	...	1,100	23 11 0	...	91 4 4	...	...	1 1 0	106 15 2	21 10 0	...
9 Innerkip, . . .	2	5	...	...	1,273	...	365	1,638	17 16 3	27 6 6	211 11 7	...	...	3 2 0	62 18 7	...	...
10 Kilbarchan, . . .	2	1	228	365	...	...	365	958	28 7 6	...	160 11 0	...	...	4 15 0	171 6 2	...	...
11 Kilmacolm, . . .	7	1	306	...	2,690	...	1,095	4,091	8 16 11	...	279 10 4	...	...	56 12 4	349 12 5	16 1 8	...
12 Lochwinnoch, . . .	5	13	64	...	3,563	...	1,773	4,900	1 4 3	...	669 13 4	...	...	5 5 2	704 14 9	41 7 6	...
13 Neilston, . . .	26	27	16	...	11,015	...	730	11,751	10 7 6	...	291 12 9	...	...	6 0 1	333 0 9	...	...
14 Paisley, . . .	9	9	159	...	4,073	...	584	4,816	...	...	70 18 0	...	...	...	101 12 0	...	...
15 Port-Glasgow, . . .	4	1	...	...	985	...	730	1,715	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16 Renfrew, . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
17 Renfrew, . . .	149	181	2,283	11,009	70,654	...	12,328	86,374	189 2 8	83 19 6	5,005 12 5	...	...	105 7 8	5,914 2 5	247 7 5	...
Total,	...	...	2.6	1.3	81.8	...	14.3	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

ROSS & CROMARTY.									
1 Alness,	2	4	1460	...	...	780	2190	105 10 0	.....
2 Applecross,	8	5	2300	...	...	2190	4490	200 15 4	.....
3 Avon,	2	3	1810	...	...	...	1810	129 19 0	.....
4 Barvas,	2	1	365	...	...	780	1095	25 0 0	.....
5 Contin,	2	5	896	...	...	1095	1991	54 18 8	.....
6 Cromarty,	6	4	1635	...	...	1825	3460	120 6 0	.....
7 Dingwall,	2	1	780	...	...	780	1460	53 0 0	.....
8 Edderton,	1	2	730	...	...	...	780	53 0 0	.....
9 Fearn,	3	3	1089	...	...	365	1454	69 18 1	.....
10 Fodderty,	5	5	1685	...	...	513	2198	117 0 1	.....
11 Gairloch,	5	9	3021	...	...	1825	4846	225 8 0	.....
12 Glenshiel,	2	2	...	...	...	1214	1214	.....	.....
13 Killearnan,	2	6	1175	...	...	1745	2020	85 2 6	.....
14 Kilmuir, Easter, . . . . .	...	3	780	...	...	365	1095	52 15 0	.....
15 Kiltarn,	3	4	1587	...	...	780	2317	111 1 3	.....
16 Kincardine,	2	2	1095	...	...	349	1444	78 7 6	.....
17 Kintail,	5	6	780	...	...	2714	3444	50 0 0	.....
18 Knockbain,	5	3	1704	...	...	1095	2799	125 2 2	.....
19 Lochalsh,	1	7	1460	...	...	1460	2920	100 0 0	.....
20 Lochbroom,	5	2	1095	...	...	1460	2555	78 15 9	.....
21 Lochcarron, . . . . .	...	5	375	...	...	365	740	34 0 0	.....
22 Lochs,	5	2	1095	...	...	1460	2555	75 0 0	.....
23 Logie, Easter,	4	1	1419	...	...	...	1419	104 13 9	.....
24 Nigg,	2	1	776	...	...	...	776	56 5 0	.....
25 Resolis or Kirkmichael,	1	3	365	...	...	1095	1460	26 10 0	.....
26 Rosmarkie,	4	3	1022	...	365	896	2283	73 14 3	.....
27 Rosskeen,	6	6	2011	...	...	1460	3471	141 3 6	.....
28 Stormoway,	4	1	202	163	...	1095	1575	17 11 4	12 14 10
29 Tain,	1	2	477	...	115	365	842	35 8 3	9 4 0
30 Tarbat,	2	1	1068	...	...	365	1433	74 10 5	.....
31 Uig,	2	...	730	...	...	...	730	50 0 0	.....
32 Urquhart,	5	7	2780	...	...	1095	3875	201 4 7	.....
33 Urray,	5	7	2168	...	...	2011	4179	152 15 11	.....
Total,	104	111	39,785	163	115	365	31,342	71,770	2878 16 8
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	...	55.4	0.2	0.2	0.5	43.7	100.0	.....

[illegible]

APPENDIX C, —continued.

[illegible]

SUTHERLAND.												
1 Assynt,	...	...	...	1095	1095	...	...	...	...	19 14 2	...	...
2 Clyne,	...	...	...	1825	1825	131 11 3	...	...	...	19 14 2	19 14 2	...
3 Creich,	...	...	...	730	730	108 14 0	...	...	...	...	131 11 3	...
4 Dornoch,	...	...	...	365	365	1460 78 6	...	...	...	...	132 3 4	...
5 Duirness,	...	...	...	1460	1460	...	...	...	...	...	85 7 6	5 0 0
6 Eddrachillis,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37 4 5	...
7 Farr,	...	...	...	93	93	6 18 0	...	...	...	...	6 18 0	...
8 Golspie,	...	...	...	1095	1095	1219 6 13 4	...	...	...	...	47 19 10	3 18 0
9 Kildonan,	...	...	...	365	365	1095 54 0 0	...	...	...	...	57 18 0	...
10 Laird,	...	...	...	1102	1102	1846 41 7 0	...	...	...	...	66 3 0	...
11 Loth,	...	...	...	730	730	1707 69 17 5	...	...	...	...	83 13 0	...
12 Rogart,	...	...	...	365	365	730 26 2 6	...	...	...	...	12 5 7	...
13 Tongue,	...	...	...	1061	1061	2066 88 4 8	...	...	...	...	35 4 6	...
Total,	34	18	8481	9098	17,579	611 15 8	...	...	...	185 19 11	31 11 2	8 18 0
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	...	48.2	51.8	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
WIGTON.												
1 Glasserton,	...	...	...	373	373	1521 65 0 0	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 Inch,	...	...	...	562	562	2317 72 16 0	...	...	...	...	88 11 11	...
3 Kirkcolm,	...	...	...	365	365	730 20 0 0	...	...	...	...	114 10 0	...
4 Kirkinner,	...	...	...	...	...	365 20 0 0	...	...	...	...	31 10 8	...
5 Kirkmaiden,	...	...	...	1095	1095	...	...	...	...	...	20 1 4	...
6 Kirkcowan,	...	...	...	1095	1095	1460 20 0 0	...	...	...	...	47 7 7	...
7 Leswalt,	...	...	...	1825	1825	3767 11 11 2	...	...	...	...	42 10 4	...
8 Luce, New,	...	...	...	365	365	1095 40 0 0	...	...	...	...	156 9 3	5 6 5
9 Luce, Old,	...	...	...	365	365	2555 36 13 4	...	...	...	...	52 8 10	...
10 Mochrum,	...	...	...	...	...	557 12 4 11	...	...	...	...	104 13 9	...
11 Penninghame,	...	...	...	2902	2902	5092 120 0 0	...	...	...	...	34 19 9	18 1 7
12 Portpatrick,	...	...	...	1095	1095	1737 35 3 6	...	...	...	...	203 6 9	...
13 Sorby,	...	...	...	730	730	...	...	...	...	...	58 15 9	...
14 Stoneykirk,	...	...	...	730	730	5772 70 14 3	...	...	...	...	20 0 2	...
15 Stranraer,	...	...	...	1095	1095	2555 40 0 0	...	...	...	...	214 11 3	...
16 Whitthorn,	...	...	...	365	365	2190 100 0 0	...	...	...	...	100 11 0	10 0 0
17 Wigton,	...	...	...	365	365	2011 90 3 10	...	...	...	...	106 10 0	...
Total,	59	45	15,489	3,117	16,943	35,549	54 7 0	...	...	506 19 10	41 6 11	33 8 0
Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief,	...	...	43.6	8.8	47.5	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...

ABSTRACT OF THE RETURN OF EXPENDITURE ON ACCOUNT OF PAUPER LUNATICS DURING THE YEAR 1871.

COUNTIES.	No. of Patients relieved during the Year.	No. of Days for which Relief was granted.						Proportion per cent. of Days of Relief.					Expenditure for Maintenance of Patients.					Extra Expenditure for Lunatics, and 2 per cent. of Lunatics.					Total Annual Expenditure.	Amount of foregoing Expenditure contributed by Relatives.
		In Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	Total.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Royal and District Asylums.	In Private Asylums.	In Parochial Asylums.	In Licensed Asylums.	In Private Asylums.		
M.	F.																						£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1 Aberdeen.	325	98,686	..	..	..	53.5	154,623	6,435 3 5	..	..	..	..	6,435 3 5	..	..	1,745 13 5	1,154 17 1	274 6 9	..	..	..	..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
2 Argyll.	136	53,811	126	365	0.3	56.8	94,685	3,482 4 1	..	..	..	..	3,482 4 1	..	..	..	1,105 10 3	150 11 3	..	..	..	..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
3 Ayr.	150	210	58,981	126	365	53.3	30,719	4,171 2 4	0.3	0.1	18.4	9 18 1	4,171 2 4	29 0 0	..	756 1 11	863 15 0	169 16 8	..	..	..	..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
4 Banff.	72	30	36,417	160	365	67.9	10,667	2,544 15 0	0.3	0.7	31.1	11 7 0	2,544 15 0	..	..	19 0 0	482 9 8	64 12 3	..	..	..	..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
5 Berwick.	84	34	16,748	..	..	72.3	61	1,290 8 2	..	..	..	..	1,290 8 2	..	..	3 8 0	201 5 2	37 1 8	..	..	..	..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
6 Bute.	17	30	7,679	463	3.2	52.7	14,580	4,945 15 4	3.2	..	..	35 1 1	4,945 15 4	..	..	44 5 2	174 0 11	54 6 11	..	..	..	..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
7 Caithness.	48	58	16,512	..	..	45.5	36,322	1,185 6 0	..	..	..	..	1,185 6 0	..	..	..	433 15 1	47 2 4	..	..	..	..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
8 Clackmannan.	21	32	10,117	..	..	62.3	3,925	696 19 7	..	..	..	..	696 19 7	..	..	127 13 9	112 3 9	28 16 0	..	..	..	..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
9 Dumbarton.	59	52	16,003	38	10,510	48.9	32,751	1,090 3 0	..	0.1	32.1	18.9	1,090 3 0	..	..	452 18 9	183 2 10	100 17 2	..	..	..	..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
10 Dumfriesshire.	96	85	47,166	..	..	6.5	19,261	2,609 13 1	..	..	..	..	2,609 13 1	..	..	..	423 11 0	67 3 3	..	..	..	..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
11 Edinburgh.	355	487	184,173	16,524	49	26,569	256,165	11,800 2 10	10.4	11.1	11,800 2 10	1243 17 1	11,800 2 10	..	..	1,308 6 11	393 19 8	375 7 4	..	..	..	..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Elgin.	45	61	28,556	..	..	77.4	11,401	5,329 6 3	..	..	..	..	5,329 6 3	..	..	55 6 3	722 13 4	131 11 0	..	..	..	..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
13 Fife.	161	179	80,709	..	..	66.2	21,932	104,296	..	..	..	..	104,296	..	..	2,138 13 11	611 9 5	169 1 1	..	..	..	..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
14 Forfar.	286	229	129,140	..	..	75.2	7,804	1,624 10 4	..	..	..	..	1,624 10 4	..	..	..	248 11 1	36 12 3	..	..	..	..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
15 Haddington.	43	58	23,676	..	..	..	23.6	8,270 2 2	..	..	..	..	8,270 2 2	..	..	..	864 12 5	192 5 3	..	..	..	..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
16 Inverness.	136	123	47,644	..	..	57.9	34,702	1,469 16 10	..	..	..	..	1,469 16 10	..	..	287 1 4	173 10 8	32 16 6	..	..	..	..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
17 Kinross.	43	48	16,844	..	..	58.2	6,196	8,030 7 2	..	..	..	..	8,030 7 2	..	..	..	73 10 8	..	..	..	..	..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
18 Kirkcaldy.	12	10	5,840	..	..	65.5	21,900	34,295	..	..	..	..	34,295	..	..	344 3 2	23 0 0	23 0 0	..	..	..	..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
19 Kirkcubright.	50	62	22,452	..	..	41.1	11,848	366,539	12.1	10.3	12,630 15 6	117 18 3	12,630 15 6	..	..	2,514 19 1	1,271 7 3	1644 0 7	..	..	..	..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
20 Lanark.	646	672	100,758	1,566	132,027	56.5	37,515	19,703	8.1	8.1	19,703	56.5	19,703	..	..	269 18 11	54 0 0	32 0 0	..	..	..	..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
21 Leith.	35	30	11,407	..	..	72.5	1,825	6,634	..	..	..	..	6,634	..	..	..	54 0 0	11 6 0	..	..	..	..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
22 Leithgow.	11	8	4,609	..	..	40.7	10,244	17,267	..	..	..	..	17,267	..	..	..	232 9 3	34 4 11	..	..	..	..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
23 Peebles.	22	26	7,023	..	..	58.9	3,760	11,585	..	..	..	..	11,585	..	..	..	103 3 3	29 19 10	..	..	..	..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
24 Perth.	182	236	81,891	3,924	11,259	42.3	45,921	130,071	8.1	8.1	130,071	58.9	130,071	..	..	654 12 9	1,591 16 1	144 13 3	..	..	..	..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
25 Roxburgh.	149	181	29,785	1,109	70,654	2.6	12,928	86,374	0.2	0.2	86,374	2.6	86,374	..	..	..	250 0 2	40 11 0	..	..	..	..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
26 Roxburgh.	58	59	23,292	163	365	64.4	33,342	71,770	..	..	..	..	71,770	..	..	19 17 8	827 6 4	92 11 0	..	..	..	..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
27 Selkirk.	104	111	39,785	..	..	68.8	19,851	36,143	..	..	..	..	36,143	..	..	..	437 14 1	80 4 5	..	..	..	..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
28 Selkirk.	12	13	4,518	..	..	91.8	2,190	7,008	..	..	..	..	7,008	..	..	..	72 3 10	29 6 5	..	..	..	..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
29 Shetland.	26	27	5,804	224	1,236	31.8	16,319	17,088	1.3	..	..	..	17,088	..	..	64 17 0	234 19 7	83 19 7	..	..	..	..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
30 Shetland.	39	108	37,346	720	4,168	68.8	16,334	55,897	0.1	0.1	55,897	68.8	55,897	..	..	280 11 7	188 14 6	115 0	..	..	..	..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
31 Stirling.	34	18	8,431	..	..	48.2	16,008	11,458	..	..	..	..	11,458	..	..	..	163 19 11	31 11 2	..	..	..	..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
32 Stirling.	34	18	8,431	..	..	48.2	16,008	11,458	..	..	..	..	11,458	..	..	..	163 19 11	31 11 2	..	..	..	..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
33 Stirling.	59	45	15,489	..	..	43.6	35,949	43.6	..	..	..	..	43.6	..	..	106 3 11	566 19 10	41 6 11	..	..	..	..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Totals & Averages.	3,448	3,908	1,293,441	25,358	203,198	56.5	229,309	538,398	1.1	8.9	10.0	23.5	88,190 7 0	2022 10 9	12,356 11 10	10,799 5 4	16,166 15 4	4446 13 7	131,182 3 10	4906 12 5	..	..	£ s. d.	£ s. d.

APPENDIX D.

STATISTICAL TABLES.—No. I.

TABLE showing the Number of Private and Pauper Patients resident in Public, Private, and Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, at the beginning of each of the ten years 1863-72; the Number thereinto admitted; the Number therefrom discharged Recovered and Not Recovered; the Number Transferred from one establishment to another; and the Number which Died therein in each of the said years.

YEARS.	No. resident at 1st January.				No. admitted during year. *				No. discharged during year.								No. transferred during year.				No. which died during year.			
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Recovered.				Not recovered. *				Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.	
									Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.									
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1863,	507	516	1668	1936	179	210	592	658	60	101	200	252	69	63	210	237	6	3	120	422	46	36	150	151
1864,	491	527	1731	1952	193	181	796	815	74	81	194	235	61	64	356	356	12	12	283	257	38	25	167	168
1865,	521	534	1774	2009	212	230	603	717	77	89	214	248	78	82	174	217	14	9	119	158	29	35	148	151
1866,	550	555	1836	2086	246	222	816	958	79	112	227	255	58	71	352	458	11	12	278	373	54	37	161	181
1867,	583	560	1907	2139	225	259	701	882	88	103	215	298	85	82	176	281	15	24	104	219	55	29	218	201
1868,	551	607	1994	2230	200	228	719	816	73	96	263	321	84	74	163	195	18	13	91	125	44	59	178	171
1869,	541	587	2113	2376	240	248	914	1100	93	104	263	333	80	95	335	407	21	30	248	300	38	37	225	228
1870,	568	595	2216	2512	231	245	744	933	94	102	281	365	68	94	216	277	23	22	137	183	47	45	212	237
1871,	591	622	2259	2564	244	291	777	855	80	92	305	333	98	108	231	271	17	37	130	147	49	42	210	238
1872,	595	639	2297	2579	215	216	790	898	77	85	303	411	80	85	204	251	30	19	89	115	49	39	221	205

* Including Patients transferred.

APPENDIX D.—continued.

No. II.

TABLE showing the Numbers of the Insane admitted into Public, Private, and Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses; the Numbers discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered; and the Numbers which Died therein in each quarter and each month of the year 1872, and distinguishing the Private from the Pauper Patients.

MONTHS.	Numbers.															
	Admitted.				Discharged.								Died.			
					Recovered.				Not Recovered.							
	Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.		Private.		Pauper.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
January,	14	11	62	68	6	11	13	29	6	9	12	10	11	3	19	17
February,	13	19	56	72	5	7	28	23	17	4	15	16	4	2	26	22
March,	17	10	69	73	5	7	16	38	5	7	15	15	7	3	17	22
Total in 1st Quarter,	44	40	187	213	16	25	57	90	28	20	42	41	22	8	62	61
April,.....	21	25	67	65	5	7	15	41	5	8	16	18	3	2	27	19
May,	21	21	80	79	4	5	25	34	7	4	21	25	2	3	14	11
June,	20	18	65	87	8	9	25	26	6	6	16	21	4	5	14	15
Total in 2d Quarter,	62	64	212	231	17	21	65	101	18	18	53	64	9	10	55	45
July,	23	13	78	98	9	6	41	49	7	12	16	28	...	4	21	14
August,.....	16	16	49	66	3	3	22	29	5	7	11	19	3	5	14	16
September,	26	19	61	85	7	9	27	31	7	4	17	23	2	2	13	13
Total in 3d Quarter,	65	48	188	249	19	18	90	109	19	23	44	70	5	11	48	43
October,.....	16	26	69	72	13	8	31	39	8	7	20	29	7	3	14	19
November,.....	15	20	68	68	3	3	22	32	4	11	18	24	1	4	17	17
December,.....	13	18	66	65	9	10	38	40	3	6	27	23	5	3	25	20
Total in 4th Quarter,	44	64	203	205	25	21	91	111	15	24	65	76	13	10	56	56
GENERAL TOTALS,...	215	216	790	898	77	85	303	411	80	85	204	251	49	39	221	205

Of the patients discharged Not Recovered, 30 private and 89 pauper males and 19 private and 115 pauper females were transferred to other establishments, and are here included in the number of admissions.

No. III.

TABLE showing the Length of Residence in Royal and District Asylums of Patients discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered in the year 1872.

ROYAL AND DISTRICT ASYLUMS.	Number Ad- mitted.	Period of Residence of those Discharged Recovered.												Period of Residence of those Discharged Not Recovered, including Transfers.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
		Under 1 Month.		Over 1 and under 3 Months.		Over 3 and under 6 Months.		Over 6 and under 9 Months.		Over 9 and under 13 Months.		Over 12 and under 18 Months.		Over 18 Months and under 2 Years.		Over 2 and under 3 Years.		Over 3 and under 5 Years.		Over 5 Years.		Under 3 Months.		Over 3 and under 6 Months.		Over 6 and under 12 Months.		Over 1 and under 2 Years.		Over 2 and under 5 Years.		Over 5 Years.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
Aberdeen,	79	1	2	12	5	5	2	2	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE showing the Length of Residence in Parochial Asylums and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses of Patients discharged therefrom Recovered and Not Recovered in the year 1872.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Number Ad- mitted.		Period of Residence of those Discharged Recovered.												Period of Residence of those Discharged Not Recovered.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
			Under 1 Month.		Over 1 and under 3 Months.		Over 3 and under 6 Months.		Over 6 and under 9 Months.		Over 9 and under 12 Months.		Over 12 and under 18 Months.		Over 18 Months and under 2 Years.		Over 2 and under 3 Years.		Over 3 and under 6 Years.		Over 6 Years.		Over 5 Years.		Under 3 Months.		Over 3 and under 6 Months.		Over 6 and under 12 Months.		Over 1 and under 2 Years.		Over 2 and under 5 Years.		Over 5 and under 6 Years.		Over 6 Years.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
Abbey,	25	35	5	5	3	3	2	5	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE showing the Causes of Death of Patients who Died in Royal and District Asylums in 1872.

NAME OF ASYLUM.	NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																									
	Average Number Resident.			Number of Deaths which took place within a Year after Admission.		Cerebral and Spinal Affections.					Thoracic Affections.			Abdominal Affections.		General Debility and Old Age.		Suicides and Accidents.		Cause unknown.						
	M.	F.	M.	M.	F.	Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.	General Paralysis.	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Consumption.	Inflammation of Lungs, and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.	Disease of the Heart, Aneurism, etc.	Inflammation of Intestines, or of Stomach, Peritonæum.	Disease of Liver, Kidneys, etc.	Dysentery and Diarrhoea.	Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, etc.	M.	F.	M.		F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Aberdeen,	206.5	226.0	7	7	2	3	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Argyll,	93.0	95.0	5	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Ayr,	80.5	105.0	2	2	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Banff,	44.0	48.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dumfries,	243.0	197.0	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Dumdaee,	91.0	90.0	4	4	6	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Edinburgh,	361.0	401.0	25	14	2	2	4	2	3	1	16	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	
Elgin,	42.0	32.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fife,	113.5	121.0	3	4	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Glasgow,	330.5	247.5	21	20	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Haddington,	37.0	48.0	2	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inverness,	152.0	132.5	2	4	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Montrose,	181.0	216.0	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perth, Royal,	43.5	42.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Perth, District,	106.5	151.5	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Roxburgh,	67.5	68.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stirling,	97.0	107.0	4	5	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS,	2289.5	2328.5	86	75	13	11	13	7	27	8	4	6	32	21	28	41	35	25	10	11	9	10	2	6	4	2

Totals,

TABLE showing the Causes of Death of Patients who died in Private Asylums in 1872.

APPENDIX D.—continued.

No. V.—continued.

ASYLUMS.	NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
	Average Number Resident.		Number of Deaths which took place within a year after Admission.		Cerebral and Spinal Affections.						Thoracic Affections.				Abdominal Affections.				Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, etc.	General Debility and Old Age.	Suicide and Accidents.	Cause unknown.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	M.	F.	M.	F.	Apoplexy and Paralysis.	Epilepsy and Convulsions.	General Paralysis.	Maniacal and Melancholic Exhaustion.	Organic Disease of Brain, Tumours, etc.	Consumption.	Inflammation of Lungs and Membranes, and other forms of Pulmonary Disease.	Disease of the Heart, Aneurism, etc.	Inflammation of Stomach, Intestines, or Peritoneum.	Disease of Liver, Kidneys, etc.	Dysentery and Diarrhea.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
Garrahd, . .	12.5	...	1	...	1</

* This case is included in last Report among the Accidents in 1871.

APPENDIX D.—continued.—No. V.—continued.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	NUMBER OF DEATHS OF MALES AND FEMALES FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES.																						
	Average Number Resident.		Number of Deaths which took place within a year after Admission.		Cerebral and Spinal Affections.						Thoracic Affections.				Abdominal Affections.				Fever, Erysipelas, Cancer, etc.	General Debility and Old Age.	Suicide and Accidents.	Cause unknown.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.					M.	F.	M.	F.
Abbey, . . .	41.5	46.5	8	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Barony, . . .	74.0	83.5	8	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Burgh, . . .	21.5	24.5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Glasgow, . . .	59.5	146.0	8	4	1	1	2	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Greenock, . . .	28.0	41.5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals,	224.5	342.0	20	9	4	1	2	7	5	1	6	4	2	1	3	2	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.																							
Aberdeen, . . .	30.5	30.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Buchan, . . .	11.0	12.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Cunningham, . . .	30.0	39.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dunbarton, . . .	22.5	19.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Dundee, . . .	45.5	51.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Edinburgh, . . .	34.5	34.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Govan, . . .	46.0	48.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Hamilton, . . .	15.0	18.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Kincaidine, . . .	6.5	9.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Leith, South, . . .	9.0	9.5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Liff and Benwie, . . .	14.0	14.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Linhitgow, . . .	13.5	15.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Old Machar, . . .	23.5	25.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Perth, . . .	14.0	19.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Wigton, . . .	9.0	9.0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Totals,	281.0	353.0	1	4	1	3	1	1	3	1	2	2	4	2	1	1	1	2	3	2	1	1	1

APPENDIX D.—*continued*.

No. VI.

TABLE showing the Manner in which Pauper Lunatics intimated during 1871 were disposed of, and the Changes in the disposal of those previously intimated.

COUNTIES.	No. of Pauper Lunatics at 1st January 1871.				Number intimated during the Year 1871.				A. Disposal of Establishment Patients.						B. Disposal of Single Patients.												
	In Establishments.		In Private Dwellings as Single Patients.		M.		F.		M.		F.		*Placed in Establishments.		Discharged from Establishments.		Died.		Exempted from Removal of Single Patients intimated.		Transferred from Establishments.		Removed from Jurisdiction of Board.		Died.		
													Of Single Patients intimated during 1871.		Recovered.		Removed from Poor-roll.						By Recovery.		By Friends.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1. Aberdeen,	165	217	53	61	52	59	49	52	2	1	20	36	5	5	13	14	3	7	1	2	1	2	...	...	...	3	5
2. Argyll,	70	87	46	56	18	13	17	11	1	...	8	9	5	3	...	7	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
3. Ayr,	96	132	39	48	30	36	28	36	1	...	23	22	5	5	9	13	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1
4. Banff,	41	54	21	27	11	9	9	9	...	1	8	3	2	2	2	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
5. Berwick,	24	23	8	9	3	6	3	5	...	...	3	2	...	1	4	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Bute,	7	16	5	10	5	4	4	4	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Caithness,	25	21	19	33	4	2	1	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
8. Clackmannan,	16	17	2	8	3	7	3	7	...	...	4	5	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Dumbarton,	46	30	6	10	10	14	10	13	...	...	5	6	...	1	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Dumfries,	80	62	15	20	7	12	7	10	...	...	3	13	2	...	6	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Edinburgh,	268	372	29	44	77	106	77	102	1	6	28	39	14	12	31	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Elgin,	39	29	7	21	6	11	6	10	...	...	5	6	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13. Fife,	112	117	33	28	21	34	20	31	...	...	14	17	...	...	12	10	1	3	2	8	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
14. Forfar,	212	253	23	35	48	49	48	48	2	1	17	24	3	1	12	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15. Haddington,	30	45	10	12	4	8	4	8	...	...	5	5	...	1	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
16. Inverness,	71	65	47	46	18	17	14	13	1	1	5	7	1	...	9	8	4	4	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
17. Kincardine,	28	34	10	8	6	8	6	7	...	...	4	1	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18. Kinross,	10	8	4	4	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19. Kirkcubright,	32	31	15	21	6	4	4	4	...	...	1	3	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
20. Lanark,	436	457	40	66	196	168	196	164	1	2	81	67	22	10	52	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

[illegible]

NOTE.—This Table does not afford the means of determining the number of Pauper Lunatics chargeable to individual Parishes or Counties on any given day in the year. The intimations are generally made by the Parish of Residence, but many Patients are immediately thereafter, or in the course of a few weeks, transferred to the charge of other Parishes discovered to be liable for their maintenance; hence the numbers intimated by a parish by no means represent the numbers which remain chargeable to it.

* See Footnotes on pages xiv and xvii.

APPENDIX D.—continued.

No. VII.—TABLE showing Results of Treatment in Public, Private, and Parochial Asylums, and Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses in the Ten years 1863-1872.

I.—PUBLIC ASYLUMS.

PUBLIC ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEAR 1863,.....	1458.5	1460.0	497	526	163	215	168	162	129	98	34.1	36.0	32.8	40.8	8.8	6.7
" 1864,.....	1585.3	1616.9	628	630	192	201	212	211	127	106	39.6	38.9	30.5	31.9	8.1	6.6
" 1865,.....	1575.0	1700.5	540	586	198	215	174	207	107	119	34.2	34.4	36.6	36.6	6.7	6.9
" 1866,.....	1716.5	1735.0	779	771	227	263	224	230	143	142	45.3	44.4	29.1	34.1	8.3	8.1
" 1867,.....	1816.0	1834.0	664	727	219	288	141	142	194	144	36.6	39.6	33.0	39.6	10.7	7.8
" 1868,.....	1968.0	1991.0	661	701	235	296	168	175	161	157	33.6	35.6	35.6	40.8	8.2	7.9
" 1869,.....	2189.8	2184.7	899	944	272	315	199	228	210	198	41.0	43.2	30.2	33.3	9.5	9.0
" 1870,.....	2237.5	2249.5	697	824	292	347	205	246	201	195	31.1	36.6	41.9	42.1	8.9	8.6
" 1871,.....	2246.0	2286.5	755	811	303	329	236	232	186	198	33.6	35.5	40.1	40.6	8.3	8.7
" 1872,.....	2289.5	2328.5	784	858	306	396	222	238	212	183	34.2	36.8	39.0	46.2	9.3	7.9
AVERAGE OF THE 10 YEARS,	1908.2	1938.7	690.4	737.8	240.7	286.5	194.9	207.1	167.0	154.0	36.2	38.1	34.9	38.8	8.8	7.9

II.—PRIVATE ASYLUMS.

PRIVATE ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEAR 1863,.....	406.5	500.5	113	145	30	64	71	75	28	45	27.8	28.9	26.5	44.1	6.8	8.9
" 1864,.....	363.5	432.5	192	212	31	51	158	154	34	34	52.8	46.8	16.2	24.0	9.3	7.5
" 1865,.....	342.5	422.5	123	161	47	58	38	48	32	35	35.9	38.1	38.2	36.0	9.3	8.2
" 1866,.....	302.5	407.5	145	215	43	55	148	174	31	35	47.9	52.7	29.6	25.5	10.2	8.5
" 1867,.....	264.0	340.7	129	179	33	64	62	140	28	27	48.8	52.5	25.6	35.7	10.6	7.9
" 1868,.....	217.0	312.8	110	156	38	52	39	36	23	19	50.7	49.9	34.6	33.3	10.6	6.1
" 1869,.....	166.7	270.6	83	129	40	53	148	191	11	24	49.8	47.7	48.2	41.1	6.6	8.8
" 1870,.....	120.5	212.5	107	138	28	39	37	66	17	27	88.6	64.9	26.2	28.4	14.1	12.7
" 1871,.....	130.5	215.5	88	132	19	31	46	67	20	9	67.4	61.3	21.6	23.5	15.3	4.2
" 1872,.....	138.5	217.0	61	73	17	29	32	47	13	18	44.0	33.6	27.9	39.7	9.4	8.3
AVERAGE OF THE 10 YEARS,	245.2	335.2	115.1	154.0	32.6	49.6	77.9	99.6	23.7	27.3	46.9	45.9	28.3	32.1	9.7	8.1

III.—PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.

PAROCHIAL ASYLUMS.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEAR 1863,	205.5	280.5	126	131	62	67	26	40	26	22	61.4	51.1	50.8	51.1	12.6	7.8
" 1864,	230.5	277.5	119	113	46	53	35	34	31	33	51.6	46.9	38.6	46.9	13.4	11.8
" 1865,	219.0	276.5	93	117	46	59	25	33	22	20	42.4	42.3	49.4	50.4	10.0	7.2
" 1866,	194.0	247.0	72	93	35	44	15	22	21	23	37.1	37.5	48.6	47.3	10.8	9.3
" 1867,	189.5	250.0	94	105	49	45	29	31	25	24	49.6	42.0	52.1	42.8	13.2	9.6
" 1868,	190.0	253.5	92	108	50	58	14	24	18	23	48.4	42.2	54.3	53.7	9.5	9.0
" 1869,	199.0	283.0	94	179	40	63	46	56	16	17	47.2	63.2	42.5	35.2	8.0	6.0
" 1870,	212.5	336.0	103	146	50	76	35	47	18	33	48.4	43.4	48.5	52.0	8.4	9.8
" 1871,	217.5	335.0	126	130	61	57	32	25	26	39	57.9	38.8	48.4	43.8	12.0	11.6
" 1872,	224.5	342.0	114	127	55	68	22	31	30	24	50.8	37.1	48.2	53.5	13.4	7.0
AVERAGE OF THE 10 YEARS,	208.2	288.1	103.3	124.9	49.4	59.0	27.9	34.3	23.3	25.8	49.6	43.4	47.8	47.2	11.2	9.0

IV.—LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.

LUNATIC WARDS OF POORHOUSES.	Average number Resident.		Admissions.		Recoveries.		Discharges not Recovered.		Deaths.		Proportion of Admissions per cent. on number Resident.		Proportion of Recoveries per cent. on Admissions.		Proportion of Deaths per cent. on number Resident.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
YEAR 1863,	158.0	241.5	35	66	5	7	14	25	13	22	22.1	27.3	14.3	10.6	8.1	9.1
" 1864,	172.0	250.0	40	43	3	3	12	20	14	19	23.2	17.2	7.5	6.9	8.2	7.6
" 1865,	204.5	297.5	59	83	...	5	15	11	16	12	28.8	27.8	...	6.0	5.9	4.0
" 1866,	242.1	343.1	58	101	1	5	21	102	19	18	28.9	29.4	1.7	4.9	7.8	9.6
" 1867,	237.2	352.5	32	127	2	4	24	48	26	34	13.5	36.0	6.2	3.1	10.9	9.6
" 1868,	240.8	361.1	56	79	13	11	26	34	20	31	23.2	21.8	23.2	13.9	8.3	8.6
" 1869,	241.5	373.0	78	96	4	6	22	27	26	26	32.3	25.7	5.1	6.2	10.7	6.9
" 1870,	246.0	356.0	68	70	5	6	7	12	23	27	27.6	19.6	7.3	8.6	9.3	7.6
" 1871,	267.0	356.0	52	73	2	8	15	55	27	34	19.5	20.5	3.8	11.0	10.1	9.6
" 1872,	281.0	353.0	46	56	2	3	8	20	15	19	16.4	15.9	4.3	5.4	5.3	5.4
AVERAGE OF THE 10 YEARS,	229.0	328.4	52.4	79.4	3.7	5.8	16.4	35.4	19.9	24.2	22.9	24.2	7.1	7.3	8.7	7.4

APPENDIX E.

ENTRIES MADE BY THE COMMISSIONERS IN THE PATIENTS' BOOK OF ASYLUMS AND POORHOUSES.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM, 27th and 28th May 1872.

The changes which have taken place since the 26th August last are as follows :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.	Appendix E. Royal and District Asylums. Commissioners' Aberdeen Asylum.
	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Admissions, . . .	17	13	38	30	98	Commis- sioners' Entries.
Discharges, . . .	15	16	25	30	86	
Deaths, . . .	5	4	12	7	28	

The existing population consists of 205 males and 230 females, or 435 in all.

Of the patients discharged since last visit, 45 were recovered, 13 were transferred to other establishments, and 28 were discharged relieved or not improved.

The mortality has been exceptionally high. Many old and infirm patients, long resident in the house, died during the winter and spring months. Small-pox also added two to the number of deaths—six cases of this disease presenting themselves. The present sanitary condition of the inmates appears, however, to be good, and it is possible that the death rate for the whole year may not be much above the average. No male patient was found in bed, and only two women were in bed on account of bodily disease.

There is only one accident recorded, viz., fracture of the radius from a fall. In the register of restraint and seclusion there are nine entries, referring to nine patients, who were placed in the shower bath for assaulting fellow patients, for using obscene language, or for excitement.

No patient has been fed in the covered bath for a long time, and it is suggested that the upper division at least of the lid should be removed.

A great deal requires to be done in the direction of decorating and furnishing the wards, in order to give the patients what are believed to be the full advantages of care and treatment in an asylum, and in order to place the Institution in this respect on a level with other similar institutions in the country. This has been alluded to in many reports, but it was pointed out in a special manner in the two last, and to the remarks on the subject which they contain reference is now made. In the accomplishing of what is there indicated as desirable, it will be necessary of course to spend money, but this money should exist and be available. "It must be regarded as a serious mistake in the management," as was stated in the last report, "to reduce the rate of board to such a figure as is sufficient for the mere supply of the physical wants." This mistake probably arises in some measure from having, in the active management of the Institution, persons with whom it enters into contracts for the care and treatment of the insane poor, and who may be expected to have a greater difficulty in entertaining liberal views, than others less directly interested would experience. With reference to the matter now under notice, it should also be borne in mind that this establishment does not exist solely for the pauper insane, but that it is a Chartered Public Asylum

**Appendix
E.****Commissioners'
Entries.****Royal and
District
Asylums.****Aberdeen
Asylum.**

having an important and benevolent purpose as regards all classes of people in the county, and the interests of all, therefore, should be fairly considered and represented in the management.

Though it is considered proper to make these remarks, and to urge the desirability of removing the severely bare and cheerless aspect of many parts of the house, it is at the same time fully admitted that in not a few respects the immediate management of the Asylum, and the condition of the inmates are eminently satisfactory. At every visit the benefits which result from the unceasing personal supervision of the physician are apparent; and another commendable feature of the management continues to be seen in the abundant and varied supply of well cooked and well chosen food. The house too is in every part clean and well ventilated, and the patients are comfortably bedded and clothed. Though some of the day-rooms are crowded, the evils which might be expected to result from this are greatly reduced by the free access given at all times to the airing-courts. The new buildings are already occupied in part, and it is expected that the whole will be out of the hands of the tradesmen in September.

Games in the open air are being encouraged, and exercise beyond the grounds is more frequently and extensively taken.

The water closet in the gentlemen's airing-court should be made more comfortable.

Elmhill was found as usual in a very satisfactory state, but a better larder is much needed. If the decoration of this part of the Institution were completed, it would probably prove a source of considerable profit.

The registers and books were examined and found in good order, and written up to date.

ABERDEEN ROYAL ASYLUM, November 13, 1872.

The patients at this date are 200 males, and 221 females; 21 of the former and 15 of the latter being resident in Elmhill.

The changes since the visit of 28th May are:—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	13	6	24	14	57
Discharges,	7	5	26	17	55
Deaths,	4	1	5	5	15

These figures, as well as those recorded at last visit, show a decrease in the numbers resident, arising partly from the high proportion of discharges, and partly from the mortality being above an average. The decrease in the numbers, together with the extension of the accommodation, must in the meantime exercise a beneficial influence on the remaining population by relieving the overcrowding of the female halls.

The chief changes since last inspection consist of extensive papering and painting in different portions of the main house as well as in Elmhill, and of the finishing of the whole of the new wards in the female division. These wards are as yet only partially in occupation, so that their beneficial influence is only beginning to be felt in the diminished numbers of the other wards; but in addition to the improved means of classification which they will afford, they can scarcely fail to react advantageously upon the general condition of the Asylum, by showing, if furnished fully, comfortably, and ornamentally, to how large an extent insane patients are capable of being modified by improved surroundings. The general aspect of the new accommodation is cheerful and pleasing, and the furniture already provided is comfortable and appropriate. Chairs have to a large extent taken the place of benches, and strips of carpet are being placed by the beds. This is all in the right direction, and it is strongly recommended to carry the experiment further by placing mirrors above the fire-places of the day-rooms, by laying down linoleum in the corridors, by more fully furnishing the seats with cushions, by attaching valances to the windows, by providing clocks or timepieces in each hall, and by making arrangements for supplying the wards with cut-flowers and plants in flower. For this purpose a small green-house should be erected.

The house was in excellent order, and the physical wants of the patients, as regards food, clothing, and bedding, are well and fully met. Appendix E.

The sanitary condition of the establishment is at present satisfactory. On the male side only one patient was in bed; on the female side six were in bed, but mostly on account of excitement. Commissioners' Entries.

Of the fifteen deaths which have occurred since last visit, 4 were ascribed to phthisis and 2 to epilepsy. The others were due for the most part to degeneration of various tissues, and one was the result of suicide. Eight of the fatal cases were admitted in 1871 and 1872; some of the others had been resident for many years. Royal and District Asylums.

Of the patients discharged, 36 had recovered, 1 was transferred to another Asylum, 4 were removed to lunatic wards of poorhouses, and 13 were taken home, partly by friends, partly by minutes of parochial boards. Of the present inmates, 24 males and 26 females are regarded as curable. Aberdeen Asylum.

Tranquillity was generally prevalent; the ready communication between the day rooms and airing-courts tending to dispel excitement, and to make up for the want of more extensive means of out-door occupation. The total numbers registered as industrially employed are 72 males and 80 females, but of the former only from 40 to 50 appear to work in the grounds. The numbers registered on the 12th inst., as not beyond the airing-courts, were 137 males and 215 females; and as a rule the daily numbers of the females taking exercise in the general grounds seldom exceed 25, and are frequently less. These facts indicate on the part of the patients a very monotonous and cheerless existence. But without an increase in the staff of attendants it is difficult to see how any improvement in this respect could be effected.

It is a question whether the present remuneration is adequate to retain the services of efficient persons. The qualities that are asked at their hands are of a high character, and can scarcely be expected from men receiving at first only £24, and perhaps £28 or £30 after 10 years service; or from women beginning with £9 and rising perhaps to £12. An additional pound or two would frequently prevent the loss of a valuable attendant, and the money so expended would save much trouble and annoyance.

The register of restraint and seclusion contains only 5 entries, all referring to the use of the shower-bath for purposes of discipline. The patients in bed on account of excitement, although frequently in darkened rooms, are not regarded as in seclusion, but as under medical treatment. Strong dresses are at present worn by two females.

The night attendance has been improved, and now gives more favourable results. The numbers raised are 20 males and 16 females, and the wet-beds last night were 4 on the male and 3 on the female side.

A good deal of attention continues to be given with successful results to amusement and recreation.

Of Elmhill it need only be said that it was found in a very satisfactory state. The accommodation is excellent and the rates of maintenance moderate.

The general excellence of the establishment, notwithstanding the defects under which it labours, is very greatly due to the constant care and attention bestowed on it by Dr. Jamieson, and to the unremitting zeal with which he discharges his duties.

ARGYLL AND BUTE DISTRICT ASYLUM, *April 19, 1872.*

At the visit of 17th August there were resident in the Asylum 82 male and 93 female patients, while 5 males and 2 females were absent on probation. At the present date there are 88 males and 93 females resident, and 2 males and 3 females are absent on probation. Notwithstanding the increase in the number of patients resident, there has been within the last year a decrease of 12 in the number of pauper lunatics chargeable to the county of Argyll. This has arisen by the removal of chronic cases for whose proper care the resources offered by private dwellings were considered sufficient. Greater difficulties are experienced in effecting the removal of unrecovered patients chargeable to Bute and Arran, chiefly from an unwillingness of inspectors to undertake their care. The number of pauper lunatics chargeable to this portion of the district has consequently undergone an increase. Argyll and Bute District Asylum.

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The following are the changes since last visit :—

		Private.		Pauper.		Total.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Commissioners' Entries.	Admissions,	9	4	23	13	49
	Discharges,	3	2	19	15	39
	Deaths,	0	0	2	3	5

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These figures show that the increase in the numbers resident has arisen from the admission of private patients, and that there is a positive decrease in the number of paupers.

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Of the patients discharged, 27 had recovered, and 12 were still insane, but not in such a way as to require detention in an Asylum. The removal of several of these cases was undertaken at the instance of the Medical Superintendent under the provisions of sect. 17 of 25 and 26 Vict. cap. 54.

It is certainly for the interest of the district as a whole, that the number of parochial patients should be kept as low as possible. Even supposing that the rate of maintenance were from this cause to be increased, it is clear that it would still be more economical to maintain at a higher rate a small number of patients, than a large number at a lower rate.

The mortality has again been low. Of the 5 deaths which have occurred since last visit, one took place within 30 hours after admission, and another within a month. Of the remaining 3, one was due to senile decay, 1 to epilepsy, and 1 to exhaustion from chronic mania. This low rate, however, can scarcely be expected to continue, as the community embraces several patients of broken constitution and depressed vitality whose life cannot in all probability be much prolonged. The low mortality and the nature of the fatal maladies afford the best possible evidence of the great care bestowed upon the patients. Since the house was opened 88 deaths in all have taken place, and of these, 22 or 25 per cent. were ascribed to consumption. But since the extension of the Asylum two years ago, only 3 deaths have occurred from this disease. How far this result is due to the enlarged capacity of the house, and consequently to its purer atmosphere, or to other conditions favourable to the preservation or restoration of mental and bodily health, it is not easy to determine, for where all hygienic arrangements receive the most careful consideration, it would be hazardous to ascribe a special influence to one.

The food is varied, abundant, and of excellent quality, and the means of occupation are of that diversified and useful kind which only the extensive possession of land can secure. In accordance with the suggestion made at a former visit, the propriety of taking a lease of the adjoining farm of Fernoch has been under the consideration of the District Board, and it is understood a decision favourable to this step has been come to. It is believed that this measure will conduce in no small degree to the continued prosperity of the Institution, in the first place by extending and varying the sources of employment, and in the second place by rendering the labour of the patients still more profitable in a pecuniary sense. There is no doubt that the land already in possession is sufficient to afford employment of a certain kind for many years to come; but Asylum patients, in a higher degree than sane persons, require a variety of work to satisfy their whims and to stimulate them to exertion; and it is of great consequence, accordingly, that the work provided for them should be as diversified as possible, should be pecuniarily profitable, and should appear as such to them. It is only through the extensive possession of land that these advantages can be secured; and Asylum land is in the most favourable position for profitable cultivation, inasmuch as the supply of labour necessary for the purpose is constant, abundant, and gratuitous. The cultivation of the land already in possession has materially contributed to make the rate of maintenance lower than that of any other district Asylum in Scotland; and there is every reason to think that with additional land a further considerable reduction will be effected. And this result, as is apparent from the satisfactory rate of recoveries and the low mortality, has been achieved, not at the expense of the patients, but with a positive increase of their welfare. Indeed, it may very safely be affirmed, that in no Asylum of Scotland is the dietary of the parochial patients so varied and abundant as in

the District Asylum of Argyll and Bute ; and in none are the other wants of the patients more liberally and judiciously met. Even at present, the farm contributes largely to the supply, not only of food, but of clothing. About 150 sheep are slaughtered annually for home consumption, and their fleeces are converted into cloth at a stipulated price in a neighbouring factory. With the material so produced the patients are now being clothed, and a great improvement is thus effected in their dress.

The house was in excellent order, and great tranquillity was everywhere prevalent. No restraint or seclusion is used, and there is not even a patient wearing a locked boot. This satisfactory state of matters is ascribable, after the careful and persistent supervision of the medical officer, partly to the copious diet, and partly to the extensive occupation and exercise of the patients in the open air. On the male side, all the attendants engage in outside work, with the exception of the head attendant and infirmary attendant, and they are accompanied by all the patients who are not sick. Those who are industriously disposed join in the work, and those who remain idle have at all events the benefit of the open air, and the possibly advantageous influence of example. At present, 61 men and 78 women are industriously employed. The number of idle, including the sick, thus does not exceed a fourth. Of the men employed, some were building dykes, some quarrying, some making walks, some leading gravel, some attending to the cows and sheep, while others were working as gardeners, masons, shoemakers, smiths, or joiners.

The meals continue to be served with great decorum and neatness. All the males were present at dinner in the hall. Of the females, only one was absent from any other cause than sickness, or from being indulged with their meals in the kitchen. The furnishing of the house is equally good in every department, and the aspect of the wards is always being made more pleasing and cheerful by additional papering and painting. Proper attention continues to be given to recreation, but the guiding principle of management is to assimilate the condition of the patients as much as possible to that of a sane community. With this view the furniture is homelike and comfortable, while the introduction of framed prints, eight-day clocks, birds, cats, and other objects which the patients have been accustomed to in their homes, tends to interest and amuse them. The bedding was in excellent condition, and water-beds have been provided for the bed-ridden.

Two male and two female attendants have left since last visit, one of each sex voluntarily, and the others from ill health. The remuneration of the staff is liberal, and is regulated by a rising scale.

Two accidents have occurred, the one being fracture of the femur from a fall, and the other an injury from a kick by another patient. The reservoir has now been protected by a wire fence, in the manner indicated in last report.

The water supply is most abundant, and the method adopted for disposing of the sewage by irrigation not only removes all cause of offence but will add materially to the productiveness of the land.

The impression left by the inspection was of a very favourable character.

ARGYLL AND BUTE DISTRICT ASYLUM,
17, 18, and 19, August 1872.

There are at present 180 patients in the Asylum. These may be classified in the following manner :—

	M.	F.	Total.
1. Paupers of Argyll,	74	65	139
2. Paupers of Bute,	7	17	24
3. Paupers not belonging to the District,	4	1	5
4. Private patients,	6	6	12
Totals,	91	89	180

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The corresponding figures for 1st January 1871, were as follows :—

	M.	F.	Total.
1. Paupers of Argyll,	68	85	153
2. Paupers of Bute,	6	11	17
3. Paupers not belonging to the District,	0	0	0
4. Private patients,	0	1	1
Totals,	74	97	171

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It appears from these figures that, though the whole population of the Asylum has increased, the number of pauper lunatics maintained in it by the parishes of Argyll has considerably diminished. The reverse of this is what is happening generally in this country and in England,—the rapid increase in the number of pauper lunatics under treatment in Asylums being almost everywhere a source of anxiety and alarm. The numbers have been kept down in this Asylum by the judicious and conscientious discharge of unrecovered patients, whom prolonged detention would not benefit, and who are inoffensive and easily managed. Such discharges undoubtedly bring trouble and work to Inspectors of Poor and Parochial medical-officers, and the Superintendent has had to overcome the difficulties and obstacles naturally arising out of this. He has been more successful in doing so when dealing with parishes belonging to Argyll, than when dealing with those belonging to Bute, and hence the number of Buteshire pauper lunatics in the Asylum, instead of decreasing, has undergone an increase of seven. It is certainly a great advantage to any district to have its Asylum conducted on views such as are here indicated. Among other benefits thus conferred on the district, there is a saving of money, and this is attained without injury of any sort either to the patients or the public.

Since the date of the last visit there have been 24 admissions, 16 discharges, and 5 deaths.

Three of the patients admitted were not paupers, and it will be observed from the figures given above, and which have already been commented on, that of late the number of private patients has greatly increased.

Of the 16 patients discharged, 6 were cured, and 10 relieved. It thus appears that the cure-rate continues to be high, and the death-rate low—facts which furnish good evidence of the skill and success of the treatment.

One of the patients who died had only been 10 days resident in the Asylum, and two of the others laboured under pneumonia and heart-disease at the time of admission.

There are at present 10 patients absent on probation.

It continues to be a feature in the management, that single rooms are very little used. The seclusion of a patient for any cause is a thing utterly unknown. There are no airing courts, and there is no desire to have them. No patient wears any special form of dress. Yet among the inmates there are many who labour under active forms of mental disease, and who are destructive, difficult to manage, or dangerous to themselves or others.

A lease has been taken of the farm of Fernoch, and there is every reason to believe that this step will prove greatly to the advantage both of the patients and the rate-payers. It is chiefly to be commended, however, because of the benefits it will confer on the patients.

That feature of the management of this Asylum which most strikes a visitor, and which probably is really the most characteristic, is the large amount of exercise in the open air which the patients enjoy, and the great quantity of profitable work which they perform. When out of doors the patients appear to be at perfect freedom, but the staff is a large one, and the surveillance is complete and effective—there being, for instance, more than one sane male attached to the Asylum for every five male patients. The attendants are chosen for general trustworthiness, and for special fitness for special duties, and they enter on their work with the understanding that they are not to lead indolent, but active and busy lives. They are suitably remunerated, according to merit and efficiency. Each attendant knows what work he has to do, and he proceeds to do it in a systematic way, with the small group of suitable patients told off to help him. It is known where every one

is, and what he is engaged in doing. These remarks apply to the women as much as to the men. Some of the female attendants are engaged because of their fitness for that out-door work to which many of the female patients have been all their lives accustomed, and which they can still perform in a profitable manner, and with advantage to their mental and bodily health. Such a machinery as is here indicated, appears at first to be an expensive one, but the low-rate of maintenance shows it to be otherwise in practice; while the high proportion of cures and the favourable death-rate show that the success of the system of management is more than simply economical.

There is another aspect of the matter, which concerns those who neither recover nor die. The influence which the mode of management has on them may be gathered from the fact that in no Asylum in Scotland is so much contentment found among the patients. Perhaps the knowledge of the fact that there is no desire or tendency to detain them in the Asylum after they are fit to leave, whether entirely cured or not, contributes in some measure to bring about this contentment; but it is believed to be chiefly due to the healthy natural life which the patients lead, and to the feeling that they are engaged in useful work, and not in fanciful occupations and amusements, laboriously contrived for them, and in which their upbringing and antecedents unfit them for taking anything but a passing and occasional interest. Recreation, however, is by no means lost sight of, but it properly has a place which is quite secondary to work, and for that reason it is all the more enjoyed. In the work itself a very general and manifest interest is taken by all engaged in it. It would be difficult, indeed, to tell whether most interest is shown in its progress by the Physician, the Attendants, or the Patients.

One part of the Asylum is now completely decorated and furnished, and it is a most satisfactory thing to have to record the fact that that part is the one occupied by the noisy and troublesome patients.

Though the decoration of only one part of the house is *quite* finished, all parts of it are comfortably and fully furnished, and have a cheerful and homelike aspect.

The dietary of the patients receives much attention. It is varied, of good quality, well cooked, abundant, and neatly served; ordinary knives and forks are now used.

The new clothing for the men is very satisfactory. The yarn out of which it is woven is spun by the patients, and the wool is supplied from the farm.

There are 120 vacant beds—about 60 for men and 60 for women. While this accommodation is available, it is to be regretted that in other Asylums, as for instance in those at Gartnavel and Murthly, serious overcrowding should continue. In the asylums alluded to there must be many patients belonging to parishes in Argyll or Bute, though not chargeable to them, and the transference of such patients to Lochgilphead would bring them nearer to their friends, while it would relieve an overcrowding, which acts injuriously.

The registers and books were examined. They are neatly and carefully kept, and are all written up to date.

AYRSHIRE DISTRICT ASYLUM, April 24, 1872.

The patients, who at the visit of 10th September were 73 males and 103 females, are now 83 males and 103 females. The following are the changes which have taken place:—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . .	5	3	24	17	49
Discharges, . . .	2	2	15	13	32
Deaths, . . .	0	0	2	4	6

Of the patients discharged, 17 had recovered, 3 were transferred to other Asylums, 4 were removed to the lunatic wards of Cunningham Combination Poorhouse, and 8 were taken home by friends or under minutes of parochial boards. Two of the deaths were ascribed to senile decay, and 1 to each of the following maladies—bronchitis, disease of heart, consumption, and general paralysis. The age at death was in 4 cases above 70.

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The present sanitary state of the establishment is on the whole favourable. On the male side no patient was in bed ; of the females there were 9, but mostly from general debility or slight temporary ailments. In the arrangements for the sick a modification has been made by converting the small infirmary day-room into a dormitory, and using the central day-rooms of the wings for the convalescent and infirm. The change appears an improvement. The general aspect of the house is cheerful and pleasing. The papering of the day-rooms and dormitories, the putting up of valances, and the introduction of a considerable number of objects of interest and decoration, have greatly contributed to this result ; but a good deal more remains to be accomplished. In particular, the corridors should be papered, and a green-house should be erected to give throughout the year the means of floral decoration which experience has shown to be one of the best means of exercising a beneficial influence on insane patients. It is further recommended that a piano should be provided for the amusement hall, that eight-day clocks should be placed in the day-rooms, and that one or two mirrors of considerable size should be put up on the female side. The recommendation of laying linoleum along the corridors, and placing strips of carpet by the beds, is again made. The very great improvement in the condition of the patients which has followed on what has already been done—the banishment of restraint, seclusion, and special appliances in dress—affords the best encouragement to persevere in the course which is here pointed out.

The numbers registered as industrially employed are 60 males and 73 females. A great deal of out-door work has been accomplished by the men in levelling the grounds, making walks and terraces, and cultivating the garden ; but the land in possession is not sufficiently extensive to afford all the benefit which a farm is capable of affording. Where there are cattle, sheep, and poultry, a greater variety of occupation is afforded, and a greater fulness of diet is provided ; and if in any circumstances a farm should be profitable, it should be when carried on by an Asylum, which possesses an unlimited supply of gratis labour, and has its market within itself. Should any farm contiguous to the Asylum happen to fall out of lease, the propriety of taking it would be well worth the consideration of the District Board.

For the females sufficient work has hitherto been provided by the exigencies of the house, but it will probably be found necessary before long to seek for extraneous sources of employment. In such case it is strongly recommended that the payments received on this account should be kept as a distinct fund for the defrayment of the expenses of pic-nics, etc., or for the purchase of articles of decoration for the wards, such as those above mentioned. In this way the patients come to identify themselves with the establishment, and to interest themselves in preserving it from injury.

Great tranquillity prevailed throughout the house, and the condition of the inmates of the refractory department was as satisfactory as that of those of the other wards. Since last visit, only one entry, for two hours, occurs in the Register of Seclusion ; and the use of muffles by one man, to prevent the destruction of clothing, is the only departure from ordinary attire.

Exercise in the general grounds is taken by all the patients with the exception of the sick and disabled ; and the erection of verandahs and covered seats in the airing courts, as a protection against rain and sun, is under consideration. The bedding and day clothing were in good condition. The experiment of collecting those patients requiring special surveillance during the night in a special dormitory, which was recommended in a former report, has been carried out with excellent results. The number of wet and dirty has thus been greatly diminished, and the general tone of the house has been greatly elevated. Some modification of the padded rooms is desirable for the purpose of more easily ventilating them.

One accident is recorded since last inspection, namely fracture of both bones of the right leg, from a fall in stepping out of bed. This patient is since dead, death being ascribed to disease of heart.

One patient is absent on probation.

The present condition of the establishment is very creditable to the Medical Superintendent and all engaged in its management.

AYR DISTRICT ASYLUM, 12th July 1872.

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There are 99 women and 82 men at present in the Asylum. The population, therefore, is not so great as it has been—the number of females having been at one time as high as 116. Among the inmates there are 15 private patients, 12 men and 3 women, paying about £32 yearly.

Since the last visit there have been 22 admissions, 21 discharges, and 4 deaths. Of the patients discharged 13 were cured, 5 were transferred to the lunatic wards of the Cunningham Combination Poorhouse, and 1 was transferred to another Asylum.

There was great tranquillity among the patients during the whole time of the visit. They were tidily and comfortably clothed. Their appearance indicated an adequate and suitable dietary. The death-rate has been low, and their present sanitary condition is good. No special contrivances of dress were in use, and restraint and seclusion are very rarely resorted to. Few doors were locked, and there was free access to the airing courts. The dormitories and day-rooms were clean, well ventilated, and in excellent order. The night nursing is very efficient, and a wet bed is now a rare occurrence. Considerable progress has been made in the decorating and furnishing of the wards, which have now a cheerful aspect. The defective state of the plaster work, however, will necessitate some repainting in the corridors and dining hall, and it is recommended that instead of sizing the walls they should be papered. The decoration of the amusement hall—used also as a workroom for the females—will have shortly to be considered, and it is thought that this might be done successfully, without a great outlay of money, if assistance were given by the patients and attendants to the tradesmen employed.

Steady and satisfactory progress is being made in laying out the grounds, and in bringing certain portions of them under cultivation. In front of the Asylum the grounds are now very tastefully laid out, and quiet and infirm patients have access to them. It is hoped that a glass-house will soon be erected, so that the wards, especially on the female side, may be supplied with plants in flower. It is expected, too, that the airing courts will soon be provided with verandahs, and that they will be made as ornamental as possible by the introduction of flower beds.

The industrial occupation of the patients receives very satisfactory attention. So also do their amusements. There are croquet and bowling greens, and a cricket ground is in preparation, and also a retreat for tea parties in the open air—these, with pic-nics and excursions, supplying the out-door amusement for the summer months.

Two changes have occurred among the attendants—one male attendant having been dismissed for insubordination, and one female attendant having resigned.

The registers and books were examined and found in good order, and written up to date.

The condition in which the establishment was found reflects credit on all concerned in the management.

BANFF DISTRICT ASYLUM, 21st February 1872.

Banffshire
District
Asylum.

There are at present 48 female and 44 male patients in this Institution. Since the 24th of August there have been 9 admissions, 8 discharges, and 2 deaths. Of the patients discharged 5 were regarded as cured. The two deaths were caused, one by general paralysis, and the other by epilepsy—the general paralytic having been only 51 days in the Asylum. Since March of last year, only 4 deaths have occurred, so that the rate of mortality has been low, a circumstance which is satisfactory in view of the fact that there is now no resident medical officer. A daily visit is paid to the Asylum by a physician residing in Banff, and nothing was seen to indicate the desirability of changing this arrangement; but care must be taken to prevent the case-book from falling into arrear.

A large proportion of the patients continue to be industrially and profitably employed. During the visit about 30 women were found knitting or sewing, or otherwise actively and usefully engaged, and about 20 men were occupied out of doors. A considerable number of the men take such a personal interest

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in the farming operations as must certainly exercise a beneficial and curative influence on their mental disorder, while it will make them at the same time more contented and more easily managed. To the out-door exercise and occupation are probably due the great tranquillity which prevailed during the visit.

Forty-two of the 44 male patients take walks of 5 to 8 miles beyond the grounds twice a week, accompanied by two attendants. The two patients who do not join in these walks are prevented from doing so by bodily infirmity. Of the women, again, 34 take short walks beyond the grounds once a week,—going generally to the sea-side, about a mile and a-half from the Asylum.

Eleven patients are on parole within, and 4 beyond, the grounds, so that 16 per cent. of the whole population are on parole. Eleven go to the Parish Church with the Governor, and as more sittings have now been obtained, this number will soon be increased. In various ways individual tastes are judiciously considered and gratified, leading thus to an increased contentment.

The clothing of the patients was thought particularly clean, tidy and comfortable, and no form of strong or special dress was in use. It is proposed to lower a part of the male airing-yard, so as to increase the facilities of inspection, and this change, if not carried too far, will be an improvement.

One male attendant has left for a better place, and a successor has been appointed. No other change has occurred among the staff. One accident of a trifling character is recorded. Most of the patients have been revaccinated, and it is recommended that the attendants should be protected in the same way, as they are perhaps more exposed to contagion than the patients. It is also suggested that a scheme of satisfactory isolation should be resolved on at once, so that no time may be lost, should small-pox unfortunately appear in the Asylum. All parts of the house were clean and in excellent order, and considerable progress has been made in the papering and painting of the day-rooms and dormitories. Chests of drawers and other articles of furniture have been added, increasing the home-like and cheerful aspect of the house.

BANFFSHIRE DISTRICT ASYLUM, 16th November 1872.

The following figures show the movement in the Asylum since last visit in February, and the extent it is taken advantage of by private parties as well as by Parochial Boards.

	Private.		Parochial.		Together.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	3	1	6	9	19
Discharges,	2	2	3	6	13
Deaths,	1	0	2	1	4

Of the patients discharged, 10, or about 50 per cent. on the admissions, had recovered, 2 were removed to Asylums and Lunatic wards of poorhouses, and 1 was taken home.

Of the deaths, 2 were ascribed to general paralysis, 1 to consumption, and 1 to organic disease of the brain. Two of the fatal cases were admitted at the opening of the Asylum, and 2 in 1871.

The numbers standing in the register are 43 males and 49 females resident in the Asylum, and 2 males absent on probation,

The establishment continues to be conducted in a very satisfactory manner; no accident has occurred, and there has been no escape, notwithstanding the great amount of freedom accorded the patients, and the facilities which they might take advantage of while engaged in the work of the farm. One great advantage of the farm is, that the work which the patients perform is real and earnest, and is recognised as such by them. Hence arises a feeling of greater contentment, and of more satisfaction with their position. They enter with zeal into all the various operations, and during the late harvest showed the greatest anxiety to secure the crops in good condition. A considerable portion of the produce has already been disposed of at good prices, and it is satisfactory to learn that the pecuniary results are regarded as favourable. Indeed in the

well-filled stack-yard and stalls, there is every sign of good management and prosperity. Appendix E.

As the weather was unfavourable, out-door labour was in a great measure suspended, but a number of the patients were busy in the barn thrashing and winnowing corn, while others were tending, and preparing food for, the cattle. A patient, who was long considered so dangerous and so prone to escape that he was confined entirely to the airing-court, now works in the fields and was found feeding the thrashing machine. A large number of the females were as usual found busily at work in the sewing-room, and others were occupied in the kitchen and laundry. Commissioners' Entries. Royal and District Asylums.

No patient physically able for extended exercise is restricted even to the general grounds; all take exercise from time to time in the open country, and as a rule the whole community is abroad on Sunday. About thirty have the privilege of attending worship in the parish Church, but in numbers restricted to 10 of each sex at a time. Nearly a third are trusted on parole. Banffshire District Asylum.

The house was in the best of order, and its general aspect was cheerful and comfortable. Objects of interest and decoration and of useful furniture are being gradually increased as opportunity offers and funds allow. The bedding and day clothing were in good condition and altogether in a satisfactory state, with the exception of some of the mattresses, which, apparently from having been of bad quality originally, are becoming hard and hollowed in the middle.

Perfect order and tranquillity were everywhere prevalent, and there was no departure in any respect from ordinary arrangements in dress. Seclusion has been used on only one occasion since last inspection, for a period of three hours, for striking an attendant.

The sanitary condition of the establishment is at present satisfactory. No one is confined to bed, but two or three are labouring more or less under bodily illness. Three of each sex are epileptic. The sick-room arrangements are comfortable. The meals are comfortably served. The food is varied and well cooked, and the appearance of the patients gives indication of an ample and appropriate dietary. Proper attention is given to recreation. In addition to the weekly dance there are three great festivities in the year, viz., the Harvest Home, and the entertainments at Christmas and the New-Year. The only change among the attendants is the leaving of one of the females to be married. The comparative permanence of the staff is no doubt in a great degree to be ascribed to the attention paid to their comfort, in the furnishing of their rooms and in other respects. The change in the airing-court referred to in last Report has been effected, and is a practical improvement.

DUMFRIES ASYLUM, June 7th 1872.

I. CRICHTON INSTITUTION.

The present inmates, including voluntaries, are 85 males and 53 females. The following are the changes since the visit of 14th September :— Dumfries Asylum.

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	12	7	19
Discharges,	8	9	17
Deaths,	2	0	2

There were, besides, 6 voluntary admissions of persons who are not registered as lunatics. Of the patients discharged, 9 had recovered. Of the 2 deaths, 1 was ascribed to cerebral embolism at the age of 49, and the other to consumption and pulmonary congestion at the age of 26.

The alterations in, and additions to, the buildings which have been so long in progress are now nearly completed, and in several important respects constitute undeniable improvements. But it is very questionable how far others are worth the money that must have been expended upon them. Indeed it is difficult to consider some, such as the subdivision of the female refractory gallery, as in any way improvements, although it will be right to defer any positive opinion upon this point, until all the changes have been completed, and the permanent arrangements instituted. The discipline of the Institution has been suffering so long under the constant presence of workmen, that it is

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earnestly to be hoped no more structural alterations or additions will be undertaken until they are clearly and imperatively called for.

It is understood that when once the work in hand is completed, endeavours will be made to improve the cooking and manner of serving the meals, which continue very much in the same unsatisfactory state as formerly described. It is very desirable also that the general life of the Institution, so to speak, should be made more natural; that is, that the occupations and amusements should approach more nearly to those of common life. At present it is to be feared that too much time, too much thought, and too much trouble are expended on the preparation and carrying out of "entertainments," such as balls, concerts, lectures, pic-nics, etc., in which as a rule only the better class of patients join; and that as a consequence the excited, troublesome, and demented classes are to a certain extent neglected, and the general supervision and management of the establishment more or less impaired. Two patients were found in dark seclusion, and 51 entries of seclusion, light or dark, for periods varying from one or two hours to six days, and having reference to 10 patients, occur in the register since last inspection. But there is reason to think that many acts of seclusion are not recorded. With increased supervision this could not be, and there is little doubt that with improved arrangements the amount of seclusion might be greatly reduced.

The numbers registered as joining in home amusements are 60 males and 28 females; and in amusements beyond the grounds—28 males and 14 females, or about a third of the numbers resident. The patients belonging to the latter class speak warmly of the comforts and pleasures they enjoy; but an opinion was occasionally given that some did not receive the full measure of carriage exercise to which by the payments made for them they were entitled, and the condemnation of the food was very general. Forty-seven males and 21 females attend chapel, and 7 males and 4 females (including voluntary patients) go to Church in town. The sanitary condition of the establishment is and has been favourable.

II. SOUTHERN COUNTIES ASYLUM.

The patients resident are 175 males and 144 females, of whom 23 males and 18 females are registered as probably curable, 20 males and 11 females as idiots, 27 males and 9 females as epileptics, and 5 males and 6 females as paralytics.

The changes since last visit are :—

	Private.		Paupers.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	5	10	15	23	53
Discharges,	2	9	6	16	33
Deaths,	2	0	6	3	11

These figures show an excess of 9 in the admissions over the discharges and deaths. Of the patients discharged 20 were regarded as recovered, and 13 as still insane. Several of the latter were removed to other establishments. Of those who died, four were admitted in 1871, 2 in 1870, 2 in 1869, 1 in 1865, and 2 in 1864. There has been no death among the patients admitted in 1872, and from this fact, as well as from the small mortality among those admitted in 1871, it may be inferred that the condition of the patients on admission was less reduced and unsatisfactory than is the case in most of the other lunacy districts. As regards sanitary surroundings, no population in Scotland is more favourably situated than that of the Southern Counties. There are no large manufacturing towns to favour overcrowding and foster dissipation and squalor, and at the same time no suffering from excessive poverty. The people are engaged chiefly in country pursuits, and in the trades and occupations dependent on agriculture. Accordingly, a large proportion of the patients admitted in the Southern Counties Asylum are farm-servants or labourers, whose health must of course be impaired, but who as a rule are not suffering from bodily disease of a lethal kind. Corroboration of this opinion is seen in the small proportion of patients affected with such fatal maladies as general paralysis of the insane. Of the 4 deaths which occurred among the patients admitted in 1871, 1 was ascribed to disease of the liver

and brain, 1 to emphysema, 1 to exhaustion, and 1 to old age and decay. Of the 2 which occurred among those admitted in 1870, 1 was ascribed to apoplexy and epilepsy, and 1 to exhaustion. Of the 5 which occurred among those admitted in earlier years, 1 was ascribed to fatty degeneration of the liver and heart, 1 to exhaustion, 1 to epilepsy, and 2 to apoplexy. The absence of consumption is a note-worthy feature. In drawing conclusions from the mortality of an Asylum, there has to be considered, first, the condition of the patients when brought under treatment, and secondly the nature of the treatment to which they are then subjected. As regards the latter point, the inference from the register of deaths must be, that the treatment pursued in the Southern Counties Asylum is not unfavourable to physical health. But the good or bad condition of an Asylum is not to be decided from the rate of mortality alone; nor even from the combined rates of mortality and recovery. Four-fifths, perhaps nine-tenths, of the inmates are beyond the hope of recovery from their mental disease; but the duty of their care and treatment has nevertheless been undertaken, and under such circumstances it is not enough merely to take such measures as are sufficient to keep them alive; their happiness and comfort are also entitled to consideration. Now it is found that 90 entries of seclusion occur in the Register since last inspection, having reference to 26 patients, and that the cause of this seclusion is almost invariably excitement. It has been repeatedly suggested in former reports that the persistent occurrence of excitement is an indication of something being wrong in the treatment. On investigation, the composition of the dietary was considered too monotonous; and the evening meal as too light to encourage sleep. Some modifications of the dietary are now it is stated under consideration or trial. For instance, Australian mutton has been introduced once a week at dinner, and some addition has recently been made to the bread served at the evening meal. The allowance to the non-working females is however still only 4 ounces, although it is precisely to this class that the excited cases chiefly belong. A comparison has, it is understood, been instituted by the directors between the dietary of the peasantry and working-classes, and that of the Asylum, with the conclusion that the latter, being the better of the two, needed no reform. But it seems to have been overlooked that no proper comparison can be instituted between the dietary of a sane community, free to do as it likes, and that of one which is insane, restricted in its freedom, and tied down to an unvarying routine. By far the greater number of the entries of seclusion refer to females, who, being restless and vociferous, expend a large amount of energy which calls for a full and appropriate dietary for its restoration. Here, then, is one reason why the insane require more food than the sane. But experience further shows that when the dietary of an Asylum is full and judiciously arranged, there is less proneness to excitement than under the opposite circumstances. A good diet, then, is to be regarded as a protection against the occurrence of excitement, and on this account it is very desirable that the improvement of the dietary should be extended to the whole of the female patients. What is mainly wanted is greater variety in the mid-day meal, and the extension of a fuller evening meal to every patient. It would be easy to vary the manner of cooking, and, if no substitute can be given for the perpetual hash, to add cabbage, greens, turnips, or other vegetables to the dinner. An additional meal to the inmates of the refractory wards, luncheon or supper according to circumstances, has been found elsewhere greatly conducive to tranquillity.

In ordinary life, food is served according to individual wants and wishes. The same course may readily be followed in Asylums; and if instead of every patient having a stated allowance at once placed before him, he were helped in detail according to his wants, the food left would be in a condition to re-appear at another meal, instead of being the perquisite of the pigs. In this respect, a comparison between the habits of the people and those of the Asylum might very properly and advantageously be instituted. The mode of serving the food which is here alluded to, is carried out with excellent results in some other asylums,—for instance, in that of Argyle and Bute; and it may be a fact of some interest to the Directors to know that in that establishment every table is furnished with a tablecloth, although the patients as a rule

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belong to a class less provided with comforts at home than the inhabitants of the Southern Counties.

The house was clean, well ventilated, and generally in good order. The remarks formerly made as to the propriety and advantage of providing additional cushioned seats, of using more colour in painting the walls, and of adding to the objects of interest and decoration, are still called for, although some little progress in the last direction has been made. The civilizing effect of improved surroundings cannot be overestimated.

The patients registered as industrially occupied are 105 males and 70 females. Of the former, nearly 100 are employed in the grounds and workshops, and of the latter about 50 in the sewing-room. Possession of the new farm has now been obtained, and its acquisition cannot fail to be in many ways of great service. Besides extending the means of occupation, it will greatly increase the facilities for exercise, and in this respect prove a boon to the inmates of the Crichton Institution by withdrawing the Southern Counties' patients from the original grounds.

At present about 24 female patients, said to be mostly sewers, take daily walks beyond the Asylum bounds, except on market days; and there is a weekly walking party of some 20 non-working males. It is suggested that a weekly half-holiday should be accorded to the workers, and that the privilege of extended exercise should then be accorded them in suitable detachments. At present they enjoy a break of this kind only twice a year on fast days.

About 8 females are restricted to the airing-courts on account of refractory behaviour. The numbers attending chapel are registered at 100 males and 60 females, and 2 females attend an outside church.

The patients of wet habits are now more concentrated and brought under the immediate supervision of the night attendants. The consequence is that the number of wet beds has been greatly reduced, and instead of there being, as formerly, about 6 on the male, and 8 or 10 on the female side, it frequently happens that there is not one.

No patient now sleeps on a canvas stretcher without a mattress.

Some of the dormitories appear over-crowded, but from their capacity not being marked on the doors, no precise judgment could be formed on this point.

The day clothing was in good condition, and the number of special dresses has been greatly diminished. Tweed is gradually replacing moleskin as the material for the men's jackets. The bedding was clean and abundant, but some of the mattresses are regarded as too hard for comfort, and the pillows as too small.

The history of the newly admitted patients is now regularly recorded in the case books, but information as to those long resident is a desideratum which, it is feared, will be found difficult to supply. In its absence it is not easy to see the reasons for the continued detention of certain patients.

A comparison of this report with those made on former occasions will show that a disposition is now shown to give a trial to the recommendations, founded on experience, which have so repeatedly been made in the entries of the Commissioners. Some good has already resulted, and more may confidently be anticipated when fuller effect is given to them.

DUMFRIES ASYLUM, 13th, 14th, and 15th August 1872.

In the Crichton Institution there are at present 82 gentlemen and 55 ladies. These numbers include 9 voluntary inmates, but exclude 2 patients on probation, one of whom, however, a lady, is passing her probationary period in the Institution.

In the Southern Counties Asylum there are 172 men and 147 women. These numbers include 1 voluntary inmate, but exclude 6 patients absent on probation.

The whole number of patients on the registers of the Asylum is thus 464.

Since last visit there have been 21 admissions, 16 discharges, and 4 deaths.

Two voluntary patients are included in the admissions and 3 in the discharges.

Of the 16 patients discharged, 11 were cured. One of these was admitted on a certificate of emergency, but on a further examination of the patient it was not found possible to obtain other certificates of insanity.

In the cases of two of the patients who died a *post-mortem* examination was made. It is understood that these examinations are now more frequently made than formerly. A change in this direction is desirable for many reasons; among others because such examinations occasionally reveal the fact that death has been caused by injuries the existence of which was not suspected.

The register of restraint and seclusion for the Southern Counties Asylum contains 13 entries, all but 2 referring to women. The periods varied from one day to one half-hour. No one was in seclusion at the time of the visit, and only in two cases was any special form of dress in use, and both of these had ordinary fastenings. In the Crichton Institution the entries in the register are somewhat more frequent, and at the time of the visit 3 ladies were found in dark seclusion. It is understood, however, that seclusion is resorted to with decreasing frequency in both divisions of the Asylum.

Canvas stretchers have now fallen almost entirely into disuse, and no patient sleeps at present in a box bed.

Exercise beyond the grounds is more generally and more frequently taken. During the visit a large party of women started from the Southern Counties Asylum for a walk on the public roads. None of the males in that division of the Asylum, and very few of the females, are now confined to the airing-courts.

Some progress has been made in the decoration of the refractory wards of the Southern Counties Asylum. Valances, pictures, and pet animals, have been introduced into the ward for refractory females, and it is hoped that by-and-by it will be the brightest and best furnished ward in the Asylum.

Earthenware is in more general use, and it was stated that the working patients and the patients in the special galleries are soon to be supplied with knives and forks.

These are all changes in the right direction, and they are recorded with satisfaction, but a hope is at the same time expressed that they will yet be carried out to a much fuller extent. Experience shows that if this is done it will be beneficial both to the patients and to the Asylum. Contentedness will be more general, the management will be easier, and a greater amount of profitable work will be done both in and out of doors.

In the Crichton Institution one great improvement has been effected in the manner of serving the meals. The attendants do not now eat at the same time as the patients, on whom, therefore, they are able to wait with more efficiency. There is much room, however, for further improvement both in the serving and cooking of the food. At the dinner in the Mid West Gallery the vegetables were neither good, well cooked, nor dished in a suitable manner. The meat was sent from the kitchen, cut in thick slices, to a table at which about 10 gentlemen were dining, and at which the joint itself might with propriety have appeared. The beer too at this table was neither of good quality nor nicely served. The kitchen arrangements for cooking are not regarded as satisfactory, and it is feared that the outside of the roasts is sometimes greatly overdone while the inside is insufficiently cooked. Attention is again directed to this matter, because it is believed that improvements are extremely desirable, and that they are at the same time of easy attainment. This opinion as to the desirability of important changes in the cooking and serving of the food does not rest on the complaints of the patients, though these were very numerous, but on what was actually seen. There is no doubt that the beef supplied to the Crichton Institution is of excellent quality, and it is a matter of regret that this merit should in any degree be taken away by the manner in which it is cooked. An important improvement which has often been recommended by the Commissioners has already taken place in the serving of the food, and it is earnestly hoped that this will prove a forerunner of further improvements, and that these will not be confined to the serving, but will extend also to the cooking.

A satisfactory change has also taken place in the dietary of the patients in the Southern Counties Asylum. On one day of the week there is now a dinner

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of Australian meat, and the sameness of the dietary is thus somewhat relieved. It is hoped, however, that more will be done in this direction, and it is important to bear in mind that this need not involve any serious addition to the cost of maintenance.

On the day of the visit the usual dinner of hash and broth was served. This is an excellent dinner which we should expect to be eaten heartily and with relish, but which becomes distasteful and objectionable when unceasingly repeated. The fact that the hash is always partly made of the liver and lights, and that its flavour is thus peculiar, makes its constant repetition all the more undesirable. In illustration of this it may be mentioned—that those who only eat salmon occasionally have a difficulty in understanding—that when the fish was very plentiful and cheap, the servants about Perth stipulated at hiring time that they should not be made to eat it above twice a week, thus showing that the unvaried use of good and palatable food may cause it to become distasteful and objectionable. This, indeed, is more likely to happen with food having a marked and peculiar, even though agreeable flavour, like salmon or the hash used in this Asylum, than with such plain things as porridge or bread, or potatoes and milk. These remarks are made from a desire to carry the Directors with the Reporter in this matter, which he regards as one of importance.

It is pleasing to have to record another satisfactory change in the dietary of the patients in the Southern Counties Asylum. The bread at supper has been increased from 6 to 8 ounces for men, and from 4 to 6 ounces for women, in the case of working patients; and a large number of infirm and excited patients have a second supper.

The structural changes in the Crichton Institution are now completed, and with the exception of the arrangements for the refractory patients are highly satisfactory. The drainage of the old low south lobby should be looked to, and it is a question whether it would not be desirable to have some means of ventilation in the cupolas.

Attention has not yet been given to the recommendation that the cubic contents of each apartment should be recorded on the door. This can easily be done in a way which attracts no notice and causes no disfigurement.

The night nursing continues to be very efficient. On the female side of the Southern Counties Asylum there was only 1 wet bed last night, and for many nights before there was not even one.

It is hoped that the land recently acquired will be cultivated and laid out as far as possible by the patients. The women as well as the men may be advantageously employed in field work.

The case books are now in a much more satisfactory condition, but attention is again drawn to the fact that the registers are not creditable to the Asylum.

Voluntary patients should not appear in any way in the registers of lunatics, but should be entered in a separate register.

All parts of the Asylum were clean and in good order, and the patients were tidily and comfortably clothed.

SUPPLEMENTARY REPORT BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD:

EDINBURGH, 22d August 1872.

In conjunction with Dr. Arthur Mitchell I visited the Dumfries Asylum on the 14th inst. I was glad to observe considerable improvement in both divisions of the Asylum. In the Southern Counties, or pauper portion of the Asylum, there appeared to be more quiet and contentment, more especially in the female refractory portion, but to this division of the Asylum I was able to give only a very cursory inspection.

In the Crichton, or private division, the structural alterations, when completed, will materially add to the comfort of the patients, but in these alterations sufficient attention has not been everywhere given to ventilation,—the ventilation in the main staircase for instance being defective.

The additional land which has recently been obtained, will, I doubt not, prove of unspeakable benefit to the Asylum.

But while I observed with pleasure great improvement in various depart-

ments in the Crichton Institution, still there are many points which must be unfavourably commented on, to which the attention of the Trustees and Directors may with benefit be directed :—

1st. A bad smell was perceived in one of the ground floor galleries. This should be immediately attended to, as it indicates something wrong with the drainage.

2d. Gentlemen having to use as a smoking-room what may be termed a "shoe-hole" is an exceedingly objectionable arrangement.

3d. At dinner, in the Mid West Gallery, I was glad to observe that the attendants do not now take their meals at the same time and same table with the patients ; but there is great room for improvement in the method of serving dinner. The meat is sent from the kitchen cut up in thick repulsive-looking slices, instead of the joints being sent up to the dining-room, and there carved. Kitchen-carved meat is rarely nicely carved, and cannot be so hot as when carved off the joint in the dining-room.

4th. The potatoes seemed hard, and great complaints were made about them. It may be difficult in a season like this to obtain really good potatoes, but in that case some generally acceptable substitute might be found.

5th. The beer seemed thick. I did not venture to taste it.

6th. The potato and pudding dishes had an untidy and dirty appearance, being like dishes for use rather in a kitchen than in a dining-room.

7th. The use of pewter spoons by patients of a superior class is unsuitable. Such spoons have a dirty and scullery-looking appearance.

8th. There appeared to be an undesirable amount of seclusion, there being at the time of my visit no fewer than three ladies in dark seclusion.

9th. There was an offensive smell in the seclusion rooms, which seemed to proceed from imperfect ventilation.

10th. There was an expression of general discontent among the patients in the Mid West Gallery, as well as in other parts of the Crichton division, which probably might be mitigated or allayed if some of the evils above commented on were remedied.

I may, in conclusion, add that these remarks are made in no captious spirit, but in the hope that the reforms which have been inaugurated may be fully carried out.

ROYAL ASYLUM, DUNDEE, 26th March 1872.

Ninety men and 88 women constitute the present population of the Asylum. Of these, 20 men and 27 women are private patients.

The changes since last visit have been 34 admissions, 31 discharges, and 8 deaths. Only two private patients are included among the admissions, which probably is an indication that the Asylum is falling in the estimation of those who can pay for asylum treatment. Of the patients discharged, 17, or more than one-half, were cured, while 8 were transferred to the lunatic wards of Dundee Poorhouse, and 1 to another asylum. Paralysis, epilepsy, and general paralysis caused 4 of the 8 deaths, and 50 per cent. of the patients who died were above 70 years of age. The number of epileptics and paralytics at present in the house is very large, there being 16 epileptics and 13 paralytics. The prevalence of general paralysis among the inmates is indeed very striking.

The fact, however, that there is a continued low death-rate, and a continued high rate of recovery, as the foregoing figures indicate, though very creditable to the Institution, does not affect the opinion, which has been so often expressed, that its structure and its site are so faulty as to unfit it for the full and proper discharge of all its functions, and to render it a discredit to the important town in which it is situated. The sale of the old Asylum, and the building of a new one in a suitable locality, may perhaps be reasonably opposed on the ground that the Directors do not see their way to the provision of the necessary funds, but the step cannot be reasonably resisted on any other ground. It is possible the Directors may be in error in postponing what will be forced on them by public opinion in a few years, and what they may then have to do at a greater cost than would be necessary, if the desirability of providing a new Asylum were at once admitted, and if measures were taken deliberately and without haste to supply the want. It might be better to

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contract some debt than to wait till the reputation of the Asylum as a place where the paying patients of the district can be properly cared for and treated had entirely declined, and till provision had been elsewhere made for the growing wants of Dundee in regard to pauper lunatics.

It is not held that the Asylum is in all respects faulty. On the contrary there are many excellent features in its management. Even the somewhat rough manner in which the meals are served to the pauper patients has a compensation in the abundance, good cooking, and proper character of the food. The food, however, might remain what it is, and the serving be improved. It is also highly complimentary to the management, and very advantageous in the treatment of the patients, that the attendants and servants are so rewarded that competent and trustworthy persons are retained in the service of the Asylum. It is not thought that any other public institution in Scotland can show, as this Asylum can do, an average length of service of about 10 years for the men, and of almost 8 years for the women in its employment.

These are favourable features of the management, but they only mitigate, and do not remove, those insuperable defects of site and structure which have been dwelt on so frequently in former reports.

The bathing and lavatory arrangements in various parts of the Asylum have, as was recommended, been greatly improved. A more cheerful aspect has been given to some of the wards by placing valances over the windows.

A school has been fitted up in the buildings on the west side of the male airing-court, and from 12 to 15 patients are regularly in attendance from ten to one o'clock. It is hoped that a full trial will be given to this experiment, which is said to have yielded elsewhere very good results, both as a remedial measure and as a means of occupation.*

It is worthy of note that for thirteen years Dr. Rorie has never had occasion to resort to the forcible feeding of a patient by the stomach-pump.

At the time of the visit preparations were being made for the concluding ball of the season.

Two cases of small-pox occurred among the inmates some months ago, both ending in recovery. Nearly all the patients have now been re-vaccinated.

The registers, books, and papers were examined and found in excellent order.

DUNDEE ROYAL ASYLUM, *August 20, 1872.*

The following are the changes among the patients since the visit of 26th March :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . .	4	5	15	22	46
Discharges, . . .	3	1	1	12	17
Deaths, . . .	0	2	3	3	8

These figures show an increase of 21 in the numbers resident. The consequence is that the capabilities of the accommodation are nearly exhausted, and that further applications for admission must soon be refused. Indeed, the house must already be regarded as overcrowded, inasmuch as the cubic space in several of the smaller sleeping-rooms does not exceed 350 cubic feet to each patient. Bearing in mind the rapid manner in which the population of Dundee continues to increase, and the fact that no further relief to any material extent will be afforded by the lunatic wards of the poorhouses, it is obvious that serious consideration should immediately be given to the manner in which the wants of the district must be met. It is not improbable that many of the patients who are sent to the Asylum might very properly be accommodated

* NOTE BY DR. RORIE.—The School is scarcely an “*experiment*,” as education in reading, writing, etc., has been in operation here during the winter months with very beneficial results for upwards of thirteen years. The change would have been more correctly expressed thus : “The fitting up of a regular schoolroom for purposes of education, etc., and the continuance of this measure as a remedial means and form of occupation during the summer as well as winter months.”

in private dwellings or in poorhouses, but the facilities which the Asylum offers for their disposal outweigh other considerations, and the practical result will be a demand for admission, which must be met either by an extension of the present house or by the erection of a new establishment. That the latter course would be the proper one can scarcely be doubted. From the gradual extension of dwelling-houses and manufactories round the present buildings, and from the gloomy character of the basement floors, they cannot now be regarded as so adequately fulfilling their purpose as to warrant any considerable outlay on their extension. There is no doubt that the present house presents several favourable features, and it is readily admitted that it has been most successfully administered, both as regards the number of recoveries and the low mortality; but the point which has to be kept steadily in view is whether, should it become imperative to provide further accommodation for the district, it would not be a mistake to congregate a larger population on land which is insufficient for the proper occupation and recreation even of the present numbers, and which from its situation is wanting in retirement and privacy.

The house was found in its usual satisfactory state as regards ventilation and cleanliness. The sanitary condition of the inmates was also satisfactory, only three being confined to bed, and the mortality since last visit having been, with one exception, due to organic maladies over which medicine exercises little control. Heart disease was the assigned cause of death in 3 cases, and general paralysis and paralysis in 4. Exhaustion from diarrhoea was the other fatal malady. It may be noticed that of the 46 patients admitted since last inspection, the physical condition of 37 is registered as having been good.

As regards the bedding, clothing, and dietary, the remarks formerly made continue fully applicable. The wants of the patients are fully and judiciously met, but with less attention to neatness than is elsewhere seen. But in the accommodation a marked improvement is being effected by remodelling the lavatories and water-closets, laying their floors with encaustic tiles, and increasing the number of the baths, so as to supply them to the sick-rooms and other parts where they were formerly deficient. The erection of a new billiard-room and lounging-room in connexion with the gentlemen's airing-court is also a great improvement, and shows a desire to extend the resources of the Institution in every available manner.

The register of seclusion contains 6 entries since last inspection, for periods of a day. But the register is limited to a record of those cases in which seclusion is used for purposes of discipline, and does not include those in which it is resorted to for medical reasons. No strong dresses are in use, and locked boots are worn by only 1 male and 1 female.

The number of wet patients is high, but this is explained by the large number of epileptics and paralytics. Still it is thought that if the patients requiring night supervision were more gathered together and placed in an associated dormitory under a special night attendant, good results would be obtained. The numbers at present resident are 101 males and 95 females, and of these 7 males and 9 females are epileptic, and 12 males and 2 females paralytic. The numbers raised during the night are 14 males and 7 females. Two females are absent on probation.

The small number of changes among the attendants is a remarkable feature of this establishment. Since November 1871 only 1 male and 1 female attendant have left the service of the Institution—both of their own accord.

The registers continue to be carefully kept.

ROYAL, EDINBURGH ASYLUM, 2d April 1872.

The present population of the Asylum consists of 743 patients—67 in the Edinburgh East and 676 in the West House. These numbers do not include 6 patients absent on pass, and 10 absent on probation. The whole number of discharges on probation since 1862 is 205.

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Appendix E. The changes which have taken place in the population since the date of the last visit are as follows :—

		Private.		Pauper.		Total.
		M.	F.	M.	F.	
Commissioners' Entries.	Admissions, . . .	13	8	29	32	82
	Discharges, . . .	6	6	12	13	37
	Deaths, . . .	6	1	9	19	35

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Of the 61 paupers admitted, all but 3 were chargeable to the city parishes. Of these 3, 2 were chargeable to the rural parishes of Midlothian, and 1 to a parish in Aberdeen. Two patients, however, for whom the city parishes were liable at the time of their admission have since that time become chargeable—1 to a parish in Orkney, and 1 to a parish in Lanark.

Seventeen of the 37 patients discharged were cured. Seven were transferred to other asylums; and 8 of the remaining patients discharged unrecovered were not paupers.

Four of the deaths were caused by general paralysis, 7 by phthisis, 9 by pneumonia, bronchitis, or pleurisy, and 1 by the accidental perforation of the rectum when giving an enema. The average age at death was 50. Seven of those who died were admitted in 1872, 16 in 1871, 3 in 1870, 3 in 1869, 1 in 1868, 1 in 1867, 1 in 1865, 1 in 1862, 1 in 1861, and 1 in 1846.

The register of restraint and seclusion contains 519 entries since last visit, and these refer to 35 persons. On the 31st of March, 4 patients used quilted blankets, 10 wore locked boots, 1 a strong canvas dress, 1 a polka, and 1 gloves. Several patients were found in dark seclusion in consequence of being violent and unmanageable; others were alone in locked rooms but were not regarded as being in seclusion. The number of cases treated or managed in this way is believed to be larger than in other asylums; but the necessity for resorting to mechanical restraint or seclusion should always be most unwillingly admitted. A large employment of such measures must be regarded as a retrograde movement in the treatment of the insane.

The industrial employment of the patients continues to receive increasing attention. The larger employment of the men in out-door occupations and in trades is particularly noticeable. On the 20th of March, the last day favourable for out-door work, the numbers employed were :—

	M.	F.	Total.
In the East House, . . .	17	19	36
In the West House, . . .	197	200	397
Totals, . . .	214	219	433

On that day the patients of the West House were employed in the following ways :—

MEN.

Assisting Attendants,	43
„ Gardener,	103
„ Storekeeper,	5
Working with Blacksmith,	1
„ Carpenter,	9
„ Mason,	2
„ Glazier,	1
„ Shoemaker,	5
„ Painter,	4
„ Printer,	3
„ Tailor,	6
„ Upholsterer,	4
„ Plumber,	2
Acting as Stokers,	2
„ Piggermen,	5
„ Clerks,	2
Total,	197

WOMEN.		Appendix E.
Assisting Attendants,	20	Commis- sioners' Entries.
Sewing	124	
Darning,	3	
Knitting,	18	
Embroidering,	4	
Working in Laundry,	21	Royal and District Asylums.
„ Kitchen,	10	
Total,	200	Edinburgh Asylum.

The greatest number industrially employed on any one day during the last twelve months was 472.

Since the 1st of October 35 attendants have left the service of the Asylum—the great majority of their own accord; but 6 were dismissed—1 for being drunk, 2 for staying out all night, 2 for ill-using patients, and 1 for taking improper liberties with a female patient. The last case was brought under the notice of the Procurator-Fiscal.

The registers, case-books, etc., were fully written up and in excellent order, but a separate register should be kept for voluntary patients, whose names should not be entered in the general register of lunatics admitted into the Asylum.

Great improvements have already taken place in the East House, and others are in progress. A tastefully furnished drawing-room and a good dining-room have been provided; several new and comfortably furnished bedrooms have been added to the accommodation; the stone flooring of the galleries has been replaced with wood and covered with linoleum; the corridors, parlours, and bedrooms have been freshly and neatly papered and painted; the bath-room accommodation has been extended and improved; a new kitchen, sufficient for the wants of such an Institution, has been built; good accommodation has been provided for the domestic servants, who may be expected now to enjoy better health; a new airing-court for the ladies has been provided, and the old one is to be converted into a walled garden for the quieter patients; and in many other ways steps have been taken to increase the cheerfulness and comfort of this division of the Asylum, and to render it suitable for the high-class patients. These changes are very satisfactory, and are on no insignificant scale. It was a mistake, however, to use ground glass for the windows of any of the new bedrooms.

It would be a further improvement to the East House, if a wing containing a day-room and 4 to 6 sleeping rooms were built to the back for the helpless male patients, so that they might have more easy access to the open air than they have at present. If this were done, some of the sleeping-rooms now occupied by the worst patients could be converted into accommodation for the attendants, and also into a shoe-room and a store for clothing, which are much wanted.

If the roof of the porch were decorated with plants, it would, at least during the summer months, help to take away the bare and gloomy external aspect of the house.

The cottage at Myreside was in a satisfactory state in every respect but one, namely, the drainage, which was found in an extremely defective condition, and should be at once put into good order.

In the West House, 15 private patients of both sexes, paying moderate rates of board, were during the visit seen at dinner in the new dining-room, and the meal was served as is usual in a private house occupied by persons in easy circumstances. The two assistant medical officers and the matron sat at table. After dinner the room was occupied by several of the ladies. For the ladies of the intermediate gallery an airing-court is to be fitted up as a garden, and access to it is to be kept open. All these changes are in a desirable and beneficent direction, and will increase the happiness of the patients, and add to the efficiency of the Institution as an hospital for the cure of insanity. It must be remembered that they chiefly affect persons, who, though not paupers, are not able to pay high rates of board.

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It is understood that by-and-bye the painting, papering, and decoration of the female side of the West House will be commenced, and it is hoped that it will be carried out in the spirit which has directed the improvements in the East House, to which reference has been made.

It is suggested that the wall separating the airing-court of the sixth gallery on the male side, from that of the sick-ward should be considerably lowered, and an open fence placed on the top of it. The walls on each side of the passage from the main building to the sick-ward are also unnecessarily high, and could advantageously be lowered. Now that the airing-courts are being more tastefully arranged and better kept, the propriety of making such inexpensive changes as are here suggested should be taken into serious consideration. Perhaps no single change, however, would effect a greater improvement on the West House than the giving up of the grounds to the front of the Asylum entirely to the patients, and the making of an access to the Asylum from behind.

The shower-bath in No. 6 male gallery is greatly in need of repair.

The accommodation provided for attendants is in some respect unsatisfactory, and this matter is brought under notice as one of considerable importance, since the services of good attendants can be more easily retained when their comforts are fairly considered. This remark has a general applicability, but the arrangements for the male attendants in the East House, and for the female attendants in the upper gallery of the West House, if examined, will illustrate what is meant.

Great attention continues to be given to the amusement of the patients. During the winter months, balls, concerts, theatrical performances, lectures, etc., have been very frequent. In these and other amusements a large number of the patients join.

All parts of the establishment were found clean, well ventilated, and in good order.

ROYAL EDINBURGH ASYLUM, *November 1, 1872.*

The population of the Asylum, which at the visit of 2d April was 743, is now 765, namely in

	M.	F.	Total.
Eastern Department, . . .	38	33	71
Western Department, . . .	337	357	694
	<hr/> 375	<hr/> 390	<hr/> 765

These numbers are exclusive of 2 males and 2 females absent on pass, and 6 males and 12 females absent on probation.

The following are the changes since last visit:—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	28	22	57	52	159
Discharges,	18	6	36	32	92
Deaths,	3	4	16	14	37

The admissions thus exceed by 30 the number of discharges and deaths. This result cannot be contemplated without solicitude. The capabilities of the house are already overstrained, and any further increase of the population will not only materially add to the difficulties of management without undue recourse to restraint and seclusion, but will imperil the sanitary condition of the establishment. Even now there is in some parts overcrowding to a dangerous extent. Thus, three beds are placed in rooms which contain only 990 cubic feet. This occurs, for instance, in the female infirmary; and already, in the wards recently erected, the rooms intended for single patients are frequently occupied by two.

Of the 109 pauper patients admitted, all were in the first instance chargeable to the urban and suburban parishes of the district, but in 5 cases the parish of chargeability was afterwards found to be in other counties. It is evident from this statement that the opening of the Asylum for the landward district of Midlothian will bring little if any relief to Morningside, and

that the consideration of measures for the further accommodation of the pauper lunatics of the metropolitan district is fast becoming urgent. Appendix E.

Of the patients discharged, 57 had recovered, 15 were relieved, 10 were transferred to other asylums, 4 were removed to poorhouses and special licensed houses, 3 were sent to their parishes in England and Ireland, and 5 were discharged on the expiry of the period of emergency. Commissioners' Entries.

The mortality has been moderate, and the causes of death were as a rule indicative of physical degeneration. The fatal affection was tuberculosis in 10 cases, pulmonary and heart disease in 11, epilepsy in 3, gangrene and cancer in 2, exhaustion and decay in 5, apoplexy and brain disease in 3, and general paralysis in 3. Post-mortem examinations were made in 22 cases. Of those who died, 17 were admitted in 1872, 6 in 1871, 4 in 1870, and the rest in preceding years. The main mortality was thus among the recent admissions. Royal and District Asylums. Edinburgh Asylum.

The chief improvements in the East House have already been noticed in the last report; it has only at present to be added that the doors of the bedrooms of the upper galleries have been fitted with ordinary locks, allowing the patients free access to their rooms at pleasure. The introduction of plate glass in some of the sitting-rooms adds very much to their cheerfulness, and its use might be advantageously extended.

But notwithstanding the improvements which have been effected, the accommodation for the more troublesome patients and for the attendants is still unsatisfactory. Attention is accordingly again directed to the recommendations made in reference to these points in last report; and it is submitted, if any extension of the building is determined on, that it would be desirable to provide an associated dormitory in which the patients requiring special care could be kept under constant supervision. When restless patients are placed in single rooms, they are apt to throw off their bed-coverings, and often pass many hours without proper protection against cold. Besides, an attendant who is constantly present can frequently minister to their comfort in a way which is impossible when they are separately accommodated.

The desirability of providing a proper locality for cleaning the boots and shoes may also be alluded to. At present this takes place in the galleries, and cannot fail to prove a source both of dirt and annoyance.

In the West House the accommodation of the male division still presents the same gloomy and cheerless aspect which has been so frequently noted. Although this could be radically remedied only by extensive structural alterations, a great deal might be done to improve matters by keeping the house in proper repair, by papering and painting, and by remodelling and increasing the furniture. There is a pervading want not only of what may in a sense be described as ornamental articles, such as linoleum, carpeting, small occasional tables and stands, etc., but of furniture really necessary for comfort. Thus, even in the intermediate gallery, which is occupied by patients paying from £40 to £60 a year, the associated dormitories are without chairs, so that their occupants must either bring chairs with them every night from the day-rooms, or be satisfied to lay their clothes on the floor. Further, the scarcity of cushions must detract very much from the comfort of the patients, especially of those who are not robust; and when it is stated that, even in the sixth or convalescent gallery, the corridors are without matting or linoleum, the dormitories without carpeting, either by the beds or in the middle of the rooms, and the windows without valances, some idea may be formed of the pervading cheerless aspect of the accommodation. In the female division, however, matters are more satisfactory, and extensive papering and painting is at present in progress.

Two of the airing-courts on the male side have, as was noted in last report, been greatly improved by the introduction of flower-beds and shrubs, but that used by the refractory patients is still in a very unsatisfactory and neglected state. It is, however, difficult to see how any great improvement can be effected in it, so long as the present system of classification continues. On the female side the refractory division has been considerably tranquilized by the increase in the number of single rooms, by extending the exercise of its inmates, and by improving the furniture and adding to the objects of decoration and interest in the wards. But on the male side there has been

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no improvement in any one of these respects, and the consequence is that the state of the accommodation and of the patients is eminently unsatisfactory. It may be difficult, and in some respects it is not desirable, to raise the condition of the refractory department by dispersing noisy and unmanageable patients through the more tranquil galleries, but an endeavour should be made to avoid concentrating them together under circumstances which must naturally tend to keep alive an excitement which under more favourable conditions would probably much sooner subside.

It was suggested in a former report that the patients requiring special care should as much as possible be concentrated in associated dormitories, instead of being dispersed in single rooms; and it is thought if this suggestion were acted on in the sick and refractory departments, an important improvement would be effected. At present there is only 1 male and 1 female night attendant for the male and female divisions respectively, and their duty is to make four visits a night to those requiring care. This staff is regarded as quite insufficient for effective night supervision and aid. It is accordingly strongly recommended that it should be at least doubled, and that a night attendant should have the exclusive charge of the sick and refractory departments on the male side. His head-quarters, instead of being as at present in the library, would be in the dormitory in which the most urgent cases were collected, and to which he would give persistent care and attention. By the adoption of this scheme, it is believed, the condition of the patients would become much more satisfactory, and the way paved for improving the accommodation.

The house was clean and well ventilated, but the atmosphere of some of the larger dormitories would be improved by additional openings into the corridors. It is worthy of consideration whether considerable economy in fuel might not be secured, and with an increase of comfort to the patients, by the substitution of appropriate stoves for open fire-places. The present system certainly appears wasteful.

The use of hair mattresses has not been recently extended, and sea-grass is still the general material for filling the mattresses, which are apt after a little time to become hard and uneven. The supply of bed-coverings was always ample. The straw-bags used by the wet patients were always clean, but the supply of straw was occasionally too scanty for comfort. The number of wet beds, notwithstanding night attendance, appears to average about 20 in each division. The appearance of the day clothing is being gradually improved by the substitution of tweeds for the blue pilot cloth used for the coats of the men. Still, both in the dress of the men and the women, there is much room for the display of a little taste. The amount of the male day-clothing is the same at all seasons. The underclothing remains the same, and the inference is that the patients must be either overclothed in summer or underclothed in winter.

Personal cleanliness is on the whole well seen to; still, more attention to the state of the heads of the females is desirable.

The dietary is ample, and the meals are well cooked and fairly served. The innovation of the select patients of the male and female intermediate galleries dining at the matron's table continues to work well, and to be appreciated as a boon.

As a rule, above 100 patients are now employed in the grounds, about 50 in the workshops, and above 40 in the wards. This is a considerable increase upon the former numbers, but there is still a great deficiency of that kind of outdoor occupation, in which alone it is possible to give profitable and earnest employment to many of the insane. The growth of the number of pauper lunatics is every day becoming a question of greater import, and the problem of so utilizing their labour as to defray at least a portion of the cost of their maintenance is one which deserves the most careful consideration. The dressing of grounds, the repair of roads and walks, and occupations of a similar kind, are most useful, by affording the means of outdoor healthy employment; but such occupations bring little pecuniary profit, and scarcely lessen the burdens of the rate-payer. The question whether an extensive farm could not be profitably carried on by the labour of the patients is therefore one of

great practical importance. The experience of the Asylum of Clermont in France is in favour of this view, and the experiment now making at the District Asylum of Argyll and Bute will show to what extent like success can be attained under the conditions existing in this country.

Of the females, about 17 are occupied in the wards, 33 in the laundry and kitchen, and 153 in sewing, knitting, and other female employments.

Exercise in the general grounds is extensively taken, and there are few females who are never beyond the airing-courts. Of the males a considerable proportion of the demented class do not go beyond the airing-courts; and, as a rule, exercise in the general grounds is not extended to the inmates of the refractory ward. It is a pity that this should be the case. It is, however, satisfactory that in various ways a disposition is shown to relax restrictions. This is seen in the diminished number of locked doors and gates, and in the numbers enjoying the freedom of the grounds, notwithstanding the increased facilities of elopement.

No patient was found in seclusion. Two males wore strong canvas dresses, and two females had their hands restrained by "polkas" to prevent them destroying their clothing. One male wore strong leather gloves. The register of restraint and seclusion contains 742 entries since last visit, referable to 51 patients. These entries show a very frequent recourse to mechanical restraint, and there is evidently a retrograde movement in this direction. No doubt the more an asylum becomes crowded, the more difficult it is to carry it on without recourse to restraint and seclusion; but it is not thought that such a difference in this respect has taken place in this Asylum as to account for restraint being now habitual, instead of as formerly, only exceptional. It is earnestly hoped that strenuous exertions will be made to avoid having recourse to restraint, except in cases of absolute necessity.

Much attention continues to be given to amusement and recreation, and as a rule a German band plays twice a week in the grounds.

Since last visit 12 patients have been discharged on probation, and at present 18 altogether are absent on trial. Discharges on pass are also not infrequent.

The various registers are very fully and carefully kept, but the medical staff is insufficient for the proper keeping of the case-books.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM, 19th February 1872.

There are at present 73 inmates—41 males and 32 females, exclusive of 1 female absent on probation. Since the date of last visit there have been 6 admissions, 7 discharges, and 1 death. The total discharges have thus exceeded the admissions by two. The mortality continues to be low, and the present sanitary condition of the inmates is satisfactory. They have all been revaccinated, and arrangements for isolation have been made, if small-pox should appear in the Institution. The changes among the servants have been somewhat numerous, but not as the result of any serious faults committed by them. The new cottage for male patients has been opened, and is now occupied by 5 patients, who seem to appreciate the privilege of having a separate and homelike residence. Its cost was about £125; and it is comfortably and suitably furnished. This has relieved the pressure on the main building, and the bath-room is no longer occupied as a dormitory. The cottage for female patients is still occupied by the four patients formerly found in it. It was in good order, but the flooring is in need of repair.

The clothing of the male patients was not quite in its usual satisfactory state, and attention is directed to this matter. The house itself was in the excellent order in which it has always been found.

A considerable increase has lately taken place in the rate of board, which is now £25 annually. It is hoped, however, that this increase will be temporary, and that a reduction will be possible when the overdraft on the bank account has been paid off.

Some two or three years ago, a change in the mode of conducting the farming operations was introduced; and it is worthy of consideration whether the new plan sufficiently recognises the peculiar position and object of asylum farms, and whether it turns to the best account the varying capacities of the patients

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for useful occupation, and confers on them to the fullest extent the benefits which follow those outdoor employments in which they can be led to interest and engage themselves. In the employment of lunatics as much scope as possible should be given for consulting individual aptitudes and tastes, and it is thought that the profitable working of an asylum farm is not necessarily such as would be most profitable in ordinary circumstances. The mere keeping of patients out-of-doors, by securing sound and refreshing sleep, contentedness, and ease of management, becomes a source of profit by preventing the destruction or tear and wear of property; while in many other ways there may accrue to an asylum, from the healthful occupation of its inmates, material advantages which it would be difficult to estimate, but which, nevertheless, affect the total outlay.

ELGIN DISTRICT ASYLUM, 18th November 1872.

The changes among the patients since the visit of 19th February consist of 10 admissions, 10 discharges, and 3 deaths. Of the discharges, 6 were recoveries. The causes of death are registered as exhaustion, paralysis, and apoplexy, at the ages of 73, 53, and 44.

The numbers at present resident are 40 males and 29 females, and one male is absent on probation.

There is little change to be recorded in the condition of the establishment since last visit. It was found in its usual good order, clean, well ventilated, and comfortably furnished. The floor of the women's cottage has been repaired, the hall has been papered and decorated, and the ground in front has been laid out as a flower garden.

The patients of both sexes were comfortably and neatly clothed, and the bedding was ample and in good condition, with this exception, that several of the hair mattresses are in need of re-teasing.

The numbers registered as industrially employed embrace some 24 of each sex. The occupation for the men is principally found by the farm, but it is of a less varied character than formerly; from no land having been for some time reclaimed, and from the stock of cattle being now limited to cows.

Both sexes were free from excitement. There is no departure from common arrangements in dress in any case, and there has been no recourse to seclusion.

Exercise is habitually taken by both sexes beyond the grounds, and liberty on parole is enjoyed by several of both sexes. The males and females who occupy the cottages are under their own control, and go out and in at will.

The sanitary condition of the establishment has been on the whole favourable. At present 3 patients are in bed; one in an apparently dying state.

As a rule there are about 3 wet cases on the male side, but rarely any on the female. Their bedding was found in a satisfactory state.

There has been only one change among the attendants on this occasion.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM, 27th March 1872.

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Since the last visit, on the 13th of September, there have been 33 admissions, 21 discharges, and 9 deaths. Six of the patients admitted were not paupers. Of the 21 discharged, 15 were cured. In every case of death a *post-mortem* examination was made, and no difficulty was experienced in obtaining the consent of relatives or guardians. It is suggested that the dead-house be divided by a partition, so that when the friends of patients who die in the Asylum come to remove their bodies, they should not see the arrangements for *post-mortem* examinations.

The total population at present consists of 112 males and 125 females. Of these, about 12 are private patients.

It is worthy of note that there are only 13 epileptics and 1 general paralytic in the house, and that in many of the epileptics the fits are neither frequent nor severe.

Six women and 2 men were in bed, but the majority of these were labouring under trifling ailments, and none were in locked rooms.

Among the improvements which have taken place are the further decoration of the day-rooms with pictures; the extension of this form of decoration to the dormitories and single sleeping-rooms; the marking of the cubic contents and superficial area of each apartment either on the door or some other suitable place; and the use of the workroom in the female airing-court for rough and noisy patients, who are employed there in teasing hair, or in some such simple work.

It would be of great utility, and would cost little, to erect a shed in the male airing-court like that just referred to. At present the men tease hair, etc., in the tailor's shop, which is too small a room for such a purpose; but apart from this the work of the tailor is interfered with by the presence and occupation of these patients.

Steps should at once be taken to provide a more suitable shoe-house on the male side. In very cold weather the shoes must often be in such a state as to make it uncomfortable for the patients to put them on; but in addition to this, and the general untidiness of the arrangement, the keeping of the shoes in such a place must make them last for a shorter time than they would do if kept with more care.

Very great tranquillity prevailed in all parts of the Asylum during the visit. No patient was in seclusion or under any form of restraint. No special form of dress was in use, except in the case of three patients who wore locked boots. There are 32 entries, however, in the register of restraint and seclusion, but 16 of these refer to one patient, who is at times very violent and destructive, and who is occasionally placed in seclusion for a few hours in order to secure her own safety, and that of the attendants and other patients.

Thirty-four of the patients are on parole in the grounds, and five beyond the grounds.

In going through the house, few of the doors were opened with a key, most of them being supplied with ordinary handles, and being left unlocked, though shut. Free communication with the airing-courts and with different parts of the house is thus possible. This greater freedom has led to no difficulty in the management, and has not increased the number of escapes; but it is believed to have made the patients more contented, and to have lessened the destruction of property. The transference of W. G. T. from the lunatic wards of the Perth Prison to this Asylum has led to no change in its management, and he has the same amount of freedom as the other patients.

In the male convalescent wards, which are now in full operation, the patients enjoy a very unusual degree of freedom; a large proportion of them coming in and going out just as they choose. It is stated that the patients who are transferred to these wards improve both in mind and body. It would be a better arrangement, and would facilitate supervision, if, instead of the gardener, the head attendant were to occupy the house attached to this block, and it is suggested that the propriety of making this change should be taken into consideration.

It is understood that the District Board contemplates the leasing of the fields between the Asylum grounds and the railway. This step, which has often been recommended, will unquestionably be advantageous to the Institution. It will afford an opportunity of utilising the sewage; will make it possible to keep cows for the supply of the Asylum with milk; and will furnish profitable out-door occupation to the patients. The extent of the land which it is proposed to acquire is about 37 acres; but it is doubtful whether it would not be better to buy than to lease it, as at the end of the lease there would be a risk of a high rent being asked, both because the ground would then be much improved, and because it would be felt that the Asylum could not do without it.

Few changes have occurred among the attendants, and no accident is recorded.

One hundred and forty patients dined in the hall in a very orderly manner. The dinner was well cooked and neatly served, and consisted of pork, potatoes, greens, and turnips. Every patient had as much as he could eat.

All parts of the house were as usual found in excellent order, and the inmates were comfortably and neatly clothed.

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The registers and books are in good order and correctly kept. The case-book and pathological register are fully written up, and show that much attention is bestowed on the medical as well as on the general management of the Asylum.

FIFE AND KINROSS DISTRICT ASYLUM, 26th August 1872.

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The following are the changes since the visit of 27th March :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	4	3	11	21	39
Discharges,	1	1	13	23	38
Deaths,	0	0	3	4	7

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Kinross
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Of the patients discharged, 17 had recovered, 8 were improved, and 1 was not improved. The unrecovered cases were removed mainly at the instance of parochial boards. The causes of death were phthisis in 3 cases, and paralysis, senile decay, pulmonary gangrene, and epilepsy in 1 case each. The patients had all been for some time in the house, 1 having been admitted in 1871, 3 in 1870, 1 in 1869, 1 in 1867, and 1 in 1866. Post-mortem examinations were made in every instance.

The present sanitary condition of the establishment is satisfactory, only one male and one female being confined to bed. Consumption continues to be a somewhat prominent cause of the mortality, and it is suggested, with the view of testing how far it may be dependent on causes in operation within the Asylum, to increase the day-clothing of the patients, especially of the males, who, at this season, do not as a rule wear either flannel jackets or drawers. The dietary is ample and varied; the wards are roomy and well ventilated, and the bedding is clean and sufficient;—it is thus only in the day-clothing, that any cause for suspicion exists that the physical wants of the patients are not fully met.

It has been stated that post-mortem examinations were made in every case, and it has to be added that these examinations are made with great care, and the results recorded in such a manner as cannot fail to give them a high scientific value. The appliances for conducting these investigations are however insufficient, and are likely to become still more so, by the appropriation of the room in which the necessary preparations are made and microscopical examinations conducted, as part of the accommodation for the private patients whom it is proposed to admit. Under these circumstances, it is strongly recommended that a room adjoining, or in close proximity to, the dead-house, should be erected and fitted up with all the necessary appliances for pathological investigations. It may be mentioned that the Directors of the Royal Asylum of Montrose are at present erecting a laboratory for the purposes indicated.

In various ways the Institution continues to give evidence of progressive improvement. In accordance with the recommendations made in last report a new shoe-house for the men and a shed for the teasing of hair, or for two or three looms, in the male airing-court, are in process of erection; and another small house is being built close to the curling-pond, to serve either as accommodation for the curlers, or as a small hospital, should occasion arise, for the isolation of two or three patients on account of contagious disease. Within doors, steady progress is making in papering and painting, which is done in a pleasing decorative style, and in increasing the number of pictures and other articles of decoration, especially in the sleeping-rooms. In several of the water-closets the wooden flooring is about to be partially replaced by encaustic tiles, a change which will alike promote comfort and please the eye. In one respect, however, and that an important one, namely in the disposal of the sewage, no improvement has been effected. Instead of being profitably disposed of on the land, it is allowed to constitute a noxious swamp, which has been attracting the unfavourable notice of the local authority.

All portions of the house were found in excellent order. The system of increasing the liberty of the patients, by restricting the use of locked doors, continues to give satisfactory results, both in simplifying the management and in beneficially influencing the feelings and dispositions of the patients,

and is being gradually extended. It may, however, be well to caution against the risk of gaining increased liberty in some departments by increasing restrictions in others—a result which might ensue if all with a tendency to escape, or prone to acts of violence, were collected together. At present, 31 males and 2 females have the liberty of the grounds on parole.

No one was in seclusion, and only one entry of this character, for a period of a few hours, occurs in the register since last inspection. On three occasions the camisole was used for surgical reasons. Notwithstanding that out-of-door exercise had been prevented by the state of the weather, the patients of both sexes were free from excitement; except that among the females a tendency to vociferation was in one or two instances produced by the visit. Material improvement, however, has been effected in the refractory departments, both as regards tranquillity and the aspect of the accommodation. But in the latter direction more may beneficially be accomplished, especially in supplying objects of interest and improving the furniture.

The present numbers are 113 males and 121 females, of whom 7 males and 6 females are epileptic, and 6 males and 1 female paralytic. The numbers raised by the night attendants are 11 males and 14 females, and the number of wet beds last night was 1 on the male, and 3 on the female side. It is in contemplation to bring the patients requiring attention during the night more together, so as to have them more immediately under supervision. This practice has been adopted with very beneficial results in some other Asylums, and its adoption is strongly recommended.

Sixty-seven males and 72 females are registered as industriously employed. Of the former, 45 work in the grounds, 2 are shoemakers, and 4 carpenters. About 10 or 12 acres are under spade cultivation as garden ground, and the supply of green vegetables and of the smaller fruits is most abundant. The acquisition of additional land, so as to furnish the means of keeping cows, is, it is understood, being kept in view. Almost the entire pork which is produced in the farm is consumed in the Asylum; so that the objection which is frequently made against turning this produce to home account—that the patients would reject it—has here, at all events, no reality.

The only other matter to which reference need at present be made is the growing practice of varnishing or painting the floors, with the view of limiting the necessity of scrubbing and saturating them with water. The result can scarcely fail to prove beneficial to health.

The registers are very carefully kept, and the manner in which the history of the patients is recorded in the case-books is worthy of all praise.

GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, *May 15, 1872.*

The number of patients has increased from 583, as at the visit of 18th September, to 597, who are thus distributed—

	M.	F.	Total.
In East House,	286	196	482
In West House,	56	59	115
	342	255	597

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The changes since last visit are as follows :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	12	21	103	83	219
Discharges,	11	8	90	48	157
Deaths,	4	0	19	25	48

Of the pauper admissions, nearly equal proportions were from the parishes of the City, the Barony, and Govan, and from the landward portion of the district.

Of the patients discharged, 76 had recovered, 59 were transferred to other institutions, 9 were removed to Ireland, 12 were taken home, and 1 was placed upon the public road to be immediately re-admitted.

Of the patients who died, 7 were admitted in 1870, 14 in 1871, 8 in 1872, and the others in previous years. The causes of death were disease of the brain in 31 cases, phthisis in 8, and various affections in the remaining 9.

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sioners'
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As usual, the house was found in excellent order, and remarkably clean and well ventilated. It is however considerably overcrowded, notwithstanding the large number of transfers to other Asylums; and, but for the approaching removal of the Govan patients, it would soon be insufficient to meet the wants of the district. Indeed it is not improbable that, even with the relief thus afforded, it will hardly meet the demands made upon it until the new Barony Asylum is ready for occupation. At present the cubic space in some of the dormitories does not much exceed 500 feet for each patient.

The arrangements for the sick are extremely effective for ensuring their proper care both by day and night.

The numbers confined to bed are exceptionably great, owing partly to the views which regulate their treatment, and partly to the large proportion of feeble cases admitted. At present there are about 30 patients in the male division suffering from general paralysis, and most of those who are entered in the register as having died from brain disease have succumbed to this affection.

By efficient night attendance, and the habitual use of the catheter, the number of wet beds rarely exceeds one or two for each sex. The bedding throughout the house was in thorough order, and the introduction of hair mattresses has been greatly extended. For the females their use may now be said to be general.

The day-clothing was in all respects satisfactory. The food served during the visit was of excellent quality, well cooked, and on the whole neatly served. It is however thought that arrangements might be made for reducing the amount of waste without in any way stinting the patients. Twice a day a large barrel full of excellent food, consisting of porridge, broth, bread, etc., is taken to the pigs. This is so far good as showing the fulness of the dietary, but the waste is to excess, and is not even limited to broken food, for many unbroken rolls appeared in stirring up the contents of the barrel.

No patient was in seclusion, and tranquillity was generally prevalent throughout the establishment.

These facts speak strongly in favour of the watchful supervision bestowed upon the patients, who certainly, from the limited extent and crowded condition of the day-rooms, are not placed in circumstances altogether favourable. Few patients are however restricted to the airing-courts, and extended exercise beyond the grounds is receiving increased attention. The number of patients industrially occupied beyond the wards amounts in the male division of the East House to only about 60, or scarcely above a fifth. Of these, 23 were working in the garden, 20 were doing rough work in the grounds—digging or wheeling barrows—7 were in the store or workshops, and 10 were with stokers, painters, etc. Teasing hair and house-work constitute the chief means of occupation for the others industrially employed, but there is no proper locality for teasing the hair, and the day-rooms are used for this purpose. The propriety of extending the means of occupation, by providing additional sources of employment and additional workshops, should be kept steadily in view, for the benefit alike of the patients and of the Institution.

The want of a chapel, of a workroom for the females, and of a recreation hall, is again alluded to, chiefly to keep the matter before the Directors. The condition of the Asylum can never be entirely satisfactory until they are supplied. The adoption of some scheme for remunerating the working patients would be found to stimulate industry in no slight degree, and to promote contentment. This is the general experience of those establishments which have adopted this plan of furnishing the patients with the means of providing themselves with such extras as snuff, tobacco, etc.

The grounds and airing-courts are very neatly kept, and a considerable improvement has recently been effected in the male airing-court of the East House, by laying it out in terraces with flower-pots and reducing the height of the walls.

The changes among the attendants since last visit amount to 64, of which about half were voluntary, and half from faults or incapacity. A good many accidents are recorded, but none followed by fatal results. The one of most serious import was a sudden attack on a female attendant by a patient, in which injuries of a severe, but not dangerous character were inflicted.

There has been no permanent escape.

The general impression produced by the inspection was of a highly favourable character.

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sioners'
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GLASGOW ROYAL ASYLUM, 10th August 1872.

The present population consists of—

M.	F.	Total.	
291	201	492	in the East House, and
55	58	113	in the West House,

Royal and
District
Asylums.

Making a Total of 605

Glasgow
Asylum.

This number is very much beyond what the Institution is capable of properly accommodating, and evidence of the evils of overcrowding are numerous. The day-rooms in the East House have from 60 to 70 patients in them, and they would be full with 40. It cannot be conducive to a restoration of mental health to place patients in such circumstances. Good food, comfortable clothing, and discipline diminish some of the evils, and make others less apparent, but no management, however able, can do away with them altogether. In the case of this Asylum the difficulties to be overcome by good management, are increased by the fact that it is unfinished—an important part of it being still unbuilt. It has no recreation hall, chapel, or work-room for females, which asylums occupying a much less prominent position possess.

The changes which have occurred since last visit are as follows :—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	5	5	43	42	95
Discharges,	8	7	22	27	64
Deaths,	1	2	13	7	23

The admissions include one voluntary inmate. They also include the case of J. R., sent to the Asylum on the 26th of June at the instance of the Procurator-Fiscal, but found to be sane on examination, and discharged on the 2d July. For the detention of this man between these dates no authority could be produced. When a patient is sent to the Asylum on an order of the Sheriff, at the instance of the Procurator-Fiscal, to be detained till he is examined after advertisement, it appears that no certified copy of the said order is left with the Asylum authorities.

Of the patients discharged, 36 were cured, 5 were removed to Ireland, and 10 were transferred to other asylums.

Of the 23 patients who died, 6 had been resident in the Asylum less than a month, 5 less than a year, 4 less than 2 years, and 8 above 2 years. The cause of death was in 5 cases phthisis, and in 7 cases general paralysis—two diseases thus accounting for more than one-half of the mortality. A post-mortem examination was made in only three cases.

The arrangements for making such examinations are not of a very satisfactory character.

Sixteen accidents are recorded—all of a slight nature. In the register of restraint and seclusion only 6 entries occur, and only in 1 case was any special form of dress in use at the time of the visit.

The sick-ward arrangements continue to merit special notice. On the female side there were 37 patients in bed. Seven attendants are in charge of these patients during the day, and there are two special night attendants attached to these wards. To prevent the wetting of the beds by paralytics and patients of dirty habits, the urine is drawn off by the catheter. This is done by the attendants. Last night 11 women were thus treated, the operation being repeated every two or three hours. In the sick-wards on the male side 27 patients were found in bed, and 26 in the day-room adjoining. Seven attendants are attached to these wards during the day, and three during the night.

The catheter is used in the case of the men, as in that of the women, but not more frequently as a rule than twice a-day. Last night, however, it was not deemed necessary to use the catheter in the case of any male patient.

The patients are well fed and well clothed, and this remark applies to all

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missioners'
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classes. The private patients who pay low rates of board appear to be treated in a very liberal spirit. The beds of the pauper class are being steadily improved. Nearly all the women, and 200 of the men, have now hair mattresses. Three years ago there were only about 60 hair mattresses on the male side, so that progress in this matter has of late been rapid.

Artificial feeding is found necessary in many cases. This must entail much anxiety and trouble. In this respect there is a remarkable difference between this and other asylums—that for instance at Dundee, where it may almost be said that patients requiring to be thus fed are never encountered.

On the first day of the visit, 35 men were absent on a pic-nic—the fourth pic-nic among the men this season. On the second day of the visit an interesting and exciting match was played between the bowling club of the Asylum and one of the bowling clubs of the city.

Since last visit, 17 attendants have resigned or have been dismissed. One was discharged for striking a patient, and another in consequence of an intimation from the Board of Lunacy that he had some time before been discharged from the Inverness District Asylum for ill-using a patient.

With reference to the sick-room arrangements, to which allusion has already been made, it may be well to add that more than one-sixth of the whole population of the Asylum are either epileptics or paralytics—there being 69 epileptics and 35 paralytics in the house. Most of the 35 paralytics labour under that form of disease known as the general paralysis of the insane.

It is desired that all the favourable things which have been said in former reports regarding the cleanliness and good order of the Asylum, the efficiency of the medical management, and the excellence of the accommodation for private patients, be understood to be here repeated.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM, 23d March 1872.

Hadding-
ton
Asylum.

There are 85 patients at present in the Asylum, inclusive of one voluntary inmate, but exclusive of one patient on probation. Five of those resident are private patients, and 18 are paupers chargeable to parishes out of the district.

Since last visit there have been 11 admissions, 10 discharges, and 6 deaths. Of the patients discharged, 4 were cured, 5 improved, and 1 not improved. The last refers to a case of escape. One of the 5 who left the Asylum relieved has become a single patient, and the rest have gone to their own homes, and have ceased to be paupers.

At present the inmates are in good health. Only one patient was in bed—an old woman, who some time ago sustained a fracture of the neck of the femur. This and a burn are the only accidents which have occurred. In the case of the burn, though it was not of a serious nature, it was found necessary to restrain the patient for a short time to prevent her from removing the dressings. No other instance of restraint or seclusion is recorded, and no special form of dress was found in use.

The clothing of the patients was comfortable, clean, and tidy. There can be no doubt that the attention given to this matter acts beneficially, and promotes tranquillity and ease of management.

The benches have been cushioned; oil-cloth has been laid in one of the corridors; bright table-covers have been introduced; and some of the single rooms, the papering of which was becoming dirty, have been tastefully oil-painted.

All parts of the house were scrupulously clean and in excellent order.

From 20 to 25 men, and about 35 women, are said to be as a rule industrially employed. That these numbers are not an overstatement may be inferred from the fact, that at the time of the visit 13 women were sewing or knitting, 11 were working in the laundry, 4 in the kitchen, and 2 at housework. Every article of clothing required by the patients of both sexes, including shoes, is made in the Asylum. Some time ago it was found that more shoes had been made than were needed, and these were sold to another asylum. Since September last the women have been making shirts, drawers, blouses, sun-shades, etc., for a shop in town—the earnings for this work already amounting

to about £7. It is hoped that some scheme of directly remunerating the patients for the work they do will be introduced.

An excellent dinner was neatly served during the visit. Seventy-two of the patients dined together; the men and women sitting alternately at table. During the meal, as indeed during the whole time occupied by the visit, perfect tranquillity and order prevailed.

Till of late there has been a plentiful supply of water, but at present there is a scarcity. Attention is strongly directed to the desirability of taking such steps as will secure a steady and sufficient supply.

The state of the house and the condition of the patients continue to deserve the favourable things which have been said of them in former reports.

HADDINGTON DISTRICT ASYLUM, 30th August 1872.

The patients on the register at this date are 38 males and 48 females. Of the former, 1 is a voluntary inmate, and of the latter, 1 is absent on probation. Twelve males and 9 females are chargeable to parishes beyond the county, and for these the rate of maintenance is the same as for the pauper lunatics of the district.

The changes since the visit of 23d March consist of 8 admissions, 3 discharges, and 5 deaths; all the patients discharged had recovered. The causes of death were pneumonia, suicide, exhaustion, renal dropsy, and phthisis. Post-mortem examinations were made in three cases. Great tranquillity prevailed throughout the establishment, and the principle of avoiding any special refractory department continues to afford very satisfactory results. Seclusion is never resorted to, and the only entry of restraint refers to the use of tied sleeves on one occasion for two hours for surgical reasons. The walled airing-courts now constitute vegetable gardens, and are never used for their original purpose; the grounds in front, which are enclosed by a simple wire fence, affording the means of exercise to all who are not fit, or are not permitted, to walk beyond the bounds or in the general grounds. About 8 men and 4 or 5 women belong to this category.

The numbers industrially employed are about 20 men and 30 women, leaving about 16 or 17 of each sex who are idle. Work for the men has hitherto been found on the land; but apparently difficulty will soon be experienced in providing them with employment from this source, unless more land be acquired. Perhaps arrangements might be made to break metal for the neighbouring roads. For the females, the sources of employment are more numerous. They continue to sew for shops in the town, and a sewing-machine has been purchased with part of the proceeds of this work; other portions have been devoted to the decoration of the wards.

No patient was confined to bed. The old woman who is referred to in last report as having broken the neck of the femur, has so far recovered that she is able to move about with a crutch.

The house was in excellent order, and its general aspect is one of cheerfulness and comfort. A good deal has recently been accomplished in painting and decorating, and the influence of good surroundings upon the mental and physical condition of the patients is thoroughly recognised. The state of the bedding and day-clothing was very satisfactory, and personal cleanliness meets with proper attention. The supply of water is however still scanty, and in bathing it is changed less frequently than is desirable. To a certain extent, however, this appears to arise from the insufficiency of the means of supplying hot water.

Drawers continue to be worn by the men in summer as in winter, but flannel jackets are dispensed with.

Dinner was served in a very neat and comfortable manner during the visit. About 70 patients were present in the hall; but in every part of the house table-cloths, knives and forks, and plates of earthenware are supplied.

Proper attention is given to recreation; the supply of periodicals is abundant, and dances and concerts take place at regular periods. Bathing parties and pic-nics are of frequent occurrence. The various registers are well kept. Altogether the state of the establishment is extremely creditable to all concerned in its management.

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Inverness Asylum.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM, 20th February 1872.

The present population of the Asylum consists of 144 men and 134 women, exclusive of 3 men and 2 women absent on probation.

Since the 22d of August, when the last visit was paid, 35 patients have been admitted, 16 have been discharged, and 13 have died.

Twenty-six of the patients admitted were *well* clothed when they arrived, and 9 were *fairly-well* clothed. This cannot but be regarded as satisfactory, and it is probably due to the interest Dr. Aitken has taken in this matter.

Fourteen of the 16 patients discharged were cured, so that only 2 unrecovered patients have left the Asylum during the last six months.

The mortality has not been higher than usual. Four of the 13 deaths were caused by phthisis, 3 by pneumonia, 2 by exhaustion, 2 by abscesses, 1 by diarrhoea, and 1 by gangrene of the arm. These causes of death indicate a feebleness of the general health condition of the inmates. Their actual sanitary state, however, did not appear to be unsatisfactory.

The register of restraint and seclusion contains 11 entries, referring to 9 patients. In 3 instances the use of mechanical restraint is recorded—twice for surgical reasons, and once on account of violent and destructive habits. A very great improvement has taken place in the condition of the self-mutilating patient, whose case has more than once been brought under the notice of the Commissioners, and who required to be mechanically restrained for a considerable time. He is now entirely without restraint, and it is even hoped that he will soon engage in some useful occupation.

There was considerable excitement among the female patients during the visit—more than occurs in other asylums. Dr. Aitken continues to regard this as depending on the class of patients he receives. It is stated that they are often in the open air—for exercise, occupation, or amusement—and experience shows that they cannot be too much so, there being no more trustworthy calnative in such disorders of the nervous system as these people labour under.

Fourteen accidents are recorded, and these include 4 fractures—of the arm, leg, or jaw. An inquiry was made, on Dr. Aitken's suggestion, into one of these accidents, with the result of finding that no blame could be attached to the attendant.

Eleven attendants have left—5 of their own accord, 1 on account of bad health, 1 for private family reasons, 1 for carelessness, 2 for drunkenness, and 1 for striking a patient.

An abundant and well-cooked dinner, consisting of beef, potatoes, cabbage, and bread, was served to the patients during the visit—122 men dining together in the hall in a quiet and orderly manner.

In numerous particulars the furnishing and decoration of the Asylum have undergone improvements since it was last seen. These have been judiciously and economically carried out, and are tasteful and effective in their results.

There is at present a plentiful supply of water. The lower pond has been fenced, and at the upper one life-buoys and a raft are in readiness, should they ever be required. The arrangements for distributing the sewage over the land are completed, or nearly so. The progress in laying out the grounds, both to the front and back of the Asylum, is very apparent. In the open airing-ground to the front it is recommended either that sun-shades or glass-roofed verandahs be erected, so that it may be made pleasant for the patients to remain as much as possible in the open air.

The general condition of the Asylum was, as usual, in all respects most satisfactory.

INVERNESS DISTRICT ASYLUM, 19th November 1872.

The patients resident at this date are 155 males and 134 females; in addition to whom, 4 males and 2 females are absent on probation. This predominance of males in the numbers resident is an unusual feature among asylum patients, of which it is difficult in this instance to afford a satisfactory explanation. It

will be seen, however, that in the following changes which have taken place since the visit made in February, there is a slight preponderance in the number of male admissions, and of the female discharges and deaths, which would partially account for the result :—

	M.	F.	Total.	Appendix E.
Admissions, . . .	31	29	60	Commissioners' Entries.
Discharges, . . .	18	22	40	
Deaths, . . .	5	8	13	Royal and District Asylums.

Of the 60 admissions, 6 were re-admissions ; and of the total number, 17 were estimated to be curable, 9 doubtful, and 34 incurable.

Of the patients discharged, 34 had recovered, 1 was transferred to another Asylum, and 5 were taken home. Of these last, 2 were consumptive, and went home to die.

The causes of death in the 13 fatal cases were tuberculosis in 5 cases, epilepsy in 2, and erysipelas, typhoid fever, tabes mesenterica, pneumonia, enteritis, and general exhaustion in 1 case each. Two of the patients were admitted in 1872, 3 in 1871, and the rest in earlier years.

Of the present inmates, 15 of each sex are regarded as curable. Of the incurable, 17 males and 11 females are imbeciles or idiots, and 12 males and 6 females are epileptic.

The patients of both sexes were well and comfortably clothed, and the bedding was in good condition. It may be a question, however, whether the bed-coverings, which consist of two and a half pairs of blankets and a coverlet, will be sufficient in quantity as the winter advances, unless care be taken to keep the dormitories warmed with hot air or fires. At present some experiments are being instituted as to the best and most economical manner of heating the house. The original heating apparatus has never worked satisfactorily, and it is now proposed to replace the open fire-places by stoves, and to depend upon them entirely for the means of warmth. The high price of fuel, which in the present quarter alone will involve an increased expenditure of £200, makes economy in heating a question of very considerable importance.

The numbers in bed from disease are at present 1 male and 3 females. The sanitary state of the establishment may thus be regarded as satisfactory. The mortality too has not been excessive, but it will be seen that its predominant cause is still consumption.

The male patients were remarkably quiet and free from excitement, but there was a considerable amount of vociferation among the females. The numbers registered as industrially employed are 104 males and 102 females ; but the occupations of the men are mainly in the open air, and of a kind well calculated to dispel the causes of excitement. The occupations of the women, on the other hand, are mainly sedentary. Nevertheless, they generally take extended exercise twice a day in the general grounds, and it is not easy to name what appears an adequate cause for their noisy condition. To a certain and not inconsiderable extent, however, it seems to depend upon the wish to seize the opportunity to appeal for liberation ; so that the noise at the time of the official inspection is probably much greater than it is under the ordinary circumstances of the Asylum. It is not always safe to decide on what might be the behaviour of patients, if at liberty, from their behaviour under restraint. As a rule, accordingly, no obstacles should be placed in the way of their removal by friends or parishes, unless in the case of positive danger to the patient or the public being apprehended. Possibly, if this view were more freely acted on, there would be less of the feeling of unjust or unnecessary detention, and less disposition to break out in noisy appeals.

Few instances of recourse to seclusion are recorded in the register, but entries of this character do not embrace those cases which are isolated on account of excitement. Such cases occur much more frequently among the females than the males, whose nervous systems are for one thing less mobile, and whose nervous energy for another is, as has been stated, more expended in out-door labour. Of the males industrially employed, 64 are thus engaged, and the work which they perform is real and arduous. In addition to the cultivation of the ground which has been already reclaimed, great mounds of

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sioners'
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boulder clay are being gradually removed, and the ground levelled in the neighbourhood of the Asylum; and it is in contemplation, when this operation has been completed, to take down the walls and level the area of the male airing-court, with the view of transforming it into a flower garden. No male patient is at present restricted to the airing-court, and with the abundant means which exist for out-door occupation and extended exercise, it is felt that one may easily be dispensed with. This is progress in the right direction, and experience shows, here as elsewhere, that the desire to abscond lessens with the amount of liberty extended.

The house was in excellent order, and the ventilation now seems to be satisfactory. The supply of furniture of a useful and ornamental character is being gradually increased, and several of the wards now present a comfortable and well-furnished appearance. The use of carpeting and matting is also being extended. The influence of this improvement in the accommodation is reflected on the patients, who manifest, so to speak, a considerable advance in civilization.

The meals are fairly served, and the appearance of the patients indicates an adequate dietary. Owing to the failure of the potato crop, some modifications in the diet tables have become necessary. Kidney beans have been introduced, and rice is more abundantly used; but in both instances the quantities are still subject to experience. Australian mutton is served on certain days, and is liked by the patients.

Adequate attention continues to be given to recreation, but it has been found impossible to get the females to take any interest in out-door games, such as croquet. They do not seem to be educated up to a sufficient point. It may, however, be hoped, that when the new Education Act has been for some time in operation, the improvement which it will effect in the general community will be apparent likewise in the improved civilization of the asylum inmates. The nucleus of a library has been formed, and already a considerable number of books have been collected. But at present the readers are few. Dancing continues to be the favourite amusement; last night 60 males and 49 females attended the weekly ball.

Seven changes have taken place among the attendants since last visit—one among the males and six among the females. Two of the changes were on account of faults, the others were voluntary. The remuneration of the attendants undergoes a substantial increase after two years' service—for the men from £23 to £28, and for the women from £10 to £13.

The entries in the register are carefully made, but the books themselves, especially the main registers of admissions, discharges, and deaths, are not sufficiently substantial for permanent preservation. They should be larger, and much more strongly bound.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM, 24th May 1872.

Montrose
Asylum.

The present population of 384 is made up of 175 male and 209 female patients. The changes which have occurred since the last visit consist of 73 admissions, 50 discharges, and 23 deaths. The admissions consist of 15 private and 58 pauper patients. Their bodily condition, when received into the Asylum, is described as having been good or fair in 31 cases, and as bad or indifferent in the remaining 42. Forty-nine of these were regarded as curable, this opinion having been formed and recorded at the time of their admission. It is not meant by this, however, that in all these cases a cure was predicted, but only that it was regarded as a possible event. It is understood that as yet no one registered as incurable on admission has recovered. It will be interesting by-and-by to determine how many really recover of those in whose cases a cure is deemed possible on admission, and how many of them fall to be added to the list of the incurable.

Of the 50 patients discharged, 27 were recovered, 18 relieved, and 5 not improved.

The deaths, which have been somewhat numerous, include one from an accident, being that of a patient who swallowed a bone, which could not be extracted, and which led to suffocation.

No patient was in seclusion or under any form of restraint at the time of the visit, but 10 patients were locked boots, and 1 a strong dress. The register of restraint and seclusion records the employment of the strait jacket in 3 instances since last visit,—in all of them, however, to prevent the displacement of bandages or dressings. In a case of broken ribs, the result of a blow given by a patient, and in a case of fracture of the thigh, the result of a fall, it was used to prevent the disturbance of the bandages; and in a case of scalp wound, the result of a blow from a patient, it was employed to prevent the displacement of the dressings. In addition to the three accidents here referred to, there are three others recorded since last visit—two of a slight character, and one ending fatally, being that in which suffocation followed the swallowing of a bone.

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sioners'
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There are 45 patients raised by the night attendants, and on an average from 8 to 11 wet beds daily. Among the women the number of wet beds is steadily less than among the men.

No less than 58 patients are on parole within or beyond the grounds, and 97 men and 113 women are industrially and profitably employed.

Considerable and very satisfactory improvements have taken place in the decoration of various parts of the establishment. The gentlemen's gallery and the basement dining-hall have been tastefully painted and stencilled. It is to the credit of the management that most of this work has been done by the patients. The painting of the dormitories and single rooms has also made great progress, and has been executed in such a way as to make them look bright and cheerful. Most of the windows are supplied with valances, and in other ways the ornamentation of the wards has been receiving attention. It is hoped that what has been carried so far, and constitutes so decided an improvement, will be extended to all parts of the Asylum. If some of the female patients were taught to stencil, the work would make a more rapid progress.* The introduction into the dormitories of bits of carpeting of bright colours would be a great improvement; and, in order to keep the gallery supplied with plants in flower, the glass house should be extended.

It is matter of common observation that greater tranquillity is found to prevail among the inmates of comfortably and fully furnished wards, having a bright and cheerful aspect, than among patients in wards which are bare, gloomy, and comfortless; but, though this is true, it would probably be a mistake to attribute to this cause entirely the very remarkable freedom from excitement which prevailed on both sides of the house during the whole time of the visit, extending over two days; there being reason to believe that it was due in no small degree to the principles which direct the general management. The constant supervision exercised by the medical officers, the kindly personal dealing with the patients, the judicious gratification of individual tastes, the consideration of special habits so as to associate the patients suitably, the entire absence of seclusion, the free exercise in the open air, and the abundance of good food,—these things, beyond doubt, greatly contributed to produce the quiet and order which prevailed, and which were all the more striking that the number of patients labouring under mania was large. An effort is made to place the patients in conditions and surroundings which will promote tranquillity by favouring the natural restorative processes; and the good results of this are seen not in the case of the curable only, but also in the case of the incurable.

The medical element in the management continues to be prominent, and every advantage appears to be taken of the opportunities afforded by the Institution for increasing our knowledge of insanity as a state of disease. Post-mortem examinations are made in the case of nearly all who die, and the results are recorded with much care. The entries in the case-books are full and frequent, and a valuable index has been prepared with the view of utilising their contents and making them available. A new bake-house being

* Dr. Howden, in a letter of date 3d June, says that the female patients have been and are now employed in stencilling, and that all the work of that kind on the female side of the basement has been done by them.

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required, the old one is to be converted into a laboratory of research; and the dead-house is to be divided from the room in which the post-mortem examinations are made. These are very judicious improvements.

Gayfield House was in its usual very satisfactory state. In the cottage at the gate 7 female patients were found; on the second day of the visit the attendant in charge of them was withdrawn in consequence of a temporary scarcity of attendants in the Asylum, and for the time being these seven patients were left to take charge of each other, and were in a certain sense at large.

No case of small-pox has occurred. All the patients and servants on whom the operation had not been recently performed have been vaccinated.

The Registers and books prescribed by the Board were found in good order and written up to date.

MONTROSE ROYAL ASYLUM, 23d August 1872.

At the last visit, on 24th May, the numbers resident were 175 males and 209 females; they are now 176 males and 211 females. Indeed there has been but little variation in the numbers resident for a considerable period; but there is now a considerable probability, from the accommodation afforded by the Asylum and Poorhouses of Dundee being fully occupied, that the demands for admission will increase.

The following are the changes since last visit:—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	2	5	6	8	21
Discharges,	2	3	4	6	15
Deaths,	1	0	2	2	5

Of the patients discharged, 5 had recovered and 10 were still insane. This large discharge of unrecovered patients was in a great measure due to the action of Parochial Boards, to whose minutes for removal the Medical Superintendent invariably gives effect, unless very strong reasons should present themselves for adopting an opposite course. The results, as regards the welfare of the patients removed, do not come under observation at the Asylum; but other consequences are seen in what may be termed the abnormal preponderance of unmanageable and degraded cases, and in the difficulties which this places in the way of attaining to such a degree of civilization, so to speak, as would otherwise have been realized. This is a state of matters which must be kept in view in forming an estimate of the condition of the Asylum. The procedure alluded to is the natural and legitimate consequence of conferring upon Parochial Boards the same freedom in the disposal of pauper lunatics as is accorded to the relations of the private insane. Its tendency is to restrict recourse being had to Asylums to those cases in which it is absolutely required; while a safeguard against the abuse of the powers of removal is afforded by the system of inspection of patients in private dwellings which is conducted by the Deputy Commissioners in Lunacy. Of the present inmates, 33 males and 15 females are registered as idiots, 17 males and 11 females as epileptics, 10 males and 6 females as paralytics, 32 males and 25 females as of wet or dirty habits, and 51 males and 80 females as of dangerous or destructive propensities. Among the cases admitted are many which require only careful nursing, and which might equally well be provided for in the wards of a poorhouse or in an infirmary; but the facilities for obtaining certificates of lunacy, and for disposing of patients in the Asylum, lead to what may in a certain sense be regarded as an abuse of the institution. Should the proposal embodied in Mr. Crawford's Bill for the Amendment of the Poor Law, to make all pauper lunatics a charge upon the Consolidated Fund, receive the sanction of the Legislature, this abuse will be infallibly increased to an enormous extent; while the counteracting influence of removal by Minutes of Parochial Boards will become inoperative by the withdrawal of the pecuniary motive to interfere. Of the 5 deaths, 3 were ascribed to disease of the brain, 1 to phthisis, and 1 to enteric fever. The

mortality, low in itself, has been caused mainly by organic affections, over which medicine exercises but little control. The sanitary condition of the establishment still continues favourable, and only one patient was in bed from sickness.

The house was clean, well ventilated, and altogether in excellent order. Steady progress continues to be made in decorative painting, in laying down carpeting, and in otherwise improving the appearance of the accommodation and the comfort of the patients. At present the flooring of one of the male galleries is being relaid, and it is intended to lay the centre with linoleum, and to varnish the wood at the sides, so as to obviate the necessity for constant scrubbing and having the floor periodically saturated with water. The result cannot fail to be satisfactory in a sanitary point of view, and it will at the same time greatly improve the appearance of the ward, and react favourably upon the mental condition of the patients.

The new bakehouse, alluded to in last report, is now in operation, and the other structural changes, which have principally in view the increase of the facilities for scientific investigation, are in progress. It is extremely creditable to the Physician Superintendent that, while his first object is the proper management of the Institution and the welfare of his patients, he finds time to devote to pathological inquiries, which cannot be successfully prosecuted except in an asylum, and which are calculated to throw light upon many unsolved problems connected with insanity.

From the causes which have been stated, the number of patients requiring to be raised at night is high,—22 males and 16 females; and the number of wet beds, notwithstanding this precaution, averages from 5 to 7 for males and females respectively. It is thought that if the wet patients were brought together in an associated dormitory, where they would be more under the supervision of the night attendant, an important improvement in their habits might be effected. This result has been attained in other establishments where this suggestion has been acted on. The bedding throughout the house was always perfectly clean, but the supply of straw in the bags used for the wet cases was occasionally insufficient to prevent undue pressure from the wooden bars of the bed. The day-clothing was in good condition, and personal cleanliness receives proper attention. The Institution continues to be conducted without the use of seclusion, except on very rare occasions. Since last inspection two entries of confinement to a room, for 24 and 12 hours respectively, occur in the register, and mechanical restraint has been used on one occasion for surgical reasons. The patients of both sexes were entirely free from excitement, and all, with the exception of 7 females, take exercise in the general grounds. The numbers industrially employed are 99 males and 114 females. Of the former, 73 are engaged on the grounds, and the rest in the various workshops, and in assisting the attendants. Of the latter, 54 are occupied in sewing, knitting, and darning, 27 in the kitchen and laundry, 9 on the farm, and 24 in assisting in the wards. About 100 acres are under cultivation.

The dietary is varied and abundant, and the resources of the garden and farm are judiciously used to avoid a too strict adherence to formal diet tables. Milk, green vegetables, and the smaller fruits are amply supplied. The great change that has recently taken place in the price of labour, coals, and butcher meat has been severely felt in the Asylum, and cannot fail to lead to an increase in the rate of maintenance. The difficulty of procuring and retaining the services of good attendants, even at considerably enhanced rates of remuneration, is a source of never-ending trouble, which is threatening to assume a very serious aspect. In coals alone it is calculated that instead of £603, 15s., which was the expenditure last year for this commodity, at least £1200 will be required in the ensuing season. Such facts bear testimony to the wisdom of the procedure of placing no unnecessary impediments in the way of the removal of unrecovered patients. It is only by this course that the Asylum can be made to meet the demand for the admission of those patients for whose recovery hope may still be entertained.

Satisfactory attention continues to be given to the means of recreation and amusement, and restrictions on liberty are relaxed by extending to a consider-

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able number of both sexes the freedom of the grounds on parole, by allowing them to walk beyond bounds, and to attend church in the neighbouring village. In the cases of private patients, excursions of some days' duration are occasionally undertaken with very beneficial results.

The various registers continue to be carefully kept.

ROYAL ASYLUM, PERTH, 31st May 1872.

The inmates at this date are 41 males and 43 females, one of the latter being a voluntary resident. The changes since the visit of 19th August consist of 17 admissions, 18 discharges, and 4 deaths. Of the patients discharged, 6 had recovered, 7 were removed to other Institutions, and 5 were taken home. The registered causes of death were jaundice, chronic mania, enteritis, and diarrhoea.

The general character of the Institution remains as described in former reports. The accommodation is comfortable, the physical wants of the patients are adequately met, and cleanliness is well attended to. Seclusion is never used, and tranquillity is generally prevalent. But it is thought that there is more of an *asylum aspect* than there need be in so small a community. This arises in some degree from the structure of the buildings, and to some extent from the patients coming little in contact with the outer world. A great deal has in recent years been accomplished to render the accommodation of the main house light and cheerful, and great improvements have likewise been effected in the back-wards by painting and papering, and the introduction of objects of interest and decoration; but the original structural defects have not yet been entirely overcome. For instance, the day-rooms of the back buildings, which look into the airing-courts, are deficient in light, and are still partially flagged. When it is said that the patients come little in contact with the outer world, it is meant that they are little beyond the Asylum bounds. From the daily register it appears that in the month of March exercise beyond the grounds was taken by only one patient on a single occasion. In April such exercise was taken by gentlemen on four occasions, and by ladies on three; and in May by gentlemen on one occasion, and by ladies on four. One, two, or three patients were present on each occasion, and they were accompanied by attendants.* No one is allowed beyond the grounds on parole.

It is believed that if exercise were more freely taken in the open country, the result would be beneficial to the mental condition of the patients. Sanity might not be restored in more cases; but there would be less of the distinctive character of insanity among the patients, and less of the feeling of seclusion and isolation. Life would be more natural, and happiness and contentment would be increased. At any rate, this is what experience shows to be the case elsewhere.

Some portions of the main building are in need of being papered and painted. When this is undertaken, it is recommended that stencilling should be freely introduced, and an ornamental character gradually given to the work.

ROYAL ASYLUM, PERTH, 18th July 1872.

The last visit was made on the 31st of May, and few changes have occurred among the inmates since that date. There are at present 81 patients in the Asylum—40 gentlemen and 41 ladies, exclusive of one voluntary patient. Four admissions and one discharge are recorded since last visit. No death has occurred.

The patients were tranquil, and no complaints were made. There are 10 patients on parole in the grounds, and 1 beyond the grounds. It is hoped that it will by-and-bye be found possible to increase the number of those on full

* Dr. Lauder Lindsay had not returned from an absence of some weeks' duration when this visit was made. He afterwards explained that the daily register from which these data were taken had not been correctly kept, and that the amount of exercise beyond bounds was greatly in excess of what is here stated.

parole. At the time of the visit, a large party of gentlemen left the Asylum in carriages for an excursion to the country ; and much was heard from many patients of two recent excursions to Inverness and Glammis by mixed parties of ladies and gentlemen. The pleasure which they had evidently derived from these excursions may be accepted as evidence that they had also derived substantial benefit from them, and as an indication that excursions beyond the grounds are useful, and should be as numerous as possible.

During the visit, patients paying a moderate board partook of an excellent and well-served dinner.

A great deal has been done to overcome the structural defects of this Asylum. Changes are still being made, and these appear always to be decided improvements. All the day-rooms and bedrooms were scrupulously clean and in excellent order. Flowers were abundant in the wards, and the floral decoration of the garden grounds was regarded as highly successful. The gay appearance which the grounds have, and the judicious as well as successful manner in which flowers are cultivated both in the open air and in the glass-house, must prove a practical advantage to all the patients, but especially to those ladies who are rarely beyond the grounds.

No accident is recorded ; and restraint and seclusion are practically never resorted to, unless the closed bed, of which 4 are in use, be regarded as a form of restraint.

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PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM, 1st June 1872.

The changes since the visit of 23d September consist of 27 admissions, 18 discharges, and 12 deaths. Of the patients discharged, 11 had recovered, 4 were transferred to other establishments, and 3 were removed to private dwellings. Of the deaths, 4 were ascribed to acute pulmonary disease, 3 to cerebral disease, and 5 to exhaustion with abdominal complications.

The numbers registered as at present resident are 108 males and 152 females, being two of each sex less than at last visit. Nevertheless, the house must be regarded as overcrowded ; and as, apparently, room cannot be provided by the removal of chronic incurable cases, no other alternative remains but to extend the buildings. Last night, 22 patients slept on shake-downs in the female division for want of bedsteads and bedstead accommodation. In some of the dormitories there were thus four patients above the number for whom there are bedsteads, and the cubic space for each was reduced to little more than 400 feet. It does not appear that this overcrowding has as yet had any injurious effect upon the health of the inmates, but there is no doubt that it must be prejudicial to comfort and discipline. It is a fact worthy of consideration that the appeals to be discharged are here much more numerous than is the rule in other establishments ; and this may be received as an indication that something more may be done to increase the comfort and contentment of the inmates. Nothing tends more to promote quiet and peace among the insane than abundance of elbow-room ; and, on the other hand, there is no such provocation to quarrelling and excitement as overcrowding, unless it be an unsatisfied stomach. The impression was again produced that a fuller dietary, if not required for sanitary reasons, would nevertheless exercise a beneficial influence on the patients by reducing the number of those who are destructive and excitable. The test of an adequate dietary lies as much in the general tranquillity of the establishment as in a low mortality ; and where the number of refractory inmates is as high as it is here, it is very desirable that the experiment were made of increasing the quantity of the food and varying the mode of its preparation. The dinner served during the visit consisted of pease-soup and dumpling, both good of their kind, but when the patients rose from table there was left only what covered the bottom of one tureen. It is of great consequence that the supply of green and succulent vegetables should be varied and abundant, and on this account it is desirable that the garden should be enlarged. At present it contains only about 3 acres, and a considerable portion is occupied with strawberries and other plants of secondary consideration for such an establishment.

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The house was in good order, and its appearance is being steadily improved

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by the extension of papering and painting, and the introduction of valances and additional objects of decoration. Attention is directed to the propriety of largely increasing the supply of cushions to benches and chairs. The bedding was clean, and, with the exception of some of the mattresses, which require re-teasing, in good condition. The day-clothing was sufficient for warmth, but in many cases more neatness and tidiness are called for.

No patient was in seclusion, and tranquillity was generally prevalent. Exercise is taken in the forenoon by the quieter patients on the terraces in front of the house, and by the excitable in the airing-court. In the afternoon extended exercise is taken by both in the general grounds, with the exception of a few of both sexes who are restricted to the airing-courts. But it is recommended that the more troublesome patients should be sent to the general grounds twice a day, and that no one of either sex should be restricted to the airing-courts unless on account of physical disability. If more attendance is necessary for this purpose, it should be procured. Economy may be purchased at too dear a rate, and certainly the condition of the patients in the refractory wards of both sides is susceptible of material improvement. The attendant in the male division complained of the risk to which he is exposed under the existing arrangements. There are 18 patients in the ward under two attendants. Three go to the grounds to work with an attendant, and 15 are left at home under the care of the complainant, without, as he says, the possibility of assistance in case of attack. The work of trenching, cultivating, improving, and planting the Asylum estate goes on with undiminished vigour, but the facilities which have hitherto been enjoyed of furnishing the means of rough industrial occupation, in which many of the patients can alone be employed, will soon fail without the acquisition of additional land.

The number of wet beds continues to average about 20 a night. The recommendation formerly made, and which has been acted on in other establishments with the most favourable results, to collect the patients requiring special care during the night in a particular department under a night attendant, is again repeated, and its adoption is strongly urged.

The arrangements for an increased water supply, alluded to in last report as about to be concluded, have as yet failed, and there seems to be no immediate prospect of their being carried out. It is, however, so far satisfactory that no failure in the supply has taken place, so far as this season has gone; and the inconvenience formerly experienced is about to be partially remedied by providing an engine to pump up the water, which comes from the lower source, to the upper floor of the Asylum. In bathing, the same water is still used for several patients, but in a less degree than formerly.

It would be a great improvement were the walls of the day-rooms lined throughout with wood to the height of 5 or 6 feet. In many respects the manner in which the Asylum is conducted deserves very high commendation, but it has been thought more useful in the present report to advert to those points in which it is believed an improvement may be effected.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM, 19th and 20th August 1872.

Few changes have occurred in the population since the date of last visit, which was recently paid. There have been only 10 admissions, 12 discharges, and 1 death; and the present number of patients in the Asylum is 257—105 men and 152 women. The total number, therefore, is three less than at last visit. One patient absent on probation is included in these figures.

The overcrowding of the Asylum on the female side continues to be very apparent. In one dormitory at least, there are not more than 425 cubic feet of space to each patient. Shake-downs are still largely in use. Even at present, when the warm weather makes it possible to keep the windows open at night, it is said that in the morning the air in many of the dormitories is very close and oppressive. Attention is again strongly drawn to this subject. If the population cannot be reduced, then the propriety of extending the Asylum should immediately be taken into consideration, as it is believed that the present state of matters cannot long exist without the risk of serious injury to the patients.

With reference to this overcrowding, it has to be pointed out that there are 13 private patients in the Asylum, whose removal may be necessary in order that sufficient accommodation may be found for the pauper lunatics of the district.

The patients are the more likely to be injured by the overcrowding, as the water supply in ordinary seasons is defective. It is much to be regretted that the arrangements for procuring an ample supply have fallen through. To this matter also the attention of the directors is strongly directed. Such seasons as the present are exceptional, and this should be kept in mind. It is not creditable to an institution of this kind that such a thing should ever occur in it as the bathing of 16 patients in the same water.

Satisfactory progress is being made in the decorations and furnishings of the day-rooms, dormitories, and corridors. The Asylum was, as usual, in excellent order. Many parts of it have a cheerful and pleasing aspect. Perhaps there is too much uniformity in the decoration, more than would be adopted in a private residence; and it is a question whether the usefulness of the decoration would not be increased by introducing a greater variety of colours and styles. Apart from this consideration, however, the work has been done successfully and in very good taste; and it is understood that further changes in the same direction are to be gradually made. Among the first things done, it is suggested that it would be well to complete the furnishings and decorations of the female refractory day-room, and to give it as gay and cheerful an aspect as possible. This has been found in other asylums to reduce the tendency to excitement, and thus to make the management easier and more comfortable. It confers a benefit, therefore, both on the patients and the attendants.

One patient, found in bed, had several scalp wounds caused by blows with a shoe, given by a fellow patient.

None of the inmates are now confined to the airing-courts. Eight men are on parole. There is no entry in the register of restraint and seclusion. Two women were found wearing locked boots, but no other form of special dress was in use among the females. Two of the men, however, wore strong dresses with locks, 3 wore locked boots, and several had on vests, which buttoned behind.

During the visit, 93 men and 124 women dined together in a quiet and orderly manner. The dinner consisted of fish, bread, and rice-soup.

Great attention continues to be given to the out-door amusements and occupations of the patients.

The books and registers were examined, and found in good order.

ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM, 21st March 1872.

Since 26th July there have been 18 admissions, 7 discharges, and 5 deaths. The present population consists of 64 men and 64 women, making 128 in all.

There was some excitement in one of the female day-rooms, but among the patients generally there was great tranquillity. The entries in the register of restraint and seclusion are numerous, but they refer to few patients, and all instances of seclusion, however short the period, appear to be duly recorded. One attendant has been dismissed for drunkenness. Six men and five women were in bed, and several of them were labouring under serious illness.

There is still considerable room for improvement in the clothing. Some changes for the better have been made, but in this respect the condition of the inmates is less satisfactory than in other Asylums.

It is hoped that this remark will receive attention, and it is suggested that as little as possible of the worn-out clothing acquired by the District Board, when these premises were rented, will be taken to the new Asylum. Good, clean, tidy clothing often imposes on a patient the restraints of self-respect, and management is thus facilitated.

It is expected that the new Asylum at Melrose will be ready for occupation in May, so that it is unnecessary to comment on the present establishment, beyond saying that, if the patients were remaining in it, extensive repairs would at once be needed. Under many disadvantages Dr. Grierson has con-

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Appendix E. ducted the Asylum in an efficient and satisfactory manner, making the most of its capabilities, and involving the district in no outlay that could be avoided.

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ROXBURGH DISTRICT ASYLUM, 28th August 1872.

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The new Asylum at Melrose was taken into occupation on the 14th May, on which day 119 patients were transferred from Musselburgh. Five others, whose health did not permit immediate removal, followed shortly afterwards. The present numbers are 69 males and 66 females, showing an increase of 11 since the new house was occupied.

The changes since the last visit consist of 28 admissions, 9 discharges, and 9 deaths. Of the discharges, 6 were recoveries. Of the deaths, 2 were ascribed to general decay, and 1 to each of the following causes: strangulated hernia, bronchitis, cardiac dropsy, apoplexy, phthisis, epilepsy, and serous effusion into the pericardium. The mortality is high, but it is probably still influenced by the unfavourable circumstances in which the patients were formerly placed.

The accommodation presented by the new Asylum is of a very satisfactory character, but it must be kept in mind that it stands high, and is in an exposed situation, consequently more than common attention must be given to protect the patients against the depressing influence of cold; and it appears doubtful whether, at any season of the year, drawers and flannel jackets should as a rule be dispensed with. At present much of the clothing is new and thick, but as it becomes worn and thin, patients of low vitality, to which category many of the insane belong, will be apt to suffer from those numerous chronic maladies which have their origin in cold.

The house was clean and in excellent order, and presents on the whole a very cheerful and comfortable aspect; but some time must necessarily elapse to give it that appearance of a home which little articles of decoration and interest are calculated to confer. It may, however, be considered whether it would not be well at once to varnish a considerable portion of the flooring, and to lay down linoleum along the centre of the rooms, before the boards are roughened by tear and wear. The advantages of this course would be the restriction of scrubbing and of saturating the floors with water, and the general improvement which would be produced in the aspect of the accommodation.

The patients on the male side were entirely free from excitement. In the female division there was occasionally a little vociferation, and two patients were in seclusion. In one of these cases a strait waistcoat was also worn to prevent interference with a prolapsed womb. In the other case the patient is of very dirty and degraded habits, but she appears susceptible of improvement, and it would be well to try the effect of a full and generous diet continued for some time.

In many respects the Asylum is still in a transition state. Habits of industry are as yet only partially developed, especially among the males, and great difficulty has been experienced in getting the attendants to take the additional trouble which the new circumstances in which the institution is placed involve. The changes among them have consequently been very numerous. According to the daily register about 40 of each sex are industrially employed, but of the men scarcely 20 are occupied in the grounds. A considerable amount of work has been accomplished in levelling, forming walks, and reclaiming land, but hitherto chiefly by paid labourers; and it will probably be next season before the male inmates are more fully broken into work. It is very desirable that no time should be lost in forming a circular walk within the grounds; for although exercise beyond bounds appears to be extensively taken, yet such exercise is not readily available to those patients who are prone to excitement, and who on this very account require active motion.

Contrary to expectation the house has suffered much from the scarcity of water. Relief to a certain extent has been afforded by the erection of a donkey engine in the hollow at the extreme point of the grounds, which throws up a limited supply to the general cistern. Whether this will prove sufficient for the exigencies of the case remains to be seen.

It is very desirable that the registers should be kept fully posted up to the

day, and if the superintendent finds that this is beyond his power, arrangements should be made for giving him the necessary assistance. It is also suggested that substantially bound registers, commencing with the opening of the new Asylum, should be provided. Those at present in use are not calculated to stand tear and wear, and do not constitute proper records for an institution of the importance of the District Asylum.

The staff consists at present of 5 male and 8 female attendants; with 3 women in the laundry and 3 in the kitchen. One of the female attendants acts as nurse in the male infirmary. On the male side there is one attendant short. There is no night attendant. On an average 2 wet beds a night occur on the male side, and five or six on the female. One male and 4 females were in bed from sickness. These facts are mentioned as a standard of comparison at next visit.

Divine service is performed on Sunday mornings by a paid chaplain.

Dinner was served during the visit in a neat and orderly manner, and the supply of food was abundant. Fifty-five men and 47 women were present in the hall.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM, 17th April 1872.

The following are the changes among the patients since the visit of 17th July:—

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions, . . .	3	1	31	40	75
Discharges, . . .	2	0	27	33	62
Deaths,	0	0	10	9	19

These figures show a decrease of 6 in the number of patients. Those resident at present amount to 193, besides whom, 12 are absent on probation.

Of the patients discharged, 37 had recovered and 25 were still insane. Of the latter, 8 were removed to lunatic wards of poorhouses, 2 were transferred to other establishments, 1 was sent to Ireland, 6 were taken off the registers on the expiry of the period of probation, and 8 were placed in private dwellings by authority of their friends, parochial boards, or the General Board of Lunacy. Since the house was opened, the total numbers removed to lunatic wards of poorhouses and private dwellings, not recovered, are respectively 22 and 37. But for the relief thus afforded to the institution, the necessity for its extension must have been entertained before now.

The mortality has been considerable. The most prominent causes of death are consumption and general paralysis, but they afford no precise indication of anything being wrong in the sanitary arrangements of the house. An impression was however produced by the visit that there is a pretty general depression of the vital powers, dependent on imperfect nutrition, which is probably due to some defect in the dietary. The diet-table is copied from that of Morningside, but the allowance of oatmeal and bread is lower than is general in rural asylums. It is strongly recommended that the diet-table should be revised and compared with those of other district asylums, and of the asylums of Aberdeen and Dundee, which have always been remarkable for a low mortality. The advisability of making from time to time, in accordance with the season of the year, an extensive change in the dietary might very properly be considered.

The house generally was in excellent order, but the plaster was in many places broken, partly from original bad workmanship, and partly from the destructive habits of certain of the patients. The furniture has been improved by the provision of a considerable number of cushioned benches and arm chairs, and the main day-rooms present an aspect of increasing cheerfulness. But there is still a want of objects of interest and of general decoration. The erection of a greenhouse should be kept steadily in view.

The patients were on the whole quiet and free from excitement. No one was in seclusion, and few appliances of a special character are ever in use. At

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present one female wears a canvas dress to counteract her destructive propensities. It was felt however that the condition of the females in the refractory day-room was not altogether satisfactory, and it is very desirable that persistent efforts should be made to improve it. The steps which appear necessary for this end are the improvement of the accommodation, the decorating of the room, a better dietary, a complete revolution in the manner of serving the food, extended exercise twice a day, and perhaps an increase in the number of attendants. The amusement hall has now been rendered secure by supporting the floor with pillars, and it is therefore recommended that the room originally intended as a female workroom, but hitherto used as a theatre, should now be restored to its original purpose. By collecting all the industrious patients together, attendance would be so economised, that additional care could be bestowed upon the more refractory, and the difficulties of giving them adequate exercise decreased. But if additional attendants are found necessary, there should be no hesitation in procuring them. The test of a good asylum is the condition of the refractory department, and there is true economy in preventing the destruction of clothing, bedding, furniture, and glass, by expending the superfluous energy in exercise. But a good dietary—a better dietary than necessary for tranquil patients—is essential for success of this mode of treatment.

Some means of affording exercise in wet weather, by covered sheds or galleries, is still a desideratum.

The bedding and day-clothing were in good order, with the exception of some of the palliasses, which are in need of renewal. Personal cleanliness meets with proper attention.

The numbers registered as industrially employed are 56 men and 47 women ; of the former, 46 work in the grounds (18 on parole), and a great deal has been accomplished by their labour in cultivating and improving the land. Those otherwise employed include a shoemaker, a tailor, a joiner, a stoker, and a gasman.

The present sanitary condition of the establishment is so far satisfactory that only 2 or 3 in each division are confined to bed. Night nursing continues to give favourable results, there being seldom more than two wet beds in each department, although 13 males and 8 females are epileptic.

Indoor amusements scarcely go beyond the weekly dance, but croquet and cricket-grounds and a curling pond are in process of formation for out-door recreation. The various registers are carefully kept.

In forming a judgment on the condition of the house, it must be kept in mind that the proportion of difficult cases is considerably raised above what may be called its natural average by the removal of so many of the harmless incurable class.

STIRLING DISTRICT ASYLUM, 8th July 1872.

There are 119 females and 94 males at present in the Asylum.

On the female side the evils of overcrowding are distinctly felt. The excitement which prevailed among the women is probably in some measure due to this, though it appears to be accounted for, in part at least, by the fact that many of the female patients belong to a very low class, to whom turbulence and roughness are habitual, and that Dr. Skae does not hesitate to recommend the removal of the inoffensive and incurable ; and also to this other fact, that there is a peculiar difficulty here in obtaining the services of trustworthy and respectable women as attendants. As evidence of this last, it is found that since the 17th of April the superintendent has dismissed 4 female attendants, 3 for striking patients and 1 for insubordination. The case of one attendant, dismissed for striking a patient under her charge, was brought by Dr. Skae under the notice of the Procurator-Fiscal : she was tried for the offence by the Sheriff, and fined 20s. It is suggested that the directors should consider whether the remuneration at the outset is sufficient to induce respectable women to undertake the duties of attendants, and whether it would not be well to offer a fixed and appreciable half-yearly increase of wages, up to a certain sum, to every attendant who gives such satisfaction as

to lead to re-engagement. It is also suggested that a trial should be made of nurses from some distant county, such as Aberdeen or Forfar. Appendix E.

These remarks as to attendants apply only to those in charge of the women. The male patients were remarkably tranquil and contented, and they were all comfortably and tidily clothed. Commissioners' Entries.

There is an expectation that it may soon be found possible to remove some of the female patients either to private care or to lunatic wards of poorhouses ; and it should be borne in mind that if there had not been, ever since the Asylum was opened, a judicious discharge of incurable and inoffensive patients, it would have been necessary to extend the buildings before now. Royal and District Asylums.

The diet-table has been revised, and there is now a full and liberal supply of oatmeal and bread—the patients getting as much as they can eat. The suggestion in the last report, that the dietary should undergo a change with the seasons, is again made. Fresh vegetables should be abundantly supplied for as many months of the year as possible. Stirling Asylum.

Attention is strongly directed to the state of the plaster work, as it is feared that a considerable outlay of money will soon be needed to repair it. It is believed that its present broken state is almost entirely due to bad workmanship. It was found possible to push or press the finger quite through the plaster at many places, and in no place was the plaster found so hard as not to be pitted by pressure with the thumb. This implies something very unusually bad in the work, and makes it surprising that it is not in a more ruinous state. It is in a sufficiently ruinous state, however, to constitute a great general disfigurement to the house, and to be a serious discouragement to efforts of decoration. The house was everywhere scrupulously clean and in excellent order, but this fact was made much less apparent than otherwise it would have been, by the ruinous state of the plaster work, which had an unpleasant effect on the appearance of the best kept rooms, and which, moreover, must have an unfavourable influence on the attendants and the patients. To put this right will involve a serious outlay, but it is believed that it will soon be absolutely necessary to meet it. In the meantime, to those who have the immediate management of the Asylum, it is certainly a discouragement and difficulty, which should be fully recognised.

Covered sheds are at once to be erected in the airing-courts, and exercise in the open air is now extensively taken by the female patients.

Since last visit there have been 36 admissions, 17 discharges, and 3 deaths. Of the patients discharged, 9 were cured, 3 were transferred to lunatic wards of poorhouses, 1 was sent out on probation, and 4 were placed under the care of their parents or natural guardians.

Restraint has been employed only in the case of one patient, a man who recently attempted suicide by swallowing a table knife, and who is in a special degree a source of danger to himself and others.

During the visit inquiry was made into the circumstances attending the sudden death of M. B. A report on the matter, with the result of a post-mortem examination, will be forwarded to the Board by the Medical Superintendent.

BOTHWELL ASYLUM, 18th May 1872.

The changes among the patients since the visit of 21st July have been tolerably numerous. They were as follows :— Bothwell Asylum.

	Private.		Pauper.		Total.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Admissions,	21	17	19	7	64
Discharges,	10	11	1	2	24
Deaths,	3	4	0	1	8

The result gives an increase of 32 in the numbers resident, which are now 72, namely, 43 males and 29 females.

The admission of pauper patients has arisen mainly from the crowded

Appendix state of Gartnavel ; and with the exception of 3, they are all chargeable to the Barony parish.

Of the patients discharged, 11 had recovered, 5 were transferred to other institutions, and 8 were removed to private dwellings.

The causes of death were tuberculosis in 3 cases, decay or exhaustion in 3, general paralysis in 1, and heart disease in 1.

The admission of pauper patients is regarded as temporary, pending the erection of the new Barony Parochial Asylum ; and the arrangements made for their accommodation have to be considered in this light. Were it otherwise, some objections might be made to the occupation of the attic as a dormitory ; and additional land would be required for their industrial occupation.

The house was in good order, and the patients were on the whole tranquil and free from excitement. The upper wards are fully and comfortably furnished, and the lower wards also present an appearance of considerable comfort.

Dinner was served during the visit in a neat and comfortable manner, and all the males, with only two exceptions, sat down in the hall. Of the females, four or five were absent.

No patient was confined to bed. The register of restraint and seclusion records the use of the jacket for four days to prevent a patient injuring herself, and also contains 5 entries of seclusion for periods never exceeding two hours.

The Institution is gradually getting into good working order. A great deal has been accomplished in laying out the grounds, but care must be taken to extend industrial occupation to other than mere first-class workers. The numbers registered as industrially employed are only 11 males and 10 females.

It is very desirable that the ground in front of the house were made available for those patients who cannot, from physical weakness, take extended exercise. The walled airing-courts should be as little used as possible for this purpose. Dr. Fairless deserves great credit for what he has accomplished in the erection and management of this establishment.

BOTHWELL ASYLUM, *July 25th 1872.*

There are 75 patients now in the Asylum. Of these, 25 are pauper and 50 private patients. The private patients are made up of 27 gentlemen and 23 ladies.

Since last visit there have been 11 admissions, 7 discharges, and 1 death.

During the same period the register of restraint and seclusion contains one entry, referring to the use of the strait-jacket in the case of an excited patient. One accident also is recorded—a broken leg, in the case of an epileptic, probably caused by a fall.

There are reasons for fearing that the earth closets are not working so well as was expected, and it is suggested that the head male attendant and the matron should be held responsible for their condition. It is difficult to provide a steady supply of properly dried earth of good quality, and there is apt to be neglect in keeping the boxes filled, and in seeing that they do not prove inefficient by getting out of order.

A walk has been made round the grounds at considerable expense and without delay, so that the patients can already obtain free exercise out of doors. It is hoped that the airing-courts will be as little used as possible, and that no patient will be entirely confined to them.

The establishment is capable of affording excellent accommodation to middle and high-class patients, and should prove very useful in the neighbourhood of such a city as Glasgow. It is situated in a healthy locality, and there is every reason to believe that it will be liberally and efficiently conducted by Dr. Fairless, who has had extensive experience in the treatment of the insane.

GILMER HOUSE ASYLUM, *11th March 1872.*

Gilmer
House
Asylum.

There are at present 20 patients in the Asylum, including one voluntary inmate.

Four admissions, 3 discharges, and 1 death, constitute the changes in the population since the 2d of August.

The associated parlour for females has been improved in the way suggested by the Commissioners at former visits, and the result is very satisfactory.

The patients were remarkably tranquil and contented, and their general health was good. They enjoy much freedom and have many indulgences. Five of them dine at the proprietor's table. There is an effort to make the management of the Asylum resemble as much as possible that of a private house, and this undoubtedly acts beneficially on the patients.

When a new lease of the house is obtained, the painting and papering of many parts of it should be undertaken at once.

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Com-
mis-
sioners'
Entries.
—
Licenced
Houses.
—
Gilmer
House
Asylum.

GILMER HOUSE ASYLUM, 27th August 1872.

Since the visit of 11th March, 2 patients have been admitted, 2 have been discharged, and 2 have died. The cause of death in both cases was apoplexy. There has been no change among the attendants.

The house was clean and comfortable, and its general aspect and character were very much those of an ordinary private dwelling. The patients—12 gentlemen and 7 ladies—enjoy a large share of freedom, and with 3 exceptions have the privilege of walking in the garden and grounds on parole. The lease which Mrs. Saidler has of the premises will shortly expire, but she intends renewing it, unless the rent is increased beyond what she could in justice to the patients afford. Should she continue in possession she will be prepared to undertake various improvements which will tend to promote comfort and amenity.

The spirit displayed in the management is one of good sense and kindliness.

HALLCROSS ASYLUM, 18th March 1872.

There has been a considerable reduction in the number of patients in this Asylum, and the evidences of overcrowding have disappeared. The removal of the superintendent's family to a house on the opposite side of the street has also contributed to this satisfactory result.

The 70 patients at present in the establishment may be thus classified :—

Private Patients.		Pauper Patients.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
9	10	17	34	26	44

One patient absent on probation is not included in these numbers. Since the date of the last visit there have been 19 admissions, 14 discharges, and 7 deaths. Nine of the patients admitted were private patients ; of the 14 discharges, 7 were cured, and 2 were transferred to other asylums. Five of the 7 deaths were caused by general paralysis, and 2 by exhaustion. The large number of deaths from general paralysis is remarkable. This form of mental disease, however, did not appear to prevail among the patients at present in the Asylum. The death-rate has to some extent fallen. This is believed to be chiefly due to the removal of the evils of overcrowding, and not to the admission of patients in a more robust state of health, for 3 of the 7 patients who died had only been a week in the house, and one only a fortnight. Of these it is recorded that when admitted they were in a state of great feebleness.

Two attendants have left, one leaving of her own accord, and one being dismissed because her honesty was doubted.

No accident is registered, nor is any instance of restraint. No form of special dress was in use.

There was no excitement among the patients during the visit, nor were any complaints made by them. Their sanitary condition appeared to be very satisfactory, and they were well and comfortably clothed. They have many indulgences, and their individual tastes and wants are judiciously considered. Nine of them accompany the superintendent's family to church in town. Occupations and amusements continue to receive proper attention. The day-rooms and dormitories of both divisions, but especially those of the male division, were clean and in good order.

Appendix E. It is suggested that some of the rooms in the front house should be more fully furnished.

Commissioners' Entries.

Licensed Houses.

Hallcross Asylum.

HALLCROSS ASYLUM, MUSSELBURGH, 14th October 1872.

Since the visit of 18th March, 18 patients have been admitted, 13 have been discharged, and 6 have died. These results give a decrease of 3 in the number resident, which is now 67, and within the limit which the house is capable of properly accommodating. Of the patients admitted, 5 were paupers, all chargeable to parishes within the landward district of Midlothian. Of the patients who died, 1 was admitted in 1868, 1 in 1871, 3 in 1870, and 1 in 1872. This last case was in a dying condition on admission. The causes of death are registered as exhaustion from nervous debility in 2 cases, dropsy in 1, disease of the brain in 2, and general paralysis in 1. The mortality, although diminished from its former high rate, must still be regarded as high. The present sanitary condition of the establishment is, however, favourable, and no one was in bed from sickness or any other cause. The physical wants of the patients are adequately met. The day-clothing was in good condition, and the bedding was clean and in ample quantity. Dinner, which was served during the visit, was of good quality and abundant in quantity, and the bodily condition of the patients was indicative of an appropriate dietary. Generally, good fires were burning in the day-rooms.

In accordance with the general rise of wages, it has been found necessary to increase the remuneration of the attendants; and also on account of the increased price of coals and provisions the charge for pauper patients has recently been raised to £30. The wages of the male attendants are now £32, and those of the females £15. The patients of both sexes were free from excitement, and no one was in seclusion. Strong dresses are worn in one or two instances on account of destructive habits. The means of occupation and exercise continue limited, but a considerable proportion of both males and females enjoy the privilege of exercise beyond the Asylum bounds, some accompanied by attendants and others on parole. Four males and 5 females attend church in the town. Mr. Mackenzie's lease of the premises expires in about two years, and as provision for the pauper inmates, at present 47 in number, will then be made in the Midlothian District Asylum, the establishment must now be regarded as occupying only a temporary position.

MELVILLE HOUSE ASYLUM, 21st March 1872.

Melville House Asylum.

There are 16 female and 8 male patients at present in the Asylum, exclusive of 2 voluntary inmates. Nine of the patients are paupers, all chargeable to the parishes of the Midlothian District. Since the date of last visit, there have been 18 admissions, 4 discharges, and 3 deaths. The deaths include a suicide, and also a sudden death, which was ascertained by post-mortem examination to have been caused by rupture of a blood-vessel in the lungs.

Attention is called to the fact that there is again no male attendant—Mr. Chalmers himself acting in that capacity. The girl, who formerly worked in the kitchen, is now the female attendant. She is assisted by the wife and daughters of the proprietor. Three patients are on parole beyond the grounds, and 5 are confined to the airing-courts.

The patients were well clothed, clean, in good bodily health, and without excitement. The house was as usual in good order and well ventilated.

MELVILLE HOUSE ASYLUM, 4th September 1872.

Since the visit of the 21st March, 5 patients have been admitted, 2 have been discharged, and 1 has died. The two voluntary patients have likewise left. The present numbers are 8 males and 18 females.

The house was in good order, clean, and well ventilated. The bedding and day-clothing were in a satisfactory state, but it is open to doubt whether one pair of blankets affords sufficient covering during the night, and whether it is prudent to dispense with drawers and flannels at this season during the day. It should be kept in view that in the insane the circulation is often feeble, and the power of maintaining the animal heat abnormally low.

The patients of both sexes were free from excitement. Indeed, on the female side there was an unnatural degree of tranquillity, the result, as it seemed, of depressed vitality. Two female patients were in bed, one from scrofulous sores, and the other from an attack of diarrhœa. Seclusion during the day does not appear to have been resorted to since last visit, but there are a few entries in the register of isolation during the night. The arrangements for attendance are the same as at last visit. Walking exercise in the country continues to be habitually taken by several patients of both sexes, and 4 males and 10 females are in the habit of attending church in town.

Appendix
E.Commis-
sioners'
Entries.Licensed
Houses.Newbig-
ging House
Asylum.

NEWBIGGING HOUSE ASYLUM, 14th March 1872.

There are at present 30 female and 2 male patients in the house, exclusive of 1 female absent on probation. With two exceptions, they are all private patients, but the majority pay very low rates of board.

Since the date of last visit, there have been 7 admissions and 5 discharges. Three of the patients discharged were cured. No death has occurred since May 1870, which indicates a favourable state of health among the inmates.

The two dormitories above the hall have been much improved, but the hall itself has not a comfortable or pleasing aspect.

The condition of the patients, and the state of the day-rooms, dormitories, and bed-rooms were quite satisfactory.

The two front houses might be made to furnish excellent accommodation for a considerable number of better class patients; and it is thought that it should prove a recommendation to this establishment, that Mrs. Moffat, the proprietor, has four grown-up daughters, whose companionship should, in various ways, be an advantage to ladies—favouring their prospects of cure, and promoting their happiness. At the time of the visit, one lady was in Edinburgh, having gone there with Miss Moffat, to visit the exhibition of pictures. Three of the ladies dine with Mrs. Moffat and her family, and six patients accompany them to church in town.

NEWBIGGING HOUSE ASYLUM, 2d September 1872.

The total number of inmates at this date is 39, embracing 2 males and 37 females. Of the latter, 5 are patients of an English Asylum in Liverpool, who have come for a temporary change. Three of them are under the Sheriff's order, and two are voluntaries.

The changes since the visit of 14th March consists of 10 admissions, including 2 voluntary, and 3 discharges. There has been no death for more than two years. Of the discharges, 2 were recoveries.

The front building, which is reserved for the better class of patients is comfortably furnished, and has much of the character of a private house. Many of the patients were occupying themselves with the usual female avocations, and perfect order was everywhere prevalent. Several of the patients dine with the family of the proprietor, and a large proportion walk beyond the bounds.

The patients in the back buildings were likewise free from excitement, and many of them were industrially occupied. The accommodation here is, considering the payment made, of a fair description, but a few chairs and some other articles in the hall would much improve its appearance, and greatly promote the comfort of the patients.

A good deal is done for the amusement of the inmates, and they have been indulged with several pic-nics at a considerable expense.

Two patients were in bed—one from caprice and the other from being somewhat excited. Seclusion has not been used for a long time. Several of the beds are protected with water-proof sheeting, but no patient is habitually wet.

On the whole, a great improvement has been effected in this Asylum, but care must still be taken to increase the amenity of the back buildings.

Two or three patients are allowed out on parole, and about 6 or 7 attend church in the town.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM, 13th March 1872.

Saughton
Hall

There are at present 66 patients in this Institution, of whom 29 ladies and

Asylum.

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Appendix E. 24 gentlemen are in Saughton Hall, and 11 ladies and 2 gentlemen in Balgreen. Of the whole number, 28 are considered curable, and 36 incurable.

Commissioners' Entries. Since last visit there have been 12 admissions, 6 discharges, and 1 death. One accident of a trifling character is recorded. Restraint has in no instance been resorted to, and no patient was found locked up in a room alone.

Licensed Houses. There was no special form of dress in use. Six attendants have left—two having been dismissed for intemperance, and one because he was accused of striking a patient. The associated dormitory for such patients as have acquired, or shown a tendency to acquire, degraded habits, which was suggested in the last report, has been to some extent tried, and with satisfactory results. It is recommended that a fuller trial should be given to this arrangement, which experience elsewhere has shown to be productive of much benefit to the patients. The complete absence of excitement among the patients was very noticeable. Few of them are restricted to the airing-courts, and they are all as much as possible in the open air. Their sanitary condition was regarded as very good. All parts of the establishment were as usual found in excellent order. The general arrangements are such as the wealthy are accustomed to, and the social position and habits of the patients are properly considered.

SAUGHTON HALL ASYLUM, 22d October 1872.

The patients at this date are 29 gentlemen and 34 ladies. Of the former, 27 are resident in Saughton Hall, and 2 in Balgreen; of the latter, 25 are resident in Saughton Hall, and 9 in Balgreen. The following are the changes since the visit of 13th March :—

	M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	11	2	13
Discharges,	5	5	10
Deaths,	1	1	2

Of the patients discharged, 6 had recovered, 3 were transferred to other establishments, and 1 was taken home. Both of the fatal cases were admitted in 1872. In both instances the cause of death was exhaustion following excitement.

The establishment was as usual in excellent order, and the arrangements for the comfort of the patients receive much attention. The rooms are fully and comfortably furnished, and the bedding and day-clothing were in all respects in commendable condition. With one exception, both gentlemen and ladies were free from excitement, and tranquillity was generally prevalent.

Successful efforts are made to vary the occupations and amusements. Books and periodicals are abundantly supplied; social parties of both sexes are of frequent occurrence; walking exercise is habitually taken beyond bounds by a considerable number of both sexes; and during the summer pic-nics to places of interest in the neighbourhood are from time to time undertaken.

The manner of serving the food is neat and orderly, and its quality and preparation were favourably commented on by various patients.

A chaplain in connexion with the Church of England attends regularly.

There has been no accident.

The desire of the proprietors to do all in their power to perfect the establishment is in many ways apparent. At present a new laundry in connexion with Saughton Hall is being constructed.

WESTERMAINS ASYLUM, 18th May 1872.

**Wester-
mains.
Asylum.**

Since the visit of 29th July, the Asylum has passed into the possession of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrie, who were formerly the Superintendent and Matron of Garngad Asylum. Mrs. Lawrie was trained under Dr. Skae, of the Royal Edinburgh Asylum, and has had much experience in the treatment of the insane. There is, therefore, every reason to hope that this establishment will now be successfully conducted.

Several of the patients at present in the house were brought from Garngad Asylum, and in one of the worst cases a marked improvement has been effected by the kindly and judicious manner in which she has been treated.

The management is as much as possible that of a private family. Nearly all the patients take their meals at the same table with Mr. and Mrs. Lawrie, and the day is spent in the usual routine of home occupations. Exercise is taken by frequent walks and drives into the country.

The house was in excellent order. The rooms are fully and comfortably furnished, and many parts have been recently papered and painted. The most perfect tranquillity prevailed, and all the inmates were neatly and comfortably dressed.

Two patients were in bed from old age or debility.

The changes since last visit consist of 13 admissions and 3 discharges. There has been no death.

The staff consists of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrie, and three servants, one of whom also acts as attendant. Dr. Stewart pays a weekly visit, and comes at other times when wanted.

Appendix
E.
Commis-
sioners'
Entries.

Licensed
Houses.

Wester-
mains
Asylum.

WESTERMAINS ASYLUM, 10th July 1872.

There are at present 14 ladies under care in this Institution, inclusive of 1 voluntary inmate.

The house was scrupulously clean and in good order. The dining-room, drawing-room, and bedrooms are fully and comfortably furnished. The aspect of the establishment is very much that of a gentleman's private residence, and the fact of its being an asylum, is made to appear as little as possible in the management. Ten of the fourteen patients take their meals at the same table with Mr. and Mrs. Lawrie, whose whole time is devoted to the care of those under their charge. Three of the patients attend church in Kirkintilloch, and with the exception of two ladies who are old, feeble, and much in bed, they all take exercise beyond the grounds.

This Institution affords excellent accommodation for ladies, and there is every reason to believe that they are treated with kindness and consideration by Mr. and Mrs. Lawrie. Their medical treatment continues to be well directed by Dr. Stewart.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM, 21st March 1872.

There are 36 ladies and 12 gentlemen at present in the Asylum, exclusive of 1 patient absent on probation; 4 admissions and 5 discharges constitute the changes since the date of the last visit. Three of the patients discharged were cured. No death has occurred, and the present sanitary condition of the inmates is very good.

Changes among the attendants in this Institution have rarely to be recorded, but one has recently taken place in consequence of the death of a female attendant who had been long in the service of the house.

Eight patients walk on parole beyond the grounds, and 5 go to church in town; about 14 dine at the proprietor's table. Great tranquillity and contentment prevailed, as usual, among the patients, who appear to be treated with much consideration and kindness.

The visit was paid in the forenoon, but all the bed-rooms and sitting-rooms were in excellent order, and in all of them good fires were burning. Every part of the house presented a comfortable and cheerful aspect, and resembled a private dwelling occupied by persons in affluent circumstances.

The larder was found well stored with all a larder should contain. A visit to the kitchen was equally satisfactory. The cooking appears to be excellent, and the dishes are varied and neatly served.

During the summer months a house is rented in the country, at some distance from the Asylum, in which a few of the patients reside, while others are frequently driven to it to spend the day.

WHITEHOUSE ASYLUM, 2d September 1872.

The patients resident at this date are 11 gentlemen and 37 ladies; 1 gentleman and 1 lady being absent on probation.

The changes since the visit of 21st March, consists of 4 admissions, 1 discharge, and 1 death. The cause of death was general paralysis, at the age of 78.

**Appendix
E.****Commis-
sioners'
Etries.****Licensed
Houses.****White-
house
Asylum.**

The house was in excellent order, and was as usual pervaded by an aspect of great comfort. Many of the patients had fires in their rooms, and individual tastes and idiosyncrasies appear to be carefully studied. The bedding and day-clothing were throughout in a very satisfactory state.

Much attention is given to the careful preparation of the food, and to serving it in a neat and appetising manner.

The most thorough tranquillity prevailed in every part of the establishment. The general arrangements are those of a private dwelling, and there is an almost total absence of the characteristics of an asylum. Only one lady was in bed, but more from general debility than sickness. Owing to careful supervision a wet bed is of rare occurrence.

As usual, several patients enjoy the privilege of walking out on parole, and drives in the country afford a pleasing change to those who are unable for extended exercise.

The country house alluded to in last report has afforded the means of giving a prolonged change to several inmates of both sexes during the summer.

There has been no change among the attendants.

ABBNEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 11th May 1872.**Abbey
Parochial
Asylum.**

The changes among the patients since the visit of 26th July consist of 34 admissions, 30 discharges, and 4 deaths; the numbers at present resident are 42 males and 42 females, so that the admissions and discharges are, in comparison, high, and indicate that the establishment is not unduly used as a mere place of detention. Of the patients discharged, 24 had recovered, 2 were transferred to other institutions, 2 were removed under minutes of parochial boards, and 2, with the sanction of the Board of Lunacy, to special licensed houses. The causes of death were diarrhoea, exhaustion from maniacal excitement, bronchitis, and paralysis; three of the fatal cases were admitted in 1871, and the fourth in 1869. The low mortality, and the fact of its occurrence exclusively among patients whose admission was recent, speak favourably for the hygienic management of the Institution.

The house was in excellent order, and its general aspect was one of cheerfulness and comfort. The day-rooms, dormitories, and corridors have been painted and decorated with considerable taste. The green-house has been enlarged, and in various ways an indication is shown to carry out the recommendations of the Commissioners, and to assimilate the character of the establishment and the treatment of the patients to what is regarded as proper in the management of the sane. The results are extremely satisfactory; the patients of both sexes were entirely free from excitement, and no restraint or seclusion is ever required.

Great attention continues to be given to industrial occupation, and the experiment of remunerating the workers with a conventional currency, which is taken in exchange for tobacco, tea, ornamental and useful articles of dress, is reported as successful in stimulating industry and promoting quiet. The employment of the females in the washing-house and kitchen has greatly contributed to dispel excitement. Extended exercise beyond the grounds is freely taken by both sexes, and no one is confined to the airing courts. Proper attention continues to be given to recreation, and books and periodicals are abundantly supplied. The meals are comfortably and neatly served, and the aspect of the patients is indicative of an adequate dietary. The day-clothing was in good order, and care is taken to introduce a pleasing variety in the material and fashion of the dress of the females.

Some of the mattresses are in need of re-teasing and repair, and the quantity of the hair might with advantage be increased.

The patients requiring special supervision during the night are brought together in a special dormitory; but every part of the house is fully and

ornamentally furnished, and no portion can be regarded as of an inferior character. Appendix
E.

One accident of a slight nature has occurred since last inspection.

ABBEY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 11th July 1872.

There are 45 male and 46 female patients at present in the Asylum. Since the date of last visit there have been 17 admissions, 7 discharges, and 3 deaths; 6 of the patients discharged were cured, and 1 was transferred to Ayr District Asylum. The deaths were caused by senile decay, cancer, and paralysis; the patient who died of cancer had only been four days in the Asylum, and the patient who died of paralysis had only been two weeks. The existing sanitary condition of the inmates appeared to be good, and was indicative of a sufficient and appropriate dietary, and of abundant exercise in the open air.

Commis-
sioners'
Entries.

Parochial
Asylums

Abbey
Parochial
Asylum.

No change has taken place among the attendants. No accident is recorded, and there is no entry in the register of restraint or seclusion.

The annual excursion took place about a week ago, and appears to have yielded much enjoyment. All the male patients, and all the women—except 3 or 4—were taken to it, and they were accompanied by a party of the Directors, upwards of 12 in number.

The airing court for females has, to some extent, been laid out in flower-beds with a very satisfactory result, but there is still room for improvement in this direction. The new glass-house is now in working order, and it is hoped that the wards will in future be plentifully supplied with plants in flower.

In the cooking for the ordinary, as well as for the lunatic wards, the assistance given in the kitchen is entirely drawn from the Asylum, and all the washing for the Asylum is now done by the patients. It is creditable to the management, as well as a benefit to the women, that they are occupied in this way.

Bowling continues to be a favourite amusement, and matches between the Asylum Club and the Clubs of the district are often played—the patients being not unfrequently the winners. One of the inmates takes much interest in the flowers, and competes successfully at flower-shows. Readings, lectures, concerts, balls, etc., have gone on as usual. Last winter a Debating Society was organized among the men, and it is said to have been a source of great amusement. At the meetings of this society the governor is always present, but the discussion is almost entirely conducted by the patients; those inmates who are not members of the society are present as an audience. The discussion of the question—"Whether Asylums are really an advantage to the Country?" occupied two meetings, and was decided in the affirmative by a small majority. The topics are chosen by the patients, and the governor acts as secretary. It is clear from what is here recorded that great efforts are made to amuse the patients; and it has been frequently pointed out in previous reports, that equal efforts are made to provide them with profitable and healthful occupation. It is the only institution in Scotland in which the patients are stimulated to industry, by something which represents direct payment for the work they do, and it is hoped that this experiment, which has been hitherto successful in its working, will be pushed still further. It is intended, indeed, to establish in the Asylum what may be called a small shop, where articles of finery and dress, tobacco, snuff, sweetmeats, etc., can be bought with the conventional money used in paying the patients for their work.

All this is undoubtedly beneficial to the patients, and makes them more easily, and therefore more cheaply managed, while it tends at the same time to promote recovery in the curable. These good results are in great measure, if not entirely, due to the interest the governor takes in his work, and it is only proper that this should be suitably acknowledged.

Nine of the patients attend church in town; 9 are on parole in the grounds, and 8 beyond the grounds.

The house was, as usual, scrupulously clean and in excellent order, and everywhere presented a comfortable and home-like aspect.

Appendix
E.

BARONY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 8th May 1872.

Commis-
sioners'
Entries.

The patients at this date are 75 males and 85 females. The changes since the visit of 11th August consist of 34 admissions, 26 discharges, and 7 deaths.

Parochial
Asylums.

Of the patients discharged, 15 had recovered, 3 were removed to Ireland, 5 were transferred to other establishments, 2 were taken home, and 1 escaped. There was no predominant cause of death.

Barony
Parochial
Asylum.

The house was in good order, and has recently been papered and painted to a considerable extent. Evidence is thus afforded, that although the erection of the new Asylum has been commenced, it is not intended to neglect what is necessary to keep the present accommodation in a proper state of repair.

The patients of both sexes were free from excitement. In the register of restraint and seclusion only three entries of seclusion occur since last visit, for periods of 3 or 4 hours, and two of the use of the shower-bath for purposes of discipline; but it appears that restraint of a certain kind is occasionally used without any entry being made. The feet of two of the patients in the male sick-room were found fastened by linen bandages to the foot of the bed, in order to restrain the motion of the limbs and prevent the displacement of a urinal bottle. It is obvious that this restriction of free motion must produce great discomfort, and other means should be adopted to obtain the end in view. The first step to adopt is to appoint a paid and responsible attendant as sick-room nurse. An ordinary poorhouse inmate is not fit for this post, which requires for the proper discharge of its duties mental and bodily qualities much above what such an inmate can be expected to possess. With the care and attention which a properly qualified attendant would bestow on his patients, there would be no necessity for recourse to such expedients to insure cleanliness as that referred to, and it is accordingly strongly recommended that paid nurses should be provided for the male and female sick-rooms.*

In other respects the condition of the patients was very satisfactory. The bedding and clothing were in good order, and water cushions are provided for the cases requiring them.

The sanitary condition of the establishment has been favourable; the

* In connexion with these remarks the following correspondence took place :—

PAROCHIAL BOARD, BARONY PARISH, GLASGOW, 25th June 1872.

SIR,—With reference to your communication as to the above, I am directed by the House Committee to transmit to you the annexed copy explanation by Dr. M'Gregor.—I am, your obedient Servant,

The Secretary, General Board of Lunacy, Edinburgh.

P. BEATTIE.

I have to explain that in the two cases referred to in the Commissioner's report, the bandaging of the feet to the bottom of the bed was ordered entirely for curative purposes, and did not seem to be in the least degree uncomfortable, and I had no more idea of marking it down in the restraint book than I had of noticing in like manner the application of a long splint to the broken thigh of one of them. Both patients are suffering from general paralysis, and both suffer from more or less extensive bed sores, hence it was necessary to prevent flexion of the lower limbs as much as possible, so as not to overturn the urine bottle. The bandages have been removed as a test, and certainly the bed sores have not improved since.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY, EDINBURGH, 29th June 1872.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 25th inst., enclosing Dr. M'Gregor's explanation of his reasons for the use of restraint, I am instructed to state that the Board require the registration of restraint, no matter for what purpose it is used. The use of a splint to restrain the motion of a fractured limb is not an analogous case, but the fastening of the hands to a belt round the waist to prevent irritation of a sore would be, and should be recorded.

The Board are of opinion that the occurrence of bed sores might in a great degree be prevented by careful nursing. They accordingly strongly recommend the appointment of careful, intelligent, and responsible attendants in the sick-rooms, in place of the ordinary Poorhouse inmates at present employed.—I am, etc. etc.,

WILLIAM J. BATT,
For the Secretary.

To the Inspector of Poor, Barony.

mortality has been low, and the physical aspect of the inmates is indicative of an appropriate and adequate dietary. Making allowance for the deficient means of accommodation, the manner of serving the meals is fairly satisfactory.

The numbers industrially employed are 54 males and 68 females. Of the former, 36 were working in the grounds, and 7 in the workshops. The female work-room presented as usual a very pleasing sight.

Considerable attention continues to be given to recreation, and walks beyond the premises are habitually taken. During the summer there are occasional pic-nics to more distant localities.

Night attendance contributes in a marked degree to the satisfactory condition of the establishment. The number of wet beds rarely exceeds one or two in each division.

Two accidents are recorded since last inspection—a scalp wound from a fall in a fit of epilepsy, and fracture of the neck of the femur in a general paralytic, not known how; this patient is one of those who is restrained in bed.

Appendix
E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Parochial Asylums.

Barony Parochial Asylum.

BARONY PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 5th August 1872.

The present population consists of 74 male and 85 female patients, inclusive of 1 woman and 2 men absent on probation or pass.

The changes which have occurred since last visit consists of 14 admissions, 11 discharges, and 4 deaths. Among the patients discharged, there are 3 who absconded, and who have been since heard of as self-supporting and doing well. Of the other patients discharged, 4 left the establishment cured, 2 were sent to Ireland, 1 was transferred to the Abbey Parochial Asylum, and 1 was removed unimproved.

The four deaths include the case of a patient who threw herself, or accidentally fell, from one of the dormitory windows. She was convalescent and about to be discharged as cured, and was regarded as sufficiently trustworthy to be left alone in the dormitory.

The form of mechanical restraint referred to in the last report is no longer in use, and it is not understood that its discontinuance has been attended with any inconvenience to the patients.

The arrangements, however, for the nursing of infirm patients might be made more satisfactory.

There is evidence of a desire not to allow the Institution to take a backward course, as the result of a feeling that it now serves only a temporary purpose, and necessary repairs and restorations appear still to be executed as if the wards were to be permanently occupied. It is earnestly hoped that the committee of management will continue to act in this spirit.

Two or three years at least will elapse before the new Asylum is ready to receive patients, and if, at this date, repairs are neglected, in view of the wards being vacated, the Institution will certainly have acquired a ruinous aspect long before the actual transference of the patients to the new Asylum has taken place. These remarks are made because experience has shown that, under similar circumstances, errors in this direction have been committed, there being indeed a natural tendency to fall into them.

The sewing-room, and the staircase leading to it, require re-painting and re-papering. The roof of dormitory No. 117 is also in need of some repair.

It is recommended that a locked coal bunker be placed in the day-room for males. The present arrangement, apart from its being untidy, is a source of danger.

The pet animals have disappeared from the male airing-court, but it was learned with satisfaction that new ones are soon to be acquired.

The patients were tranquil, well clothed, clean in their persons, and in good bodily health. The wards were fresh, well ventilated, and in good order: many things came under notice indicating that the inmates are treated in a kindly and liberal manner.

The books and registers were examined, and were found, as usual, in excellent order.

Appendix
E.

BURGH ASYLUM OF PAISLEY, 23d April 1872.

Commissioners' Entries.

The following are the changes which have occurred among the patients since the visit of 26th July :—

		M.	F.	Total.
Admissions,	. . . . .	12	10	22
Discharges,	. . . . .	13	13	26
Deaths,	. . . . .	1	0	1

Parochial Asylums.

Burgh Parochial Asylum.

Of the patients admitted 18 were chargeable to Paisley, 3 to Port Glasgow, and 1 to Kilbarchan. Of those discharged, 19 had recovered, 2 were transferred to other establishments, 2 were removed by friends under minute of parochial boards, and 1 absconded. The period of residence in 8 cases was under 6 weeks. The single death was caused by phthisis, at the age of 38.

The numbers at present resident are 20 males and 23 females, of whom 3 males and 5 females are reckoned curable.

The house was found in its usual satisfactory condition. The patients were entirely free from excitement, and it appears from the register that seclusion has been used on only three occasions since last visit, for periods of 2, 3, and 2½ days. The clothing and bedding were in excellent order, and the physical aspect of the inmates afforded evidence of a satisfactory diet.

The numbers industrially employed are 14 males and 16 females. Of the former, 8 were working on the land, and 6 teasing hair; of the latter, 3 were winding thread, and the others were sewing, or engaged in various domestic occupations.

It is unnecessary to comment upon the unfavourable locality of the house, seeing that the parochial board have now resolved to erect a new Asylum within a short distance of the town; but the measures which were in progress for this end are in the meantime delayed, until it be seen what effect Mr. Crawford's Poor Law Amendment Bill may have upon the mutual relations of the Burgh and Abbey parishes.

BURGH PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 11th July 1872.

The present population consists of 23 male and 23 female patients, or 46 in all. At the time the visit was made, 17 women and 19 men were absent at the annual pic-nic, so that only 10 of the 46 patients were found in the Asylum. In other words, all the patients had been taken to the pic-nic except 6 women and 4 men, and these were left under the care of an ordinary inmate of the poorhouse. This arrangement was not in all respects satisfactory, and on such occasions in future it is recommended that better arrangements should be made for the care of the small number of patients whom it is found necessary to leave at home. The fact that it was found possible to take about 80 per cent. of the whole population is creditable to the management, and it is understood that the patients look forward with much interest to the annual excursion.

Since last visit 14 admissions and 5 discharges have occurred. All the patients discharged were cured. Only one death has taken place during the same period.

As usual the house was clean and in good order. There is every reason to believe that the patients in this Institution are treated with kindness and consideration, and that every effort is made to render the accommodation suitable, but it was never felt more strongly than on this occasion that such efforts cannot be followed by anything but a very partial success, the defects of site and structure being of a character which cannot be overcome. The insane poor of this part of Scotland thus continue to be less satisfactorily provided for than those of most other parts of the country, and the further continuance of a state of matters which affects them injuriously cannot but be regretted, whatever its cause may be.

No accident is recorded, and no change has taken place among the attendants.

CITY OF GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
10th May 1872.Appendix
E.

The patients at this date number 202, namely, 58 males and 144 females, equal to or surpassing the population of several of the district Asylums. The changes since the visit of 29th July consist of 53 admissions, 36 discharges, and 20 deaths. Of the patients discharged, 26 were regarded as recovered, 4 were removed by minutes of the parochial board, 2 were placed in special licensed houses, 3 were sent to Ireland, and 1 was transferred to another asylum.

Commis-
sioners'
Entries.Parochial
Asylums.Glasgow
Parochial
Asylum.

The mortality has been considerable, and to a preponderating extent among patients who have been for some time resident in the house. Of the 20 fatal cases, only 6 were admitted in 1871 and 1872.

The chief causes of death were organic disease of the brain and spine, abdominal affections, and bronchitis. Only 2 deaths occurred from consumption, and 1 from general paralysis. The average age at death was 47 years.

In the main the condition of the establishment was satisfactory, but an impression was produced that it is regarded as incapable of further improvement. This, however, is far from being the case. In many parts of the house there is still a great want of comfortable furniture, and of objects of interest and decoration, and much more might be effected by stencilling, and the use of bright colours, in imparting a cheerful appearance to the wards. The more extensive use of carpeting, matting, or linoleum would likewise contribute to this end. The supply of hair mattresses should be much more general, and the new portion of the female department should be provided with eight-day clocks or timepieces.

The patients were tranquil and free from excitement, but the means of exercise and industrial occupation are too limited to promote a spirit of contentment. The numbers registered as industrially engaged are 49 men and 118 women; but of the former scarcely a dozen were really actively employed. The rest were pacing about the airing-court. The smoky atmosphere and the practical impossibility of obtaining appropriate occupation for the men, and adequate exercise for both sexes, render the permanency of the present arrangements more than doubtful.

The recent erection of a greenhouse, in conformity with former recommendations, shows the desire of the managers to do what they can to neutralize some of the evils of the locality, but nothing but removal to the country can effectually cure them. The dietary appears ample, and the meals are comfortably and neatly served; more variety in the manner of cooking the food is however desirable. The pies which constitute part of the dietary of Gartnavel are recommended for imitation.

The use of seclusion is recorded on 9 occasions since last visit, for short periods of a few hours, on account of excitement or for medical treatment.

The changes among the attendants, especially in the female division, have been frequent.

Three accidents are recorded in consequence of falls in epileptic attacks, and one from a struggle with an attendant. One of the deaths was due to suffocation in an epileptic attack. The consideration of these facts shows the danger of placing the accommodation of epileptics on the upper floors, and the questionable propriety of employing ordinary inmates of the poorhouse as night attendants.

CITY OF GLASGOW PAROCHIAL ASYLUM,
5th August 1872.

There are at present 60 male and 141 female patients in these wards, making 201 in all.

Ten admissions, 6 discharges, and 5 deaths constitute the changes which have taken place in the population since the 10th May.

All the patients discharged were cured.

It is understood that the recommendations contained in last report, as to the further decoration and furnishing of the wards, are to receive atten-

Appendix.
E.Commis-
sioners'
Entries.Parochial
Asylums.Glasgow
Parochial
Asylum.

tion. In an asylum situated as this one is, even more requires to be done in this direction than in asylums more favourably situated. The efforts which have hitherto been made to render the wards satisfactory are most creditable to all concerned in the management, and have been attended with great practical success. The difficulties they have had to contend with have been great, and unfortunately have not been stationary; on the contrary, some of them have been steadily increasing. Every year, for instance, new chimney stalks are to be seen in the direction of Dobbie's Loan, and some of these belong to manufactories of such things as blood manures. This state of matters naturally suggests the fear that eventually it may be difficult to speak of these wards as furnishing satisfactory accommodation for the care and treatment of the insane. In the meantime, it is hoped that the progressing external disadvantages will be met by progressing internal advantages; and, judging from the experience of the past, a confident expectation is entertained that this will be so, when its desirability is pointed out and realized.

The propriety of introducing greater variety in the manner of cooking the food has been under consideration, and has led, among other changes, to the use of meat pies for dinner.

The female sick-room would be the better of being re-papered, and it is suggested that a bright cheerful pattern be chosen. In the dormitories for the new wards for women, woollen should be substituted for the linen carpets, which in winter must be cold under foot, and, as regards the feeble, injurious to health.

It was observed with satisfaction that tea-cups of the ordinary form have taken the place of the mugs formerly used.

The night nursing continues to be efficient. On the male side there is often not a wet bed.

Only 2 cases of seclusion are recorded—both referring to one patient—an epileptic, who is much excited after fits.

Sixteen patients are on parole in the grounds and 3 beyond the grounds; in other words, 10 per cent. of the whole population enjoy very considerable freedom.

Whenever a patient is visited by his friends, if an interview is not allowed the fact is recorded, and the reason for the refusal given.

As regards the treatment and condition of the patients, and the state of the wards, the impression left by the visit was as usual most satisfactory.

GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 16th May 1872.

Greenock
Parochial
Asylum.

Since the visit of 15th August, 31 patients have been admitted, 21 have been discharged, and 9 have died. Of those discharged, 14 had recovered, and 7 were taken off the poor-roll and removed by their friends.

The causes of death were apoplexy in 2 cases, exhaustion in 3, and chronic bronchitis, diarrhoea, phthisis, and general paralysis in 1 case each.

The house was in good order, and now presents an aspect of considerable comfort.

The greatest tranquillity prevailed among the patients of both sexes; but one female wore gloves to prevent her destroying her clothes. There is no record of seclusion having been required since last inspection.

The day clothing and bedding were in good condition. Some of the matresses, however, are becoming thin from use, and require re-filling.

About 12 of the male patients are now regularly employed in the cultivation of the land on the hill, and several of the others take frequent walks beyond the premises.

For the females, and also for some of the males, industrial occupation is provided by teasing wool. It is strongly recommended that any money received on this account should be set aside as a special fund for the benefit of the patients.

A site for a new asylum having recently been purchased, the present arrangements must be regarded as of only a temporary character, but it is hoped that care will nevertheless be taken to keep up the standard in the accommodation which has now been attained, and which is perhaps as satisfactory as circumstances will allow.

Dr. Wallace has been for some months absent on account of his health, but his place has been ably filled by Dr. Marshall. Appendix E.

GREENOCK PAROCHIAL ASYLUM, 11th July 1872.

There are 27 men and 41 women at present in the house. The changes in the population which have taken place since the date of last visit consist of 4 admissions, 6 discharges, and 2 deaths. Commissioners' Entries.

No change has occurred among the attendants, no accident is recorded, and there is no entry in the register of restraint and seclusion. Parochial Asylums.

The patients were all remarkably quiet, though many made appeals to be discharged. They were well clothed and clean; but in future supplies of clothing it would be well to introduce as much variety as possible, and to avoid the appearance of an asylum uniform. Greenock Parochial Asylum.

The wards were clean and in good order, and as yet there is no evidence that the prospect of a new asylum is leading to any neglect.

There are walking parties beyond the grounds on every good day; but there are 15 women and 12 men who never go beyond the grounds.

Further buildings in the immediate neighbourhood of the Asylum are in course of erection, rendering its site from year to year increasingly objectionable.

The registers and books were examined, and found in good order, and written up to date.

Dr. Wallace's health has improved, and he has been able to resume the medical care of the patients.

LUNATIC WARDS, ABERDEEN POORHOUSE,
28th May 1872.

Twenty-nine male and 29 female patients constitute the present population. Aberdeen Poorhouse.

Since last visit there have been 9 admissions, 3 discharges, and 8 deaths.

The discharges include 2 recoveries. Two patients were removed on probation, but did not do well, and are again in the wards. The mortality has been high. It is difficult to assign a cause for this. The present sanitary condition of the inmates appeared good, and their look indicated a sufficient dietary. The average age of those who died was 43, and the cause of death, in 6 of the cases, was some form or other of cerebral disease. Since last visit the day-rooms have been painted, and it is creditable to the management that this was done by the inmates. All parts of the house were scrupulously clean. The beds and bedding were in excellent order, and the patients were tidily and suitably clothed.

Fifteen men and 11 women are registered as industrially employed.

The acquisition of the additional land has proved a great benefit to the male patients. For the reasons given in last report, it is again strongly recommended that this land should be secured in perpetuity. The suggestion in the same report as to the acquiring of a sewing-machine is also repeated.

M. A. S., an inmate of the ordinary wards, is at present under observation in the lunatic wards. It is recommended that she be removed to an asylum with as little delay as possible.

There has been no change among the attendants.

LUNATIC WARDS, ABERDEEN POORHOUSE,
13th November 1872.

Since the visit of 28th May, 3 patients have been admitted and 1 has died. There are accordingly 25 inmates in each department, being the numbers for which the wards are licensed. It will be observed that the high mortality commented on in last report has been followed by a low mortality; and it is satisfactory to add that the sanitary condition of the patients continues favourable, no one being at present confined to bed.

**Appendix
E.****Commis-
sioners'
Entries.****Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.****Aberdeen
Poorhouse.**

From some changes which are contemplated in the accommodation of the ordinary inmates, some additional rooms adjacent to the Lunatic Wards will be at the disposal of the Parochial Board; and it is proposed to extend the number of patients from 25 to 40 in the division for males and females respectively. A communication to this effect will probably be made to the Board of Lunacy. Whether it should be favourably considered will depend, so far as the males are concerned, very much upon the means provided for their occupation. The wards were clean, well ventilated, and generally in excellent order, and their general aspect was one of cheerfulness and comfort.

The bedding was in good condition, and in ample quantity.

The patients were comfortably clothed and tidy in person and dress. They all appear to be proper cases for the wards, with the exception, perhaps, of C. M., who became suddenly excited during the visit. Should she be liable to such paroxysms her removal to the Asylum is indicated.

Fifteen males and eleven females are registered as industrially employed. The former were found actively engaged in the grounds in storing timber for conversion into firewood. Exercise beyond the grounds continues to be regularly taken by the females, and both sexes joined as usual in the annual excursion.

Considerable attention is given to recreation.

It is hoped that the satisfactory condition of the wards will not be imperilled by too strict adherence to economy in the remuneration of the attendants.

**LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN COMBINATION POORHOUSE,
25th May 1872.**

**Buchan
Combina-
tion Poor-
house.**

The inmates at present consist of 11 men and 12 women. Since last visit 3 patients have been admitted, and 1 death has occurred. The wards were in excellent order, and the patients were neatly and comfortably clothed. More than half of them are industrially employed. They take exercise beyond the grounds twice or thrice a week, and there are only 2 of them who do not join the walking parties. They have free access at all times to the airing yards. At the time of the visit half-a-dozen of the female patients were playing a game of croquet.

The improvements in the furnishing and decorating of the women's day-room are noticed with much commendation, and the beneficial effects are apparent in the greater contentedness of the patients.

The roofing of the sheds in the airing courts is in great need of repair. It would be in various ways an advantage and improvement if the grated space above the doors joining the lunatic to the ordinary wards were glazed.

No patient sleeps on a straw bed, and there has not been a wet bed in the house for more than six months. This fact speaks very creditably for the management.

A. M. again appeals to be discharged, and it is suggested that the medical officer should consider the propriety of discharging him on probation. There are no prominent symptoms of insanity in his case.

**LUNATIC WARDS, BUCHAN POORHOUSE,
14th November 1872.**

The only change among the inmates, since the visit of 25th May, consist of 2 admissions and 1 discharge. The latter is that of the patient A. M., alluded to in last report as a proper person for probationary discharge.

The house was in excellent order, and presented (especially on the female side) an aspect of considerable comfort. The bedding was clean, and the coverings were abundant; but several of the hair mattresses are in need of re-teasing; more fully filled they would retain their elasticity for a longer period.

The patients were comfortably and neatly clothed, and seem all proper cases for the wards. More than half of them engage to a greater or less extent in industrial occupations. All who are able, take exercise from time

to time beyond the grounds ; but something more might be done to break the monotony of their lives by giving them a ploy at Halloween and Christmas, and a short excursion in summer. The sheds in the airing courts have not been repaired, as the enlargement of the wards is contemplated to meet the wants of the extended combination ; and in this case their removal to another site would be necessary.

The policy of securing and retaining the services of good attendants by adequate remuneration is again strongly recommended to the favourable consideration of the management.

Two accidents, one involving fracture of the thigh-bone and the other a sprained wrist, have resulted from slipping on the asphalt pavement of the passages ; but at present no one is confined to bed, and the sanitary state of the establishment is satisfactory, and indicative of good care in all respects.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNNINGHAM COMBINATION POORHOUSE,
23rd April 1872.

The patients at this date are 30 males and 34 females.

Since the visit of 8th September there have been 12 admissions, 6 discharges, and 3 deaths. Of the patients admitted, 4 were brought from the Asylum, 2 from the ordinary wards of the poorhouse, and 6 from ordinary dwellings. Of the discharges, 3 took place by minutes of parochial boards, 2 were sent to the ordinary wards as recovered, and 1 was transferred to another establishment. Of the deaths, 1 was ascribed to softening of the brain, and 2 to general debility.

In many respects the establishment was in a satisfactory state. The wards were clean and well ventilated, and their general aspect was cheerful and pleasing. The bedding and day-clothing were in good condition, and the dietary appears to be sufficient. Some wants, however, still remain to be met. Among these are house shoes for the men, a perambulator for weakly patients, particularly for a boy who is in the female wards, and a small greenhouse to afford the means of floral decoration throughout the year.

Considerable attention continues to be given to industrial occupation, especially in the female department, where, in addition to the work of the house, about 100 dozen of shirts have been made for Glasgow warehouses.

Since last visit the money received on this account has been paid into the general funds of the house. It is again strongly recommended that this money should be set apart to meet the cost of excursions, pic-nics, or amusements, to provide articles of decoration or interest ; in short to be specially applied for the benefit of the inmates of the lunatic wards. It should be kept in view that they occupy a different position from the inmates of the ordinary wards, and are to be treated with more consideration and liberality. This is necessary to maintain a spirit of contentment, and to foster industrial tendencies. The great want of the establishment is a lack of industrial occupation for the men. This can only be properly supplied by the possession of additional land, and every effort should be made to procure some. It was felt during the visit that in future it will be necessary to take this element into consideration in sanctioning the admission of patients.

The cubic contents of each room are now marked on the doors. There is accommodation for a considerable number of patients, beyond those for which the house is licensed, but any extension of the license must be considered along with the means of employment. The present attendants are reported as giving satisfaction, and there has been no recent change. Much credit is due to the governor for the general satisfactory condition of the house and patients, and the attention which has been given to past recommendations is acknowledged with pleasure. Those made in the present report are regarded as essential for the permanent prosperity of the establishment, and it is hoped they will receive attention.

LUNATIC WARDS, CUNNINGHAM COMBINATION POORHOUSE,
13th July 1872.

There are at present 30 men and 42 women in these wards, so that the number of the inmates has considerably increased since the date of last visit.

Appendix
E.
—
Commissioners'
Entries.

—
Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.
—
Buchan
Combina-
tion Poor-
house.

Cunning-
ham Com-
bination
Poorhouse.

Appendix
F.Commis-
sioners'
Entries.Lunatic
Wards of
Poor- of
houses.Cunning-
ham Com-
bination
Poorhouse.

The changes which have taken place consist of 12 admissions, 2 discharges, and 2 deaths.

The beds have been taken down, the hair teased, and the beds re-made by the attendants and patients; the men have been supplied with slippers, and a shoe-house is in preparation; a perambulator is to be obtained for the little boy referred to in the last report, and a contract has been entered into for trenching and levelling a piece of land in the neighbourhood of the Asylum, so as to give occupation to the men. These things indicate a desire to meet the views of the Commissioners, but it was learned with regret that there is no intention to act on the recommendation that the money earned by the patients should be set apart to meet the cost of excursions, pic-nics, or amusements, or to provide articles of decoration or interest. It would appear, indeed, that there is to be no annual excursion this year, as has been usual.

Much credit is due to the governor, matron, and head female attendant for the extent to which industrial occupation has hitherto been carried; but it is not to be expected that this satisfactory state of matters will continue if the usual incentives to industry are withdrawn.

Since May 1870 an average population of 30 women have made 345 dozens of shirts, for which they have been paid £39, 11s. 6d., and the men are to receive £10 for the work on which they are now engaged; yet out of these earnings it has been resolved not to defray the cost of an annual pic-nic, though quite sufficient both for that purpose, and for the erection of the glass house for flowers recommended in the last report.*

Four of the patients do not belong to the combination, and these pay 8s. 6d. weekly.

These wards indeed constitute now a small asylum, and if there is no departure from the liberal spirit in which they have hitherto been managed, they will serve an increasingly useful purpose both to the district and combination. The most striking defect is the want of land, and it is strongly recommended that an effort should be made to lease or purchase land in the vicinity of the poorhouse. If properly managed this should soon become a source of profit. If the number of male patients is allowed to increase, it would be possible for them to cultivate a considerable extent of land with advantage to themselves and the Institution. Among the male patients at present in the wards, there are not a few who are known to be capable of very profitable occupation, and it is doubtful whether it is right to transfer many such patients from the district asylum to these wards so long as they are unprovided with the means of healthful out-door occupation.

It is recommended that the walls between the airing-courts be knocked down, so as to make one airing-court for each sex, that flowers and shrubs be grown

* In connexion with this entry the following correspondence took place:—

Arthur Mitchell, Esq., M.D., Commissioner in Lunacy, Edinburgh.

IRVINE, 21st August 1872.

SIR,—I have been instructed by the Directors of Cunningham Combination Poorhouse to write you with regard to your report of 13th ultimo, on the Lunatic Wards of that Institution. In the third paragraph of your report you state—"It would appear indeed that there is to be no annual excursion this year as has been usual,"—and in the fourth—"it has been resolved not to defray the cost of an annual pic-nic." As to the first of these, it has apparently been made in ignorance of the fact that since the Lunatic Wards were erected there has been no annual excursion given to their inmates; and touching the second, no such resolution has been passed or even proposed by the Directors. In these circumstances it is not surprising that the Directors should have been more than astonished in reading those parts of your report above referred to, and now feel desirous to hear from you stating upon what authority they were made. An early answer will oblige.—Your obedient Servant,

T. MACGREGOR HIGHT.

To the Secretary, Cunningham Combination Poorhouse.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY, EDINBURGH, 23d August 1872.

SIR,—I am directed by Dr. Mitchell to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 21st, and to say that he derived his information from some of the officials. He regrets that he cannot speak more definitely. He is glad, however, to learn that there has been no resolution on the part of the Directors not to defray the cost of an annual pic-nic, and that the patients in the Lunatic Wards of the Cunningham Combination Poorhouse will have the same privileges and advantages in this respect as they have in the lunatic wards of other poorhouses.

I am to add that a note will be appended to Commissioner Mitchell's report, correcting the statements to which you refer in your letter.—I am etc., W. J. BATT, *For the Secretary.*

in these courts, and that they be supplied with seats. The recommendation as to the green-house is also repeated. Appendix
F.

J. M. wears locked boots and Mrs. B. or B. occasionally wears locked gloves. If these contrivances of dress or restraint cannot be dispensed with, these two patients should be sent to the district asylum. Commissioners'
Entries.

The very favourable comments on the condition and aspect of the wards and on the management which have been made in former reports are repeated with pleasure in this. Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE,
May 17, 1872.

Since the house was last visited, on the 21st July, 14 patients have been admitted, 2 have been discharged, and 2 have died. Of those admitted, 8 were brought from asylums. Of those discharged, 1 had recovered, and 1 was sent to the district asylum, having been found unsuitable for the wards. The cause of death in both cases is registered as influenza, at the ages of 79 and 70. Dumbarton
Poorhouse.

The present numbers are 23 males and 20 females, being 3 males above the licensed complement. For the accommodation of these an extra bed is placed in the upper dormitory, and two beds in the seclusion room.

The patients appear to be all properly selected for the wards, but application should be made to the General Board to extend the numbers included in the license; and failing sanction to this effect it will be necessary to remove the surplus cases.

The wards were clean and tidy, and presented a comfortable and cheerful appearance. The bedding and day-clothing were in good condition and in sufficient quantity. Personal cleanliness is properly seen to.

The airing-courts are neatly and ornamentally kept, and the grounds generally were in good order.

Both sexes were entirely free from excitement and there has been no occasion to resort to seclusion. Twelve males and 7 females are registered as industrially employed. For the men, the grounds continue to furnish sufficient employment. For the women, an additional source of occupation has been provided by taking in work for shops in Dumbarton. It is very strongly recommended that the money received on this account should not go into the general fund of the Poorhouse, but should be set aside to furnish indulgences to the inmates of the wards. It will be found that their industrial tendencies will thereby be fostered and stimulated.

Only one patient, a female who is suffering from an affection of the knee, is confined to bed. The health of the community is described as having been very favourable during the past winter, and the patients report the dietary as being good and abundant. Country walks continue to be regularly taken twice a week.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUMBARTON POORHOUSE,
24th July 1872.

Since the date of last visit, no change of any kind has taken place either among the inmates or attendants.

The wards were clean, well ventilated, and in excellent order. The patients were comfortably and tidily clothed, and their appearance was indicative of an adequate and suitable dietary. It is suggested, however, that in future purchases of material for the outer clothing both of the men and women, a variety of colour and pattern should be introduced. It is at all times an advantage to patients to avoid everything like a uniform, but it is found to be especially advantageous when they take their walks beyond the grounds, and when it is desirable that passers by should not too easily recognise who and what they are.

The blankets and sheets were in a very satisfactory state, but it is hoped that the directors will soon see their way to supply the dormitories with hair mattresses. The cheerful aspect of the dormitories has been increased by placing curtains on the windows.

Industrial occupation continues to receive proper attention. It will be a mistake, however, if industry is not stimulated by letting the patients feel that pleasures and indulgences result from their doing useful work. Exper-

Appendix
E.

Commissioners' Entries.

Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.

Dundee Poorhouse.

ience shows that such incentives to industry prove beneficial to the patients themselves, and make them more easily and pleasantly managed by promoting contentment.

It is recommended that the experiment of taking a few of the inmates to church in town should be tried.

The condition of the establishment is regarded as creditable to all concerned in its management.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE POORHOUSE,
25th March 1872.

There are at present 44 men and 52 women in these wards. Eight admissions and 7 deaths constitute the changes in the population since the date of the last visit. The deaths were caused by phthisis, bronchitis, heart-disease, general paralysis, and disease of the brain, and the mean age at death was 44.

Numerous improvements in the way of furnishing and decorating the wards were observed with satisfaction. These have been introduced by the governor and matron at a small cost. Not a little, however, remains to be done, and it is recommended that the large table in the female sitting-room be covered; that a further supply of pictures be obtained; and that the low west-room on the female side be papered and furnished.

The airing-courts were in excellent order. Trees have been planted in them, and flower-beds tastefully laid out. Sun-shades, or summer-houses, have also been erected, and seats have been placed here and there in the grounds. It would be an improvement if the walls of the female airing-court were covered with ivy. In the airing-court for men this has already been done with success.

The more comfortable, and the more cheerful and pleasant the wards and the airing-courts are made, the more easy will be the management of the patients. Already, indeed, the attention given to the recommendations of the Commissioners bearing on these matters has been of substantial benefit to the Institution, by making it possible to retain patients who could not under less favourable circumstances have been managed with the limited staff and limited appliances of these wards. Some of the patients, indeed, are scarcely suitable for such an establishment, and it is recommended that M. A. C., A. N., and A. M., be sent back to the asylum, and that an effort be made to replace them by quieter patients.

It is recommended that the two day-rooms, on the male and female side, be steadily occupied so as to avoid all overcrowding.

It is also suggested for consideration whether it would not be well to introduce the system of adding to the wages of the attendants a regular annual increment up to a certain sum. In this way, better attendants would be obtained, an inducement would be held out to remain in the service of the Institution, and fewer changes in the staff would take place. As it is, the attendants are not so well paid in this as in other similar establishments.

Industrial occupation continues to receive proper attention.

The patients were comfortably and tidily clothed, and the day-rooms and dormitories were scrupulously clean and in excellent order.

The general condition of the patients and of the establishment continues to be very satisfactory.

LUNATIC WARDS, DUNDEE POORHOUSE,
August 19, 1872.

The changes among the patients since the visit of 25th March consist of 1 admission and 1 death. There has been no discharge, and the 3 patients who at last visit were regarded as improper inmates of the establishment are still detained. Of the inmates, A. M. and A. M. are described as destructive, and are reported as noisy and restless at night, interfering with the other patients and keeping them from sleep. From the want of single rooms there is no proper accommodation for such patients, and their removal should be called for. Another patient of the name of C. K. is also regarded as an unfit inmate from her proneness to violence; it is probable that the removal of these patients would have been effected

before this time, but for the crowded condition of the Asylum and the greater trouble involved in sending them to Montrose. Appendix E.

The wards were in excellent order, but it was observed with regret that no steps have been taken to act on the recommendation made in last report to supply additional articles of decoration and interest, and to fit up the lower female day-rooms in a comfortable manner. It should be kept in view that the wards form the permanent home of the inmates, that their detention is compulsory, and that they are not free to leave like the ordinary paupers; consequently it becomes necessary, in a far greater degree, to consult their comfort, and it should be kept in view that with comfort comes facility of management. It is accordingly very strongly recommended that considerable additions should be made to the furniture of both the day-rooms and the dormitories, by introducing chairs, some small tables, eight-day clocks, and other articles calculated to give the wards the aspect of a home. The manner in which the day-rooms of the Lunatic Wards of Liff and Benvie Poorhouse are furnished will give an idea of what is meant. If arrangements were made for setting aside the money received for the work done by the patients (in teasing ropes, or in sewing for warehouses in town) for purposes of recreation and decoration, a stimulus would be given to industry, and an interest excited which would prevent wanton destruction. Commissioners' Entries.
Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.
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The bedding and day-clothing were in a satisfactory state, and personal cleanliness is well seen to.

The airing-courts and grounds continue to be kept with much taste and neatness.

Considerable difficulty is experienced in obtaining trustworthy attendants, especially in the female department, at the present rate of wages, and attention is again directed to the recommendation made in last report to institute a system of gradual increase in their remuneration.

LUNATIC WARDS, CITY PARISH, MAYFIELD HOUSE, EASTER ROAD,
EDINBURGH, 15th February 1872.

There are at present 36 patients in these wards; their number certainly could not exceed 40 without overcrowding. Edinburgh Poorhouse.

Since last visit, 4 patients have been admitted, and 1 has been discharged. No death has occurred, and the patients are said to have enjoyed good health during the winter which, fortunately for those who occupy the attics at night, has been unusually mild.

In the rooms without fires each patient has an extra pair of blankets.

All parts of the house were clean and in good order, and presented an aspect of considerable comfort. Everything has been done to make the accommodation satisfactory, but the occupation of this house can only be regarded as a temporary measure, and the propriety of building at Craiglockhart should be at once carefully reconsidered.

It is recommended that the garden be put in order and laid out in flower-beds. It is of undoubted advantage to the patients that they have access to it at all times, going in and out as they feel inclined.

Eight of the patients take exercise beyond the garden. This number, however, should, if possible, be increased in summer.

The Matron is assisted by two paid attendants and two ordinary inmates of the poorhouse.

Only two accidents are recorded, both of a trifling character, and no change has taken place in the staff.

The general impression produced by the visit was pleasing; the patients were tranquil, contented, in good bodily health, well clothed, clean, and apparently well fed.

LUNATIC WARDS, EDINBURGH CITY POORHOUSE,
26th October 1872.

The establishment contains at this date 34 patients, who are under the care of 2 paid attendants, assisted by 2 ordinary inmates of the poorhouse. A general supervision is exercised by Miss Jack, the Matron.

Appendix E. The patients seem all proper cases for the wards, with the exception of J. L., who is restless during the night, and is apt to annoy those with whom she is associated in a common dormitory. As there are no single rooms, and no means of keeping her apart during the night, her removal to Morningside is indicated.

Commissioners' Entries. The house was in good order and presented an aspect of considerable comfort. The upper dormitory is, however, regarded as inappropriate winter accommodation for insane patients, notwithstanding the additional blankets furnished to the beds.

Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses. The bedding and day-clothing were in a satisfactory state, and proper attention is given to general cleanliness. The dietary appears to be ample, and the meals are comfortably served.

Edinburgh Poorhouse. The numbers going beyond the grounds are 7 or 8, as formerly reported.

The following are the changes since the inspection of 15th February :—

Admissions	5.
Discharges	3.
Deaths	3.

One of the discharges was by escape. The causes of death were asthma, pulmonary disease, and gradual decay, at the ages, respectively, of 64, 48, and 85.

There has been no accident of importance.

LUNATIC WARDS, GOVAN POORHOUSE, *May 8, 1872.*

Govan Poorhouse. The inmates of the wards at this date are 44 males, and 46 females. The changes since the visit of 12th August consist of 5 admissions and 4 deaths. There has been no discharge. The causes of death were consumption, organic abdominal disease, chronic diarrhoea, and suicide; the latter occurred in a patient who had never manifested any suicidal tendency, and who is supposed to have committed the act under a sudden impulse from the discomfort of dyspnoea.

Possession of the new Asylum will be taken in a few weeks, and preparations for removal have been begun. Under these circumstances no remarks upon the accommodation are called for.

The condition of the patients was satisfactory. They were entirely free from excitement, and only one—a female—was in bed from sickness or debility.

The numbers industrially employed are 30 males and 32 females. Some idea of the extent of the diligence of the latter may be formed from the number of articles made by them in the course of the year from 1st May 1871 to 1st May 1872. These comprise 253 sheets, 149 caps, 53 pairs of stockings, 159 aprons, and 9 dresses, for the Governor's store; and 14 shifts, 4 jackets, 2765 shirts, and 4 pair drawers, for warehouses in town. From the money received from the warehouses the patients are provided with articles of dress and ornament, which could not otherwise be supplied to them, and are thus led to take an interest in their work, and, at the same time, in their personal appearance. By this arrangement the interests of the establishment and the happiness of the patients are alike promoted.

LUNATIC WARDS, GOVAN POORHOUSE, MERRYFLATTS, *28th November 1872.*

The inmates of these wards consist at present of 50 women, and 48 men. Since the date of the last statutory visit to the wards of the Old Poorhouse, the changes which have taken place in the population consists of 10 admissions, 1 discharge, and 1 death. All the patients admitted were selected cases transferred from Asylums. The discharge refers to a patient who escaped and was not found till the 28 days had elapsed, during which the Sheriff's order remains in force. Up to the very day of his escape he required special treatment, but it has been ascertained that immediately after leaving the Asylum he resumed his ordinary employment, and that he continues to do well and to be self-supporting.

The heating apparatus has not yet proved quite trustworthy and satisfactory in its working, and complaints were made of the coldness of the wards; it is strongly recommended, therefore, that for some time a full use should be made of the open fire-places both in the day-rooms and dormitories.

Workmen are still employed in many parts of the building. This produces, as a matter of course, a certain amount of confusion and want of comfort, and in consequence of it, no steps have yet been taken to decorate the wards, or to supply them with the minor articles of furniture which impart a home-like and cheerful aspect. It is believed, however, that there will be no avoidable delay in giving practical attention to these matters, and that the wards will by-and-by be as bright and comfortable as those of any Asylum in the country. In view of the fact that the Institution will soon possess a first-class license, and that its population will then include the more unmanageable of the lunatics chargeable to the parish, the importance of giving the wards a cheerful aspect is much increased, since experience shows that this lessens excitement, promotes contentment, and diminishes the difficulty and cost of management. It is not thought necessary to particularise what should be done in this direction, as it is believed that there is a complete understanding of what is wanted, and that the Parochial Board will give a liberal support to the Governor and Medical Officer in their exertions to meet the views of the Commissioners.

The contrast between the dormitories supplied with wooden and those supplied with iron bedsteads is so striking, that it is hoped some way will be found of utilising the iron bedsteads in the ordinary wards of the poorhouse, so that wooden ones may be substituted.

No opportunity of acquiring additional land, either by lease or purchase, should be lost, in order that there may be full, profitable, and healthful occupation for the men. It is recommended that the first work on which they are engaged should be the laying out both of the enclosed and unenclosed airing-courts, and the making of a broad walk round the grounds. For the sake of the female patients generally, and of the infirm or excited of both sexes, it is of great importance that this should be soon done.

The patients were found remarkably tranquil and contented. Their bed and body-clothing was clean and sufficient. They appeared to be in good bodily health, to have much freedom, and to be to a large extent industrially employed.

As yet only four single rooms are occupied; two of these are given to patients as a privilege, one is occupied by a patient who makes constant efforts to escape, and one by a patient who is harmless but noisy. No one has been in seclusion, and no special contrivance of dress is in use, nor is any accident recorded. These facts speak well for the management which, since the occupancy of the new wards, must have been attended with many difficulties.

LUNATIC WARDS, HAMILTON POORHOUSE, 15th May 1872.

Since the visit of 22d July, one patient, at present absent on probation, has been admitted, two have been discharged, and two have died. The causes of the deaths were general debility, and softening of the brain.

The house was found, as usual, clean and well ventilated, and in all respects in a satisfactory condition. The propriety of furnishing the beds with hair mattresses is, however, again suggested.

The patients were comfortably clothed, and appear to be all proper cases for the wards, with the exception of M. C., who is noisy and dirty, and a source of annoyance to the others; her removal to Gartnavel should be called for. The airing courts are neatly kept, and well supplied with flowers; a considerable number of birds and animals affords a never failing source of interest to the patients.

A large proportion of both sexes are usefully employed, and considerable progress has been made in bringing the land under cultivation. No patient

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Govan Poorhouse.

Hamilton Poorhouse.

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sioners'
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houses.Hamilton
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is restricted to the courts, and extended exercise in the country is of frequent occurrence.

The aspect of the patients is a satisfactory indication of the sufficiency of the diet.

LUNATIC WARDS, HAMILTON POORHOUSE,
25th July 1872.

There are 14 men and 18 women at present in the wards. Two admissions and one discharge have occurred since last visit. No death has taken place. The patient discharged was M. C., whose removal to an asylum was recommended when the wards were last inspected.

The patients at present in the establishment appear to have been well selected. They are all in good health. A large proportion of them continue to be usefully employed. They have free access at all times to the airing courts, to which however, none of them are confined. They have walking excursions beyond the grounds, at least once a week, and in these all join, except the physically infirm.

It was learned with much satisfaction, that the beds are soon to be furnished with hair mattresses.

The day rooms and dormitories were clean, well ventilated, and in excellent order.

The airing courts are well kept; in that for the men there are pigeons, rabbits, dogs, and a monkey, and in these the patients take great interest.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINESHIRE COMBINATION
POORHOUSE, 25th May 1872.

Kincardine
Combina-
tion Poor-
house.

There are 7 men and 9 women at present in the wards, so that there are still six vacant beds.

The changes since the date of the last visit, consists of one admission, one discharge, and two deaths. The patient discharged was J. D., referred to in the last report; he is registered as having left the wards recovered. The admission and one of the deaths have reference to the same patient, who died of a bronchitic affection, after a residence of less than three months; she was 76 years old. The existing sanitary condition of the inmates is good; their appearance indicates a suitable dietary; and they were all clean in their persons, and comfortably and tidily clothed. As usual, the wards, and the beds and bedding, were found in excellent order.

The introduction of pictures into the female dormitory would be an advantage, and is recommended; and it is again suggested that a small greenhouse be erected, so that the wards may be supplied with plants in flower, and the decoration of the airing courts more easily maintained.

During the summer months exercise beyond the grounds should be taken at least twice a week, and some arrangement should be made for facilitating the access of A. J. to the airing yard; in consequence of her helpless condition, she is not often in the open air. It is recorded with satisfaction that there is now only one straw bed in use, and it is expected that it will soon be possible to let the patient, who at present sleeps on it, use an ordinary mattress.

LUNATIC WARDS, KINCARDINESHIRE COMBINATION
POORHOUSE, August 23d, 1872.

The changes amongst the inmates since the visit of the 25th May, consist of 2 admissions, 1 discharge, and 1 death. The patient discharged was found unsuitable for the wards, and was removed to Montrose Asylum. The cause of death was dropsy, at the age of 80. The present numbers are 6 males, and 10 females.

The house was clean, well ventilated, and generally in good order. No straw bags are in use, and every patient sleeps on a hair mattress; both the bedding and day clothing were in a satisfactory state. The recommendations made in last report to provide a few pictures for the dormitories, and to erect a small greenhouse, are again repeated.

All the present inmates seem properly selected for the wards, but it is a pity that there is so much vacant room, especially on the male side. Both

males and females were free from excitement, and both sexes habitually take exercise beyond the premises ; no one is suffering from bodily disease, and adequate attention is given to personal cleanliness. Appendix E.

Since last visit the female attendant has been appointed sub-matron of St. Cuthbert's poorhouse, Edinburgh, and her sister who has succeeded her is giving satisfaction. Commissioners' Entries.

LUNATIC WARDS, SOUTH LEITH POORHOUSE,
14th February 1872.

Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.

There are 8 male and 10 female patients at present in this Institution, all of whom appear to have been properly selected.

The wards, and the beds and bedding, were found scrupulously clean and in excellent order. Everything that was seen indicated a kindly, judicious, and liberal treatment of the patients. When fresh clothing is supplied to the male patients, it is suggested that it should be made of grey tweed instead of blue pilot cloth.

South
Leith
Poorhouse.

The changes which have occurred since the date of the last visit consist of three admissions, one discharge, and one death. One female patient was found in bed, labouring under erysipelas, and her temporary removal to the Leith Hospital is contemplated. With this exception the patients appeared to be in good health.

LUNATIC WARDS, SOUTH LEITH POORHOUSE,
23d October 1872.

Since the 14th February, the date of the last visit, 4 patients have been admitted, 1 has been removed, and 1 has died. The present inmates are 10 of each sex, who all appear to be fit subjects for the wards. The fatal case is the patient alluded to in last report as suffering from erysipelas.

The house was in good order, and in all respects in a satisfactory state.

The patients are well fed and well clothed. The suggestion at last visit to substitute grey tweed for blue cloth, for the clothing of the men has been acted on, and the result has been satisfactory ; their general appearance differs less from that of the sane community, and is less calculated to attract attention when they walk beyond bounds.

The female attendant having been promoted to be sub-matron, a new attendant has been got from Morningside. She is favourably spoken of.

LUNATIC WARDS, LIFF AND BENVIE POORHOUSE,
25th March 1872.

There are 14 men and 14 women at present in these wards. Since last visit there has been no change of any kind among them ; indeed there has not been a death since March 1870—that is, for two years. This fact reflects very creditably on the management. Liff and Benvie Poorhouse.

Eleven men and twelve women are entered in the Register as industrially employed, and from what was seen during the visit these numbers, though large, are not an over-estimate. A large amount of really useful and profitable work is done by the patients of both sexes—to their own advantage as well as to that of the Institution.

The day rooms and dormitories were scrupulously clean and in excellent order. The patients were comfortably and neatly clothed, and were tranquil and contented ; their appearance indicated a suitable and adequate dietary.

The impression left by the visit was in all respects a pleasing one.

LUNATIC WARDS, LIFF AND BENVIE POORHOUSE,
August 19th, 1872.

There has been no admission, discharge, or death among the patients since the visit of 25th March. Their sanitary state continues good, and both males and females were entirely free from excitement.

The day-rooms are very cheerful, and are fully and comfortably furnished. On the female side a clock has recently been purchased with the proceeds of work done for shops in the town ; and the comfort of the dormitories in

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Liff and Benvie Poorhouse.

Linlithgow Poorhouse.

both divisions has been increased by laying down matting in the central space between the beds. Full occupation for the men is still provided by the grounds, which have been converted from a wilderness into gardens and shrubberies.

The day clothing and bedding were in a satisfactory state, and personal cleanliness meets with proper attention.

Exercise beyond the grounds continues to be regularly taken; and the annual pic-nic, which took place last week, was joined in by the whole of the inmates.

No one is suffering from bodily illness, and there is no patient of habitually wet habits. Altogether the condition of the establishment was very satisfactory.

The proposed extension of the dormitories has not yet been begun.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE,
April 27th, 1872.

The changes among the patients since the visit of 15th July consist of 4 admissions and 2 deaths. Of the patients admitted, 3 were transferred from Asylums, and 1 was an inmate of the ordinary wards. The causes of death were, in the one case, phthisis, at the age of 57, and in the other, cardiac disease, at the age of 62.

The patients were free from excitement, and a fair proportion were industrially engaged. One of the females, C. M., is described as occasionally troublesome, and as she is chargeable to Bute, her removal to the Asylum at Lochgilphead should be called for. A. M., from his filthy habits, is not a desirable inmate, and as the establishment does not possess the appliances necessary to prevent his proving offensive to the other patients, especially during the night, his removal to the District Asylum is indicated.

The wards were in good order, and the bedding and day clothing were in a satisfactory state.

From the appearance of the patients, the dietary seems adequate.

From the recent changes in the female attendants, exercise beyond the grounds has been less frequent than formerly, but as the one now engaged is giving satisfaction, it is hoped that the old habits will soon be resumed.

The register of seclusion contains two entries since last visit, for periods of one hour and three hours respectively, on both occasions for attacks on fellow patients. Two of each sex are epileptics.

Three inmates of the ordinary wards who were seen, viz., M. B., J. H., or W., and S. S., are not considered as of sound mind.

LUNATIC WARDS, LINLITHGOW POORHOUSE,
4th July 1872.

There are at present 14 male and 15 female patients in the wards. One patient has been admitted and 2 have been discharged since the date of last visit. No death has occurred.

The discharges refer to C. M. and A. M., alluded to in last report, who were transferred to the Asylums at Larbert and Lochgilphead.

The wards were clean and in good order. The patients were suitably and tidily clothed. One woman was in bed and under medical treatment, but all the other patients appeared to be in excellent health. They were tranquil, and to a considerable extent usefully employed. They are all said to be easily managed, and suitable for care and treatment in such an Institution.

They have free access at all times to the airing courts, and exercise is often taken beyond the grounds.

A new female attendant has been engaged, at £16 per annum, and if she gives satisfaction she is to receive £18 at the end of the first year's service. The wages of the male attendant have been raised from £32 to £36. These facts are recorded because in the management of an Institution like this it is of very great importance to secure the services of good attendants, and this cannot be done unless they are adequately remunerated.

The wards are about to be repainted, and a clock is to be placed in each day-room. Appendix
E.

M. B. and J. H., to whom reference was made in the last report, have been removed from the ordinary wards to the Asylum at Larbert. S. S. remains in the ordinary wards, certificates of lunacy in her case not having been obtained. Com-
mis-
sioners'
Entries.

LUNACY WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE,
24th May 1872.

Lunatic
Wards of
Poor-
houses.

There are at present 49 inmates—24 men and 25 women. Since the 26th of August last 4 patients have been admitted, 2 have died, and 1 has been discharged.

Old
Machar
Poorhouse.

Eighteen women are registered as industrially employed. At the time of the visit the female day-room presented a scene of busy occupation, a large number of the patients in it being engaged in making shirts. A sewing-machine would be a useful acquisition, and might eventually prove a source of profit to the Institution.

The number of men registered as industrially employed is 14, but the sources of occupation for the male patients are manifestly insufficient, and the desirability of acquiring more land is again brought under the notice of the Managers. Weaving, brush-making, etc., might also be advantageously introduced as employments for the men.

The patients of both sexes take exercise beyond the grounds once a-week, but it is recommended that it should be taken more frequently during the summer months.

The habits of women who have been long accustomed to smoke should be considered as those of men are, and to a reasonable extent their tastes should be gratified in the matter.

The female airing court is not very tidily kept. It is recommended that it should be converted as much as possible into a flower garden.

All parts of the house were, as usual, scrupulously clean and in excellent order, and the patients were well clothed and in good bodily health.

There are 3 women in the ordinary wards—E. L., M. C., and J. T., regarding whose mental state it is suggested that medical certificates should be sent to the Board. It is possible, if they intimate their intention to leave, that they would not be prevented from doing so; but it is doubtful if they have sufficient understanding to give any such intimation, or to realise that they have the right to discharge themselves.

LUNATIC WARDS, OLD MACHAR POORHOUSE,
November 13th, 1872.

The inmates at this date are the same in number as at last visit, namely, 24 men and 25 women, the changes in the interval having been limited to 1 admission and 1 death.

The great want of the Institution continues to be that of appropriate occupation for the men. The negotiations for the acquirement of additional land have come to nothing, and there is apparently little hope of anything being done in this direction to remove the evil referred to. Oakum-picking has been introduced as better than idleness; but this occupation is one which is very ill-adapted for insane patients. It restricts exercise in the open air, involves a sedentary position, and is dirty. If insurmountable difficulties stand in the way of acquiring additional land, the proper and only remedy is to reduce the number of inmates.

The house was clean and in good order, more especially the female department. In the male division there was a tendency to slovenliness which, if not at once checked, will be encouraged by the oakum-picking. There is a deficiency of chairs, involving the necessity of carrying them backwards and forwards at meal times, and the general appearance of the wards would be greatly improved by some ornamental furniture, and by a beading of wood to protect the walls from being broken by the backs of the chairs. A mirror above the fireplace in the female day-room would encourage attention to

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neatness in dress. It was learned with satisfaction that more variety is to be introduced in the material for clothing the men.

The bedding of the wet patients should either be of straw or should be protected by waterproof sheeting.

More neatness is recommended in the manner of serving the meals.

Exercise beyond the grounds continues to be habitually taken; and more frequently by the males since their employment in oakum-picking restricted the time spent in the airing court.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,
May 31st, 1872.

Since the visit of 18th August 6 patients have been admitted and 2 have died. There has been no discharge. The causes of death are registered as diarrhoea, at the age of 44, and general paralysis, at the age of 64. The present inmates are 17 males and 19 females, of whom 4 males and 2 females are boarders from other parishes. They seem all properly-selected cases with the exception of K. T., who is of dirty habits, and troublesome to the other patients. Arrangements have accordingly been made for sending him to the District Asylum. A. D. was brought from the District Asylum, suffering from heart and lung disease, in order to be near his family. He is very anxious to leave the house, and if proper accommodation could be provided for him at home, and an adequate allowance were made for him, it would be a humane act to meet his wishes.

The sanitary condition of the establishment is described as having been satisfactory, but several of the inmates are suffering from chronic maladies of a kind which suggests the idea that the dietary is not sufficiently varied; attention is therefore directed to this point. At the same time, there does not appear to have been any great error in this respect, as the mortality since the opening of the house has been only about 7·5 per cent. on the average number resident.

The wards were in excellent order, and the bedding and day clothing in good condition and in ample quantity.

Proper attention is given to personal cleanliness.

No patient has been secluded since last inspection, and no accident has occurred.

LUNATIC WARDS, PERTH POORHOUSE,
5th July 1872.

Since last visit one patient has been admitted and two have been discharged. No death has occurred. The two patients discharged are those alluded to in last report, one of them having been sent to the Asylum at Murthly, and the other placed under the care of his wife in Perth.

There are at present 15 male and 20 female patients in the wards. On the women's side therefore the full number for which the wards are licensed has been reached, but there is still accommodation for 5 men. The dormitory accommodation indeed, on both sides is in excess of what is required, and will remain to a considerable extent unused, even when the wards have their full number of 40 patients. The dormitories on each side contain 16,168 cubic feet, and their flooring yields 1504 square feet; this is exclusive of the two single or seclusion rooms. The day rooms are however comparatively small, each yielding 5152 feet of cubic space and 448 square feet of flooring.

The house was in all parts clean and in excellent order, and the patients were well clothed, tranquil, contented, and in good health.

Fourteen of the women and 11 of the men are said to be industriously employed. Four women sew and 3 knit, 1 works constantly in the kitchen, 1 works constantly in the laundry, 3 wash and do house-work in the ordinary wards, 1 washes and does house-work in the lunatic wards, and 1 does house-work in the probationary wards. Of the men, 2 make nets, 2 work as shoemakers, 3 work steadily in the garden, 3 do house-work, and 1 acts as messenger.

All the mattresses have been recently re-stuffed and re-covered.

One instance of seclusion for three hours is recorded in the case of a patient who was noisy and annoyed the other patients. Appendix E.

No change has occurred among the attendants, and no accident is recorded.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTOWNSHIRE POORHOUSE,
June 4, 1872.

No admission, discharge, or death has occurred among the patients since the visit of 11th September, and the number, 8, accordingly remains unchanged. They were comfortably clothed, and clean, and neat. Three are industrially employed, 2 in sewing and 1 in the kitchen. Walks beyond the premises continue to be regularly taken. Lunatic Wards of Poor-houses.

The wards were in excellent order, and the bedding was clean and comfortable. The airing court is fairly kept. Wigtown Poorhouse.

The inmates are reported as having enjoyed good health during the winter, and their present appearance is indicative of judicious treatment in all respects. There is still however a deficient water supply.

LUNATIC WARDS, WIGTOWN COMBINATION POORHOUSE,
16th August 1872.

No admission, discharge, or death has taken place since last visit.

The patients now take exercise beyonds the grounds two or three times a week. It is hoped that this will be continued during the winter months, and with this in view each patient should be supplied with a large woollen shawl. The beds are now filled with chaff instead of straw. These changes are in the right direction, and give hope that the wards may by and by serve a public purpose more extensively and efficiently than they have hitherto done.

The patients were comfortably clothed, and in good bodily health, and the wards were clean. The airing court might advantageously be kept with more taste; and it is suggested that some of the patients should be taken to Church in town.

BALDOVAN INSTITUTION, *26th March 1872.*

Twenty-six boys and twelve girls constitute the present population. Two admissions, and a death from erysipelas are the only changes which have occurred since the last visit. Baldovan Institution.

The children were comfortably and neatly clothed, and they were without exception in good bodily health.

The bedding was found very clean, and the day-room and dormitories were well ventilated and in good order.

Few of the inmates can be described as educable; but in the way of training all appears to be done for them that can be done, and they are manifestly treated with much kindness.

The erection of a large hall, or covered play-ground, is to be commenced immediately. There is a proposal, however, to cut off a portion for a school-room for girls, but it is strongly recommended that this should not be done. If this recommendation is acted on, the hall will be about 50 feet long by 20 feet wide, and this will give sufficient space for exercise and amusements, which will be very beneficial to the children, but it could not be smaller without seriously interfering with its usefulness.

It is suggested that the east porch of the school-room should be connected with the boys' day-room by a glass-roofed verandah, where the helpless children might sit in warm weather.

It would be well if an arrangement could be made by which some of the older boys should occupy a bed-room apart.

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BALDOVAN INSTITUTION, *August 22, 1872.*

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Since the visit of 26th March there have been one admission and three discharges. No death has occurred. The present inmates are 24 boys and 11 girls.

Institu-
tions for
Imbeciles.

The condition of the Institution remains unchanged, for although the erection of a gymnasium has been resolved on, and other improvements are contemplated, no steps have yet been taken for the purpose.

Baldovan
Institution.

The house was in all respects in good order; the state of the bedding and day clothing was satisfactory, and proper attention is given to personal cleanliness.

Columbia
Lodge.

As has been stated in previous reports, the mental organization of the majority of the children is exceedingly unfavourable, and little benefit can be expected from training; but they are comfortably provided for in the meantime, and are evidently treated with much kindness and consideration. Only 7 boys and 5 girls are considered amenable to scholastic training, and 4 boys and 5 girls to industrial training; for the others, little is done beyond providing for their physical wants.

COLUMBIA LODGE, *16th February 1872.*

Since the date of last visit 1 pupil has been discharged. No admission has taken place. There are at present 7 pupils, 5 boys and 2 girls. They were all neatly and comfortably clothed. Their comforts are liberally considered, and everything that is possible appears to be done for their education. The house was, as usual, in excellent order.

COLUMBIA LODGE, *August 27th, 1872.*

Since the visit of 16th February, 1 boy has left. The present numbers, 4 boys and 2 girls, occupy but a small portion of the accommodation, which, as has been repeatedly stated in previous reports, is of a very comfortable description. The children were neatly dressed, and their general appearance afforded the most satisfactory proof of careful tending and supervision. Unfortunately, their mental condition is such as to afford little room for improvement by training.

LARBERT INSTITUTION, *May 6th, 1872.*Larbert
Institution.

Since the visit of 14th July the number of inmates has increased from 70 to 83, of whom 50 are males and 33 females. Classified according to their social position, 8 are first class boarders, 15 second class boarders, 9 parochial boarders, and 51 elected cases. It thus appears that five-eighths of the inmates are maintained on the resources of the Institution.

The changes since last visit have been 21 admissions, 10 discharges, and 1 death. The lowest rate of maintenance is now £35, and, as a consequence, no parochial case has recently been admitted.

The inmates were comfortably and neatly dressed, and clean in person. Their sanitary condition is good, and their general appearance betokened an adequate and appropriate dietary. Particular attention is given to vary the food, and with this view a *monthly* diet-table has been introduced. The bedding was abundant, and its cleanliness is well attended to.

The staff consists of 2 governesses, a matron, a male teacher, a gardener, a joiner, and 15 nurses and domestic servants. Scholastic training occupies the greater portion of the forenoon, while the afternoon is given chiefly to industrial training and bodily exercises. The results achieved are very creditable to the teachers, and encouraging to the supporters of the Institution. It is probable, however, that more success would be attained, in establishing habits of industry that would conduce in after life to self-support, were the land of sufficient extent to afford a supply of rough country work, and the means of keeping cows. The wages of the attendants have been judiciously increased, and they are reported to be now giving satisfaction.

The house was clean, well-ventilated, and generally in excellent order. There is, however, still a want of objects of decoration and interest, such as prints, statuettes, and singing birds within doors, and rabbits, guinea pigs, etc.,

out of doors. Such objects afford the means of education as well as amusement. But it is evident that the children are treated with much kindness, and that the deficiencies which exist are due to want of funds, and not to want of will or knowledge of what should be done.

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LARBERT INSTITUTION, 6th July 1872.

Since last visit the changes which have occurred consist of 1 admission and 1 discharge. No death has taken place.

The inmates were all seen. Their appearance indicated good health, the result, probably, of a suitable dietary and judicious management. During the visit they were happy, brisk, and contented, seemingly much at home, and familiar with and interested in all their surroundings.

Institu-
tions for
Imbeciles

Larbert
Institution.

Objects of decoration and interest have been somewhat increased, but there is still great room for progress in this direction; and a hope is expressed that the funds will be so increased as to make it possible for the Directors to do in this matter what they and all acknowledge to be desirable.

A separate building is in progress of erection for the isolation and treatment of contagious diseases, should these occur, as well as for the general purposes of a hospital. Earth closets are to be used in these wards, and so long as there is a difficulty in getting quit of the sewage, this may be desirable; but it should not be forgotten that the causes of inefficiency in the earth closet system are numerous and serious, and it is a question, therefore, whether it would not be better to overcome at once the difficulties as to the disposal of the sewage.

It is recommended that a fence should be erected between the grounds and the railway, more particularly at the part opposite the play ground, so as to prevent the children from getting on the line, which at present occasionally happens, and which might lead to a fatal accident. It is not necessary that this fence should be costly—a cheap wooden fence would be sufficient.

The admission of boys above the age of 15 must be a source of difficulty and anxiety while the number of men who act as nurses is so small.

The general impression left by the visit was very pleasing.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY, EDINBURGH,
June 12th 1872.

I beg to report that I yesterday inspected the Lunatic Department of the General Prison. The inmates are at present 35 males and 17 females. Since last inspection 2 male patients, W. C. and R. P., and 1 female patient, M. S. or L., have been confided to the care of friends, under the provisions of the Act 34 and 35 Vict., cap. 55. It is to be hoped that this humane experiment will prove successful, and lead to the discharge of others whose mental condition is that of sanity, and whose detention is justifiable only through the fear that a relapse might follow the withdrawal of official supervision and restraint. Two males and several females are included in this category.

Under the provisions of the same Act, 1 male and 2 female patients have been removed to ordinary Asylums.

The Establishment was found in its usual satisfactory condition.

The patients were in good bodily health, and their sanitary state is reported to have been very favourable during the past winter. They were all free from excitement, but a male patient had one hand fastened to a belt round the waist as a precaution against violence, and another wore a strait-waistcoat to restrain his destructive propensities.

The want of adequate means of occupation for the men continues to be severely felt; and the acquisition of additional land and the erection of a larger workshop are very desirable. Eighteen men are capable of occupation in the grounds, and at present 6 are employed in the workshop, viz., 4 as mat-makers, 1 as carpenter, 1 as turner, and 1 as fishing-rod maker.

General
Prison,
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General
Prison,
Perth.

I greatly regret to state that the estimable medical officer of the Establishment is suffering from a painful and dangerous malady, which incapacitates him from work. His place is in the meantime taken by Dr. Christie.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY, EDINBURGH,
5th July 1872.

I have to report that I visited to-day the Lunatic Wards of the Perth Prison, and found in them 35 men and 17 women. Since last visit no patient has been admitted or discharged, and no death has occurred.

The wards, as usual, were in excellent order, and the condition of the Establishment generally, and of its inmates, was very satisfactory. But it is again strongly recommended that an effort should be made to obtain more land, so as to furnish occupation for the men. It is not thought that it would be necessary to inclose with high walls any additional land that may be acquired. The workshop has served a useful purpose, and the number of men employed in it is steadily increasing. It is very desirable that it should be made larger, and that it should be supplied with a fireplace, so as to be warm and comfortable in cold weather.

Several of the inmates expressed a hope that the provisions of the late Act would by and by reach them, but they were content to wait till their cases should be properly considered.

APPENDIX F.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATING TO MARY SMEATON, A
PAUPER LUNATIC CHARGEABLE TO CRIEFF.

No. 1.—MR. WM. M'EWEN TO SECRETARY OF GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY.

Appendix
F.

CRIEFF, 17th October 1872.

The Secretary, General Board of Lunacy,
Edinburgh.

SIR,—Mary Smeaton, who as a lunatic pauper was placed in Perth District Asylum on 2d April 1869, made her escape on the 15th inst. Two keepers were here in search of her yesterday, the 16th, but she could not be found, though they discovered that she was in Crieff in the morning. In the evening a solicitor showed me the medical certificates,—Dr. Thom certifying that she is not insane, and Dr. M'Gregor that she is of sound mind. Please instruct me what to do in these circumstances.—I am, etc.,

WILLIAM M'EWEN, *Inspector of Poor.*

No. 2.—SECRETARY OF GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY TO MR. WM. M'EWEN.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY, EDINBURGH,
18th October 1872.

To Inspector of Poor, Crieff.

SIR,—In answer to your letter of yesterday, referring to the case of Mary Smeaton, I am directed to suggest that you should obtain copies of the medical certificates, of which you make mention, and send them to Dr. M'Intosh.—I am, etc.,

T. W. L. SPENCE, *for the Secretary.*

No. 3.—MR. ROBERT CLEMENT TO SECRETARY OF GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY.

JAMES SQUARE, CRIEFF, 24th October 1872.

To the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy,
Edinburgh.

MARY SMEATON, BRIDGEND, CRIEFF.

SIR,—This party was placed in Murthly Asylum by the Parochial Board of Crieff about three and a half years ago, where she was detained till Tuesday, 15th inst., when she managed to effect her escape. Immediately thereafter she was examined by two medical gentlemen of this place, both of whom report that she is sane, as you will observe from the certificates, copies of which I enclose. In this case, it appears to me, immediate steps should be taken to obtain this party's discharge, as were she again got hold of by the Murthly officials the shock might be highly injurious to her. Copies of the certificates have already been forwarded to Dr. M'Intosh of the Asylum.

As agent for the friends of the woman, I venture to bring this matter under your notice, in the hope that some action will be taken in the matter towards obtaining her relief.—I am, etc.,

ROBERT CLEMENT.

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F.

Copy CERTIFICATES in reference to MARY SMEATON.

CRIEFF, 16th October, 1872.

I hereby certify, on soul and conscience, that I have this day examined Mary Smeaton, and that she is at present in a sound state of mind.

D. M'GREGOR, M.B. & C.M.

CRIEFF, 16th October 1872.

I hereby certify, on soul and conscience, that I have this day seen and examined Mary Smeaton, belonging to Crieff, and that I believe she is not at present insane.

A. THOM, F.R.C.S.E., *Physician*.

No. 4.—SECRETARY OF GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY to Dr. M'INTOSH.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY, EDINBURGH,
25th October 1872.

To Dr. M'Intosh, Perth District Asylum.

SIR,—I am instructed by the Board to send you copy letter which they have received from Mr. Robert Clement of Crieff, regarding Mary Smeaton.

They think that under the circumstances you should discharge the patient. The letter, I observe, states that you are in possession of copies of the certificates which have been obtained.—I am, etc.,

W. J. BATT, *for the Secretary*.

No. 5.—Dr. M'INTOSH to SECRETARY OF GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM,
MURTHLY, 26th October 1872.

William Forbes, Esq.,

Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy.

SIR,—I have notified to the Inspector of Poor that if the Parochial Board of Crieff request the discharge of Mary Smeaton, they will send me the usual excerpt of the minutes of a duly constituted meeting, according to the terms of the Act.

I beg to enclose a few notes of the case for the information of the Commissioners,—I am, etc.,

W. C. M'INTOSH.

RÉSUMÉ OF THE CASE OF MARY SMEATON, ADMITTED INTO THE PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM, 2d April 1869.

Copies of the medical certificates are already in the hands of the Board, and it is interesting that the suicidal tendency is noticed.

On admission she was tolerably quiet, spoke coherently when asked questions, but afterwards evinced various delusions.

June 4th.—Writes a peculiar letter. Half the first page is written, and a new letter is commenced on the third page. In the first she expresses a great desire to get home; and in the last she tells her correspondent she is sure she would enjoy staying here, for the place is so nice. There is no signature.

June 16th.—Took no food to-day until she saw a feeding-bottle in the evening. She then swallowed some corn-food.

June 25th.—Was found last night by the attendant standing on her head, the latter being immersed in the water of a water-closet, through the opening. Made her escape to the dormitories this evening, and was found immediately afterwards lying on a mat in one of the water-closets. Is evidently very suicidal, and has been put under special care.

July 14th.—Refused breakfast; but, when told she would be fed, took some corn-food. However, at night the feeding-bottle had to be used. She resisted most determinedly, and swore horribly.

October 8th.—Writes a coherent letter to her mother—"I am able to work for myself now, and I think it a great sin to take anything off the parish, for Crieff people are very poor, and I will not be any trouble to you, if God grants me health and strength such as I enjoy at present."

October 17th, Sunday.—Along with Elizabeth McGregor and Mrs. Peebles seized an opportunity this forenoon—while walking on the terrace—got over the fence, and was only captured after a race. She has made several attempts to leave the walking party, and has recently been struck off the list.

December 3d.—Patient is very importunate in her demands for liberty, and becomes violent and abusive when she can get no satisfactory answer. She has done no work for some days, and is inciting her neighbours to give up working.

January 3d, 1870.—Has been noisy to-day. She broke one pane of glass and said she would break another, but being prevented, she got another patient to throw a chair through a window.

January 19th.—A knife found in her pocket; secreted in the dining-hall, with evident suicidal intentions. She said she would soon get another. Has been ordered to have her food in the gallery, and a special watch to be kept on her at all times.

March 13th.—Got very excited at dinner and smashed a plate or two. In the evening she was more importunate than usual in her demands for paper or liberty. She is said to have one good point in her character, inasmuch as she is very kind to her helpless neighbours.

March 25th.—Has been systematically refusing food, and again the forcible feeding has to be resorted to.

April 26th.—Writes a letter to the Inspector of Poor containing a very peremptory demand for liberty.

June 13th.—Escaped from a door as the party was entering from the terrace, and, struggling from an attendant, ran to the belt of trees at the line. When the attendants came up with her, she lay down, and had to be carried back. Much excited, and states she will smash a window and escape.

July 1st.—Has been in a restless and defiant mood for some time. Speaks excitedly and incoherently, and tears her clothing. Ordered a canvas dress.

July 19th.—Was excited this afternoon; and seems to have entered into a conspiracy with Margaret Annand against the attendants. She was heard remarking that if Margaret managed the one, she would do for the other. Broke several panes of glass, and cut her hands rather severely.

July 30th.—Mentally not at all well. Pertinacious in her demands to get home to Crieff.

October 8th.—Was sent to the laundry, by way of experiment. Did pretty well for a few days. She still maintains the same careless and defiant manner, and is constantly plotting with the malcontents, such as Elizabeth McLaren, M. Annand, &c.

November 13th.—Was determined to go with the walking party, and when prevented broke a number of panes of glass. Has been rather excited for a few days.

December 13th.—Writes a letter to her minister, complaining very much of her treatment here, and very anxious that he should get her removed. The letter betrays a very bitter spirit.

February 21st, 1871.—Very noisy and abusive all day.

April 17th.—Kicked Mrs. Allan on the head rather severely for calling her nasty names.

April 27th.—Tore her dress because paper was not given her.

On such occasions obscene language is common. There is an erotic vein in her case.

July 5th.—Has been systematically breaking panes of glass in her dormitory for some nights; and to-night seized a vessel and threatened to smash the attendant's head, and break the remaining panes.

August 24th.—Smashed some panes to-day, and securing a fragment cut the strap of her (screwed) boots. While the attendants were removing the piece of

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F.

glass, which she had secreted in her bosom, she sustained a few slight scratches about the neck from the glass.

March 14th, 1872.—Very noisy and abusive.

March 25th.—Has again become restless, abusive and troublesome.

About this time she occasionally, while using obscene language, exposed her person to the medical officers at visit; and from the shouts of laughter which came from her companions, she appeared to have prepared them for such exhibitions.

Her kindness to her neighbours had long since ceased, and blows and abuse of a somewhat savage description have been substituted. She seldom works.

September 14th.—Very restless and excitable, and free in the use of her fists. Glories in her assaults, some of which are of a most savage description. Threatens to kill all the patients in Birnam gallery.

October 3d.—Very importunate in her behaviour, and rude and abusive if she does not get a satisfactory answer to her demands to be set at liberty.

A few nights before her escape (12th October) she rose up in bed, and vented a torrent of abuse and obscenity at the medical officer, threatening to attack him, etc. Has been excited for some nights. She escaped on the 15th.

N.B.—The case of the patient in this Asylum was uniformly marked by frequent fits of excitement and violence, obscenity, and, at first, by suicidal attempts; indeed she was never trusted in regard to the latter up to the time of her escape.

She took little or no notice of, and certainly took no interest in, her niece (Mrs. Cath. Smeaton or Murie, also an escape case), who has been an inmate for some years. She was well-known to all the officials as one of the most troublesome cases.

When suffering from bodily illness she was quiet enough, and talked coherently, but after recovery her fits of excitement returned as before.

The patient escaped, reached her relatives at Crieff, eluded the attendants by the aid of the latter and that of Dr. Thom (in whose house she was certified to be sane, by himself and Dr. M'Gregor).

No. 6.—Dr. M'INTOSH, MURTHLY, to the CHAIRMAN OF THE CRIEFF PAROCHIAL BOARD.

(Enclosure in No. 13.)

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM,
MURTHLY, 1st November 1872.

To the Chairman of the
Parochial Board of Crieff.

SIR,—Lest any misconception should arise concerning the case of Mary Smeaton, a patient who lately escaped from the Asylum, I beg to draw your attention to the following facts, which guided our conduct in the proceedings.

Throughout the whole period of the patient's residence in the County Asylum, she has conducted herself as a very violent and obscene case, and, for a considerable time, as a suicidal one; indeed she was never trusted in regard to the latter.

On her escape, therefore, it was our duty to capture her. The aid of her relatives, and the absence of all active assistance on the part of the Inspector of your parish, however, negated the efforts of the officials.

The patient has often a plausible address, and, therefore, I was not much surprised when I heard that Drs. Thom and M'Gregor had certified her to be of sound mind, putting aside, for the moment, the possibility of her becoming so after her escape. My medical brethren, I have no doubt, acted most conscientiously, though it did seem strange at first that in the house of one of them she was hid during the search by the officials.

With my knowledge of the patient's case, however, I did not feel at all justified in granting a certificate of recovery, especially as I have not yet had the advantage Drs. Thom and M'Gregor have had of witnessing the sudden improvement, and considered it right to throw the responsibility of her discharge on the proper authorities, viz.,—the Parochial Board.

I would only remind you, in conclusion, that an asylum is not a prison, but a hospital for the cure or alleviation of mental diseases, and that we rely on the aid of the various inspectors for this purpose, an aid, I may remark, that has never yet been wanting except in this instance.—I am, etc., W. C. M'INTOSH.

P.S.—In my opinion Mary Smeaton is a cunning lunatic, and, in all probability, will sooner or later cause the Board further trouble. For instance, it is not long ago since she exposed her person to the Medical Officers at visit, and her savage assaults and obscene language continued to the last.

W. C. M.

No. 7.—MR. ROBERT CLEMENT to SECRETARY OF GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY.

JAMES SQUARE,
CRIEFF, 2d November 1872.

W. J. Batt, Esq.,
General Board of Lunacy, Edinburgh.

MARY SMEATON.

SIR,—Since receipt of your favour of 25th ult., I have corresponded with Dr. M'Intosh in regard to this matter, and you will observe from his reply, a copy of which is annexed, that he declines to liberate the patient without the minute provided for by the Lunacy Act.

I write to know if your Board has no power in the matter, independent of the Parochial Board.—I am, etc.,

ROBERT CLEMENT.

Copy LETTER referred to.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM,
MURTHLY, 1st November 1872.

Mr. R. Clement, Solicitor, Crieff.

SIR,—Mary Smeaton is a lunatic chargeable to the parish of Crieff, and as such will be discharged (on the responsibility of the Parochial Board) as soon as I receive a minute of a duly constituted meeting, as explained to the Inspector. The latter alone can arrange for the patient's discharge, therefore please apply to him.

W. C. M'INTOSH.

No. 8.—SECRETARY OF GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY to
ROBERT CLEMENT, Esq.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY, EDINBURGH,
6th November 1872.

To Robert Clement, Esq.,
James Square, Crieff.

SIR,—The Board considered the case of Mary Smeaton yesterday, when I laid before them your letter of the 2d instant, and I am directed to refer you to the 6th section of the 29th and 30th Victoria, cap. 51.

As the order for her reception into the asylum will expire on Saturday, the Board think it unnecessary to adopt any further steps.—I am, etc.,

W. FORBES, *Secretary*.

No. 9.—DR. M'INTOSH to SECRETARY OF GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY.

PERTH DISTRICT ASYLUM,
MURTHLY, 9th November 1872.

To the Secretary,
General Board of Lunacy.

SIR,—Since the Parochial Board of Crieff decline to do anything in the case of Mary Smeaton, am I to understand that she is to be discharged on the authority of the General Board of Lunacy?—I am, etc.

W. C. M'INTOSH.

No. 10.—SECRETARY OF GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY
to Dr. M'INTOSH.GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,
EDINBURGH, 11th November 1872.To Dr. M'Intosh,
Perth District Asylum, Murthly,

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 9th instant, I have to inform you that as Mary Smeaton has been absent from the asylum for more than 28 days, the order of the Sheriff has ceased to have force.

No patient can be retained on the register of the asylum without a valid order.—I am, etc.,

W. FORBES, *Secretary.*

No. 11.—MARY SMEATON to the BOARD OF LUNACY.

(Enclosure in No. 13).

GLASGOW, 27th November 1872.

To the Commissioners in Lunacy.

GENTLEMEN,—I respectfully thank you for directing Dr. M'Intosh to give me a discharge, but he did not do so. I was in great fear of being found, and taken back to the asylum before the twenty-eight days were ended. I am happy to inform you that I feel I am now able to work and do for myself.—I am, etc.,

MARY SMEATON.

No. 12.—MR. JAMES DUFF to MR. ROBERT CLEMENT.

(Enclosure in No. 13).

AUCHTERARDER, November 27th 1872.

Robert Clement, Esq.

SIR,—I am surprised to hear that Dr. M'Intosh wrote to the Parochial Board of Crief that Mary Smeaton, my sister-in-law, was suicidal and homicidal at the asylum. If such was the case he never informed me, during the last two years at least. I went often to see her, and asked Dr. M'Intosh about her. Sometime after she was taken there he said something about her injuring herself, but this arose from her desire to escape, I understand, by a window.

The long suspense she has been kept in since she escaped is enough to make her ill again, and certainly Dr. M'Intosh was bound to discharge her by the instructions of the Board of Lunacy.

I was willing to keep her, and had a room for her in my house.—I am, etc.,

JAMES DUFF.

No. 13.—MR. ROBERT CLEMENT to SECRETARY OF GENERAL
BOARD OF LUNACY.*(Enclosing Nos. 6, 11, and 12).*

CRIEFF, 2d December 1872.

To the Secretary of
the General Board of Lunacy.

MARY SMEATON.

SIR,—A meeting of the Parochial Board was held on 7th ult., when this case was taken up. I attended the meeting on behalf of the relatives of the patient. A letter from Dr. M'Intosh, a copy of which is enclosed, to the chairman of the said meeting, was read. I produced the certificates of sanity by Drs. Thom and M'Gregor, and the communication by your Board, recommending Dr. M'Intosh to discharge the patient; but the members were so much swayed by the statements of Dr. M'Intosh, that, by the casting vote of the chairman, they resolved not to

interfere. Since said meeting I wrote Dr. M'Intosh, to know upon what ground he declined to fulfil the recommendation of your Board, and he simply referred me to the foregoing communication to the Parochial Board. Now, it appears as if both Dr. M'Intosh and the Parochial Board are at fault in this matter. This party is pronounced sane by competent judges. She has conducted herself, as I am informed, since her escape in a most unobjectionable manner, and her conduct has been in perfect accordance with Drs. Thom and M'Gregor's certificates, thus showing clearly that there is something wrong in this woman having been kept in such dread of capture so long and so unnecessarily.

I enclose a letter addressed to your Board from the patient, which also on the face of it indicates the woman's entire sanity, as well as the copy of a communication addressed to me by Mr. James Duff, her brother-in-law; from the latter of which you will perceive that although he had frequently visited the patient during her residence in Murthly, the suicidal and violent tendencies were stated for the first time in Dr. M'Intosh's letter of 1st November.

In writing Dr. M'Intosh, I stated that if the reasons be assigned for not complying with the recommendation of your Board were not considered satisfactory, the matter would be reported to you; and as the reasons he gives are not deemed so, I now, in terms of my instructions, beg to lay the case under your notice for consideration.—I am, etc.,

ROBERT CLEMENT.

No. 14.—SECRETARY OF GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY to
ROBERT CLEMENT, Esq.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,
EDINBURGH, *December 4th 1872.*

To Robert Clement, Esq., Crieff.

SIR,—I beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 2d inst., regarding Mary Smeaton, with letter from her to the Commissioners, and copy letters from her brother-in-law, Mr. James Duff, to you, and from Dr. M'Intosh of Murthly Asylum to the Parochial Board of Crieff, all of which I shall submit to the Board at their first meeting.—I am, etc.,

W. J. BATT, *for the Secretary.*

No. 15.—SECRETARY GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY to
ROBERT CLEMENT, Esq.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,
EDINBURGH, *18th December 1872.*

To Robert Clement, Esq.,
Writer, Crieff.

SIR,—Your letter of the 2d instant, with other documents relating to the case of Mary Smeaton, was considered by the Board at a meeting held yesterday, and I was instructed to inform you that, under existing circumstances, they see no reason for their interference.—I am, etc.,

W. FORBES, *Secretary.*

No. 16.—SECRETARY OF GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY to Dr. THOM.

GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY,
EDINBURGH, *12th March 1873.*

To Dr. Thom, Crieff.

SIR,—I am directed to request that you will have the goodness to give me any information you may be in possession of regarding the history of Mary Smeaton from the time of her escape from the District Asylum, and the certification of her sanity, until now.—I am, etc.,

T. W. L. SPENCE, *for the Secretary.*

Appendix
F.

No. 17.—DR. THOM TO SECRETARY OF GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY.

CRIEFF, 14th March 1873.

To the Secretary of the
General Board of Lunacy.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of the 12th, wishing me to give information regarding Mary Smeaton, from the time of her escape from the District Asylum and the certification of her sanity, until now, I beg to acquaint you that Mary Smeaton escaped from the Perth District Asylum, Murthly, on the 15th October 1872. At Crieff, on the following day, she obtained medical certificates to the effect that she was not then insane. An application was made to Sheriff Barclay for an interdict to prevent the Asylum officials from apprehending her.

The interdict was refused.

In terror of being forcibly seized, she departed from Crieff on the 17th October 1872, and walked during the night about twenty-five miles to an aunt at Menstrie. Thence she walked to the Port of Menteith, where she remained three weeks with Mary Graham, who had formerly been a patient in the Asylum. She was employed taking up potatoes, and at other work. Wet weather supervening, she did not find further employment there. She left for Glasgow. The darkness of night coming on sooner than she expected, she sat for a whole night in a cart-shed, and was very cold and stiff in the morning. Extremely exhausted and foot-sore, she reached Glasgow, where she had a cousin married, but she did not know her husband's name. She wandered through many streets making inquiries, and late at night found her cousin, Mrs. M'Intyre, 4 Gray Street, Sandyford. In a letter addressed to me, dated 23d November 1872, Mrs. M'Intyre wrote that Mary was "quite well, both mentally and physically." She stayed in Glasgow four weeks. She returned to Crieff, and remained three weeks with her sister, Mrs. Duff, East High Street, and was actively employed in any work she could get to do.

On the 28th December 1872, she left by invitation to visit some of her late sister's family at Longforgan and Coupar-Angus. She returned to her sister's house in Crieff on the 7th March in robust health. Her sister says she saw nothing wrong with her, and considered her quite well. On the 10th March, she received from me a small sum of money, which she committed to my care before she went to Longforgan. The same day she left Crieff, with the view of visiting her cousins at Auchterarder; after which she informed me that she proposed going to Glasgow, to request Mrs. M'Intyre to lend her as much money as would pay her passage to America, where she has two brothers and a sister. I may further mention that I was informed that she received a letter from America when she was at Longforgan, giving some directions regarding her proposed passage across the Atlantic.—I am, etc.,

A. THOM.

Note.—The patient was discharged *Relieved* on the 12th of November 1872, and Notice of the Discharge was sent to the Board on the 14th of November.

APPENDIX G.

GENERAL REPORTS ON SINGLE PATIENTS BY THE DEPUTY COMMISSIONERS.

REPORT BY DR. PATERSON

ON SINGLE PATIENTS VISITED BY HIM IN 1872, IN THE COUNTIES OF ABERDEEN,
ARGYLL, DUMBARTON, EDINBURGH, FORFAR, KINCARDINE, LANARK,
LINLITHGOW, PERTH, ROSS AND CROMARTY, AND STIRLING.

During the past year I have visited and reported on 742 Single Patients residing in the above named counties, 69 of whom were maintained out of private funds, the remainder being Paupers. I have also paid two or more visits of inspection in the course of the year to 42 Special Licensed Houses situated within the same counties, and containing 98 patients. A detailed report upon all these cases having been transmitted to the Board immediately after the visitation, when each was dealt with according to its special requirements, my present duty will be to present a Report of a more general nature, referring not so much to individual cases as to certain classes of single patients, who for this purpose may be conveniently divided into paupers, patients maintained out of private funds, and patients in special licensed houses.

Appendix
G.
—
General
Reports on
Single
Patients
by the
Deputy-
Commis-
sioners.
—
Report
by Dr.
Paterson.

1. SINGLE PATIENTS OF THE PAUPER CLASS.

The number of patients of this class visited by me in the course of the year amounts to 673. But this must not be understood to represent the exact number chargeable to parishes within the counties included in the district, as not a few reside in other counties, and often at considerable distances from the parish of settlement. In attempting to form an estimate, therefore, of the movements which have occurred among single patients belonging to the pauper class during the year, whether in the district or throughout Scotland, it will be more convenient and more conducive to accuracy to take the figures as they appear in our Registers, and which refer to chargeability rather than to residence. In like manner, when we proceed to draw a comparison between the numbers of single patients in different years and the influences by which those numbers may have been affected, it will be better to embrace the whole of Scotland rather than any particular group of counties, as in this way only can we get rid of local conditions that would be apt to mislead us. By these principles I have been guided in the preparation of the two following Tables—the first of which relates to the movements which have taken place in the course of the year among pauper patients in private dwellings chargeable to parishes within the counties visited, while the other includes a wider area, and represents the numbers of patients of this class throughout Scotland, with their increase or decrease in successive years, commencing with the 1st of January 1858.

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Reports on
Single
Patients
by the
Deputy-
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sioners.Report
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TABLE I.

CHANGES WHICH HAVE TAKEN PLACE AMONG SINGLE PATIENTS OF THE PAUPER
CLASS, CHARGEABLE TO PARISHES WITHIN THE COUNTIES VISITED BY ME
IN 1872.

COUNTIES.	Added to Regis- ter in 1872.	Of whom— transferred from Asylums.	Recovered.	Removed from Roll.	Died.	Placed in Asylums.
Aberdeen, . . .	11	3	2	1	11	2
Argyll, . . .	20	13	2	...	6	3
Dumbarton, . . .	4	4	...	2	1	1
Edinburgh, . . .	8	4	...	...	3	2
Forfar, . . .	6	2	...	2	4	...
Kincardine, . . .	4	2	...	...	1	1
Lanark, . . .	8	5	...	2	6	3
Linlithgow, . . .	1	1	...	...	...	...
Perth, . . .	5	4	1	...	7	3
Ross & Cromarty, . . .	8	2	2	...	2	2
Stirling, . . .	11	7	5	1	...	3
TOTAL, . . .	86	47	12	8	41	20

The result of this Table is to show that in the above Counties 86 single patients have been added to the roll in the course of the year, in the place of 81 removed; that of the additions 54·6 per cent., or considerably more than one-half, consist of transferences from Asylums; and that these last have in their turn more than doubled the numbers who have ceased to be single patients by removal to Asylums during the same period. The next table is not confined to my own district, but includes the whole of Scotland. Its object is to show the total amount of increase or diminution in the numbers of single pauper patients residing in private dwellings throughout the country in different years.

TABLE II.

SHEWING THE NUMBERS OF PAUPER PATIENTS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS
THROUGHOUT SCOTLAND AT JANUARY 1 OF EACH YEAR SINCE 1858, WITH
THEIR INCREASE OR DECREASE IN EACH YEAR.

1858, . . . 1784		1866, . . . 1568	Decrease, 41
1859, . . . 1877	Increase, 93	1867, . . . 1548	" 20
1860, . . . 1847	Decrease, 30	1868, . . . 1521	" 27
1861, . . . 1787	" 60	1869, . . . 1500	" 21
1862, . . . 1741	" 46	1870, . . . 1469	" 31
1863, . . . 1679	" 62	1871, . . . 1463	" 6
1864, . . . 1637	" 42	1872, . . . 1490	Increase, 27
1865, . . . 1609	" 28	1873, . . . 1502	" 12

From the above Table it will be seen that the tendency to a diminution in the numbers of single patients which has been observed for a series of years appears at length to have reached a turning point, and that their numbers are now, and have been for the last two years, slightly upon the increase. The significance of these Tables rests upon the consideration that, while there was for a number of years a continued and in the aggregate a very considerable reduction in this particular class of patients, the total number of pauper lunatics on our registers has all the time gone on increasing,—in other words, that there was an increase in the number of pauper lunatics placed on the roll and admitted into Asylums, going on in a considerable measure at the expense of those remaining in private dwellings. This may be ascribed to two causes—the one in a great measure

legitimate and natural, resulting from the additions which have been made from year to year to the amount of Asylum accommodation called for by the requirements of the country; the other probably not sufficiently calculated upon at first, but becoming increasingly obvious and of more pressing importance every year, namely the continued accumulation in Asylums of chronic and incurable cases. In this way the discharges from Asylums have failed to keep pace with the demands for admission, and the additional accommodation in the course of being provided has scarcely been ready for occupation before it was found to have come short of the object it was intended and expected to fulfil. There are numerous causes which tend to favour the accumulation of chronic and incurable cases in Asylums. Such are the saving of trouble and responsibility to local authorities; the idea that the material comforts and orderly arrangements of an Asylum must necessarily conduce to the increased happiness and contentment if not to the recovery of the patients; the use which many of these chronic and incurable cases not unfrequently are of in Asylums, and the like. But experience has shown that a very considerable number of chronic and harmless lunatics may, with at least equal contentment and happiness to themselves, and with perfect safety to the public, be placed in private dwellings under the care of their own relatives or other suitable guardians, and that to retain such persons in Asylums when all reasonable hope of benefit from Asylum treatment is past, is to inflict an unnecessary expense upon the public, not only in so far as the cost of the maintenance of these patients and of the room in Asylums which they occupy is concerned, but also in rendering necessary an additional outlay for increased Asylum accommodation throughout the country. This it is calculated amounts in Scotland to from £150 to £200 per head. It is most probably to considerations of a similar nature that we are to attribute the fact, which is sufficiently notorious, that private unrecovered lunatics are removed from Asylums in a much larger proportion than has hitherto been the case with paupers. The Act of 1866 which provides that no lunatic shall be detained in any Asylum longer than 3 years from the date of the Sheriff's order of committal, without a certificate on soul and conscience from the Superintendent, which is required to be renewed annually, that the patient's continued detention is necessary and proper either for his own welfare or the safety of the public, has no doubt had the effect of weeding out a good many of the chronic pauper cases which had been allowed to accumulate in some of these establishments. But independently of such compulsory pressure as many have been brought to bear by means of legislative enactments or otherwise, there is evidence to show that the views which are entertained upon this subject by the Board of Lunacy and which have been so forcibly stated in several of their recent reports, are yearly commending themselves to the judgment both of medical authorities and of guardians of the poor, and that the increased facilities afforded to the latter by recent legislative enactments for the removal of their unrecovered lunatics are being freely and voluntarily acted upon. The removal from Asylums for example by Minute of the Parochial Board, is a mode of proceeding now resorted to with increasing frequency. In 1872 as many as 81 pauper lunatics were taken out of Asylums in this manner. The two following Tables (III. and IV.) are intended to exhibit the changes which have been taking place of late years in the movement of pauper lunatics to and from Asylums. In the first we have the number of single patients newly sanctioned in each year who have been transferred from Asylums and admitted upon the single patient register; while in the second, the number of such transfers from Asylums is contrasted with the numbers of single patients whom it has been found necessary to remove to Asylums in the course of the same year. To these I have thought it might be of interest to add a third Table (V.), giving a list of the Asylums and other establishments licensed for the reception of pauper lunatics from which patients were transferred to the single patient register during the course of 1872, with the numbers contributed by each establishment. The whole series is, I am inclined to believe, calculated to confirm in a very conclusive manner the statement made in the last General Report of the Commissioners of Lunacy, that "the removal of unrecovered patients from Asylums with the view of disposing of them in private dwellings, is being more systematically and extensively carried out than formerly, and in some districts to a very considerable extent."

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TABLE III.

NUMBER OF PAUPER LUNATICS NEWLY SANCTIONED AS SINGLE PATIENTS IN
EACH YEAR, WITH PERCENTAGE TRANSFERRED FROM ASYLUMS.

	No. of Single Patients newly sanctioned.	Of whom Transferred from Asylums.	Being per cent.	
1858,	404	14	3.9	} Or for the period of five years 11.3 per cent.
1859,	214	7	3.2	
1860,	158	33	20.8	
1861,	164	35	21.3	
1862,	112	30	25.3	
1863,	157	48	30.5	} Or for the period of five years 23.1 per cent.
1864,	141	34	24.1	
1865,	131	25	19.1	
1866,	152	30	19.8	
1867,	176	38	21.5	
1868,	155	43	27.7	} Or for the period of five years 47.8 per cent.
1869,	128	63	49.2	
1870,	133	64	48.1	
1871,	165	93	56.3	
1872,	163	93	57.0	

From the preceding Table it appears that the number of newly sanctioned single patients who have been transferred from Asylums has risen since 1858 from 3.2 (which is the lowest percentage) to 57 per cent. It will be seen also that this increase has been particularly high during the last 4 years, during which it has been annually increasing, and has attained its maximum within the last 2 years. Or, to put the matter in a somewhat different light, if we divide the time into 3 equal periods of 5 years each, it will be found that the percentage has rather more than doubled itself in each quinquennial period. In the following Table a comparison is drawn between the number of transfers of single patients to and from Asylums in each year during the same period of 15 years, from which the remarkable turn of the tide that has taken place during the last 4 years is again apparent.

TABLE IV.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TRANSFERS OF SINGLE PAUPER PATIENTS TO AND
FROM ASYLUMS DURING THE LAST 15 YEARS.

	Numbers Transferred from Asylums.	Numbers Transferred to Asylums.	Excess of Transfers from Asylums.	Excess of Transfers to Asylums.	
1858,	14	87	...	73	} Excess of trans- fers to Asy- lums in five years, 138.
1859,	7	55	...	48	
1860,	33	53	...	20	
1861,	35	28	7	...	
1862,	30	34	...	4	
1863,	48	50	...	2	} Excess of trans- fers to Asy- lums in five years, 57.
1864,	34	32	2	...	
1865,	25	40	...	15	
1866,	30	46	...	16	
1867,	38	64	...	26	
1868,	43	45	...	2	} Excess of trans- fers from Asy- lums in five years, 161.
1869,	63	43	20	...	
1870,	64	31	33	...	
1871,	93	39	54	...	
1872,	93	37	56	...	

TABLE V.

LIST OF ASYLUMS AND OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS LICENSED FOR THE RECEPTION OF PAUPER LUNATICS FROM WHICH PAUPER PATIENTS WERE TRANSFERRED TO PRIVATE DWELLINGS IN 1872, WITH THE NUMBERS CONTRIBUTED BY EACH ESTABLISHMENT.

ESTABLISHMENT.	No. of Pauper Lunatics, Jan. 1, 1871.	No. of Transfers, 1872.	ESTABLISHMENT.	No. of Pauper Lunatics, Jan. 1, 1871.	No. of Transfers, 1872.
Aberdeen Royal Asylum, .	284	2	Montrose Royal Asylum, .	328	7
Argyll District Asylum, .	175	13	Perth District Asylum, .	227	3
Ayr District Asylum, .	174	6	Roxburgh District Asylum, .	118	1
Panff District Asylum, .	88	2	Stirling District Asylum, .	215	13
Dumfries Royal Asylum, .	246	5	Hallcross,	60	1
Edinburgh Royal Asylum, .	533	6	Kirklands,	10	1
Elgin District Asylum, .	70	3	Glasgow City Paro. Asylum,	200	4
Fife District Asylum, .	245	16	Paisley, Abbey Par. Asylum,	78	2
Glasgow Royal Asylum, .	409	1	Cuninghame Combination		
Haddington District Asylum,	75	1	Poorhouse,	46	1
Inverness District Asylum,	271	4	Perth Combination Poorhouse	32	1

Appendix G.

General Reports on Single Patients by the Deputy-Commissioners.

Report by Dr. Paterson.

There have thus been transferred from District and other Public Asylums 83 cases, from Private Asylums 2, from Parochial Asylums 6, and from Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses 2—in all 93 patients. To counteract any erroneous impression that this statement, if allowed to stand alone, might create with regard to the degree in which the removal of these cases is calculated to affect the entire number of Asylum patients, it may be proper to add that at the 1st January 1873, there are 107 more pauper Lunatics in establishments than at the corresponding date of the previous year, and that even after deducting the excess of transfers which took place to private dwellings in 1872, the numbers of pauper lunatics in Asylums at the end of the year will be found to have increased by more than 50. So far therefore from these transfers having the effect of depopulating Asylums, the population of these establishments still continues annually to increase, though at a somewhat retarded rate. More than this it would probably be unreasonable to expect or desire. It is evident that the demand for increased Asylum accommodation is not likely to be put a stop to for some time to come by the amount of relief which these measures will afford; but if they can be shewn to be tending in any degree to create a more equable relation between the supply and demand, to bring the number of patients in Asylums into nearer conformity with the actual growth of lunacy in the country, and thereby in some measure to arrest the rapid extension of Asylum buildings, which both in England and among ourselves is becoming a serious element in the incidence of local rates, they will sufficiently justify the notice here taken of them, and the encouragement which the Board of Lunacy is disposed to give them.

2. SINGLE PATIENTS MAINTAINED OUT OF PRIVATE FUNDS, AND RESIDING IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

The knowledge acquired of the position and circumstances of this class of patients has been much extended during the past year. In my district alone the number visited and reported on has risen from 28 to 69, in addition to which I am more or less fully acquainted (chiefly through the returns of curatory cases transmitted by the Accountant of the Court of Session) with the circumstances of at least 14 patients in whose cases a personal visitation was deemed unnecessary, or could not at the time be conveniently made. The total number of patients of this class throughout Scotland at 1st January 1873, whose existence and residences are officially known to the Board, now amounts to 139, of whom 76 are sanctioned and visited, 35 visited, but for various reasons not yet sanctioned

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and 28 not sanctioned nor visited. The reasons which have delayed the granting of sanction in certain cases are almost entirely of a formal nature, but in a few instances sanction has been delayed in order to give time for further inquiries, or else because the circumstances of the case (as for instance where the patient was under the care of near relatives, and not kept for profit) were not considered to require it. The returns of lunatics having judicial factors, furnished under the Act 29 and 30 Vict. c. 51 by the Accountant of the Court of Session, have proved of the greatest possible value both in leading us to the knowledge of cases of whose existence we were previously ignorant, and in giving information on which the Board has in several instances been enabled usefully to act, as to the means and circumstances of the patients. This last is true of patients in Asylums (of whom 189 are returned as under curatory) equally with single patients. The total number of single patients returned as under curatory and residing in private dwellings in different parts of Scotland, at 1st January 1873, is 93, of whom 65 were visited in the course of the year, the remaining 46 cases visited not being under curatory. It is found that a much larger proportion of these patients than one would be prepared to expect are far from being in affluent circumstances. In the case of some the small means they possess are being gradually exhausted by the cost of their maintenance, and they will sooner or later lapse into pauperism. Others for whom the resources and appliances of Asylum treatment would on many accounts be preferable, continue to be single patients, because their friends, although in respectable positions in life, are unable to afford the expense of keeping them in an Asylum, and are unwilling to descend so far as to accept assistance *in forma pauperis*. In other cases again there may be funds available in the hands of guardians or official trustees of which in our opinion the patient does not appear to be receiving the full benefit. All this tends to show in how large a number of cases official inspection on the part of the Board of Lunacy is necessary and calculated to be useful. I have never in the course of my experience found the offer of such inspection repelled or resented, or information withheld, where the object of the visit was properly explained; and I feel assured that in proportion to the degree in which we acquire the confidence of this class of patients and their guardians (as we have now fully succeeded in doing with regard to pauper lunatics), the more will the usefulness of our visits be felt and acknowledged, and their continuance welcomed. There is sufficient reason to suppose that we have now become acquainted with all the patients of this class under certificates of lunacy in private dwellings in Scotland, and that we have at command all the available means of information to be derived from official sources. It was estimated in some of the earlier Annual Reports of the Board, that there are nearly 2000 private lunatics in Scotland residing in private dwellings, of whom the Board has no official cognizance or knowledge, and the larger proportion of whom belong to classes little removed from pauperism. Cases of the kind are no doubt from time to time brought to our knowledge in the course of our visitations in different parts of the country, shewing that the opinion is even now not wholly devoid of truth. But on the whole I should be disposed to doubt if there are now nearly that number in whose cases certificates of lunacy could be obtained with any certainty, or who, if so certified, would come under the authority of the Board as being kept for profit. The Board has never yet felt itself called upon to enforce the penal clauses in the Lunacy Acts relating to private patients who are kept for gain, and not brought within its knowledge or sanction, but it should be borne in mind by all parties entrusted with the care of private lunatics, that such clauses are not regarded as a dead letter and would be rigidly enforced against any persons found guilty of wilfully offending against the provisions of the Statute. The requirements it may be explained are very simple, and by no means onerous, being merely to report to the Board any cases that may come under their charge, and to apply for its sanction; which sanction is granted free of expense on the filling up of the necessary schedule of information and medical certificate, and on the Board being satisfied that the patient is properly lodged and cared for.

With the assistance of my colleague Dr. Sibbald, who has kindly supplied me with the information relating to cases within his district, I am enabled to present in the following Table (VI.) a complete statement of the numbers of single

patients maintained out of private funds, and residing in private dwellings throughout Scotland, officially known to the Board of Lunacy at 1st January 1873, distinguishing the numbers visited and sanctioned and those under curatory.

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TABLE VI.

NUMBERS OF SINGLE PATIENTS MAINTAINED OUT OF PRIVATE FUNDS OFFICIALLY KNOWN TO BOARD OF LUNACY AT 1ST JANUARY 1873.

Visited and sanctioned,	76	} 111
Visited but not sanctioned,	35	
Not visited nor sanctioned,		
		28
Total officially known to Board,		139

Of the above—

Curatory cases visited and sanctioned,	34	93
„ visited but not sanctioned,	31	
„ not visited nor sanctioned,	28	
Non-Curatory cases visited and sanctioned,	42	46
„ visited but not sanctioned,	4	
„ not visited nor sanctioned,	0	
		139

Of whom in special licensed houses, 18

Besides which there were visited in 1872, but no longer on the roll from death or other causes, 12 patients.

3. PATIENTS IN SPECIAL LICENSED HOUSES.

Commencing in the year 1863 with 19 Special Licensed Houses and 29 patients, this mode of disposing of harmless and unrecovered lunatics, then newly sanctioned by legislative enactment, has gradually attained throughout Scotland to a numerical growth of 90 houses containing 171 patients. In the counties visited by me there are at present, as shewn in the following table, 42 houses of this description with 98 patients, of whom the great majority have previously been in Asylums.

TABLE VII.

LIST OF SPECIAL LICENSED HOUSES SITUATED IN THE COUNTIES VISITED BY ME IN 1872, WITH THE NUMBERS OF PATIENTS IN EACH, AND THE PARISHES TO WHICH SUCH OF THEM AS ARE PAUPERS ARE CHARGEABLE.

Number of House.	County and Parish in which situated.	Number of Patients.			Parish to which Chargeable.
		M.	F.	Total.	
	<i>Aberdeenshire.</i> —				
1.	New Deer,		2	2	New Deer.
2.	Old Deer,		2	2	Old Deer.
3.	Do.		1	1	Do.
4.	Old Meldrum,		2	2	Old Meldrum.
	<i>Argyllshire.</i> —				
5.	Campbeltown,		2	2	Campbeltown.
6.	Glassary,		1	} 3	Kilcalmonnell, etc.
			1		Kilmaurs, Ayrshire.
			1		North Knapdale.
7.	Southend,	1		1	Campbeltown.
8.	Islay,		2	2	Islay.

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Number of House.	County and Parish in which situated.	Number of Patients.			Parish to which Chargeable.
		M.	F.	Total.	
9.	<i>Dumbartonshire.</i> — Kirkintilloch, . . .		1	1	Kirkintilloch.
10.	<i>Edinburghshire.</i> — Cramond,		1 1 2	4	Kirkliston. Edinburgh. Anchtermuchty.
11.	Corstorphine, . . .		2 2		Edinburgh. Canongate.
12.	Inveresk,	1	1	2	Private.
13.	Do.,		3	3	Private.
14.	Lasswade,		1	1	Edinburgh.
15.	Do.,	2		2	Edinburgh.
16.	Do.,	2		2	Edinburgh.
17.	Newton,		1 1	2	Newton. Ratho.
18.	Do.,		2	2	Edinburgh.
19.	Stow,		4	4	Private.
20.	<i>Lanarkshire.</i> — Walston,		1	1	Edinburgh.
21.	<i>Perthshire.</i> — Cargill,		1 1	2	Caputh. Collace.
22.	Aberfoyle,	2		2	Glasgow.
23.	Do.,		2	2	Glasgow.
24.	Port of Menteith, . .	2		2	Glasgow.
25.	Do.,		2	2	Glasgow.
26.	Do.,		4	4	Glasgow.
27.	Do.,		4	4	Glasgow.
28.	Do.,	2		2	Glasgow.
29.	Do.,	2		2	Glasgow.
30.	Do.,		1 1	2	Balfon. Kilsyth.
31.	<i>Stirlingshire.</i> — Killearn,		2	2	Glasgow.
32.	Drymen,	2		2	Glasgow.
33.	Balfon,		3	3	Glasgow.
34.	Do.,		2	2	Glasgow.
35.	Do.,		2	2	Glasgow.
36.	Do.,		2	2	Glasgow.
37.	Do.,	1		3	Larbert. Slamannan. Alva.
38.	Do.,		1 2 1		Gorbals. Kilsyth.
39.	Do.,	1 1 1	1		Clackmannan. St. Ninians.
40.	Do.,	2		2	Larbert. Logie.
41.	Do.,	1 1 1		3	Lecropt. Kirkintilloch. Campsie.
42.	Falkirk,	1	2	3	Balfon. Alloa.
					Falkirk.

It will be seen that the whole of the above, with the exception of 3 houses in which there are 9 patients maintained out of private funds, are licensed for pauper lunatics, 46 of whom, being almost exactly one-half, are contributed by 27 parishes distributed over nine different Counties, while the remaining moiety are chargeable to the city parishes of Edinburgh or Glasgow. I may here state that certain inconveniences having been found to arise from placing pauper lunatics chargeable to different parishes in the same Special Licensed House, it is proposed in future not to continue this practice, unless with the consent of the Inspector of Poor of the Parish on whose original application the license was granted, and who will thus continue to be chiefly responsible for the house and its inmates. It is also proposed to revert more strictly to what was the early practice of the Board in granting these licenses, by limiting, in all but exceptional cases, the number of patients for which a license is granted to any house to two. The reasons which appear to render these limitations desirable will be seen by referring to that portion of Dr. Sibbald's report which contains a notice of the Special Licensed Houses at Star and Kennoway. With regard to the patients contributed by the City Parishes of Edinburgh and Glasgow, it is to be observed that they have always formed a large and very important section of those residing in Special Licensed Houses. As the Parochial Boards of these two cities were among the first to perceive and act upon the advantages which the system offered, in enabling them to transfer to the pure air and comparative freedom of healthy and quiet country localities, patients for whom there had been, up to that time, no choice between continued detention in an Asylum or residence in the confined and crowded lanes and closes of a large town, so have they continued from that time to this largely to profit by it, and to be its most steady advocates and supporters. They have now what may be said to amount to three or four small colonies of insane patients of this class in different places, under the local Inspectors of Poor and Parochial Medical Officers, but over whom, at the same time, they continue to exercise a watchful and careful superintendence. Of the Edinburgh patients only a few are boarded out within the limits of my district, the majority being placed in villages in Fife, now under the inspection of my colleague, Dr. Sibbald, and, in former years, reported on in a very full and exhaustive manner by Dr. Mitchell, who was then the visiting Deputy Commissioner for that district. It is unnecessary, therefore, for me more particularly to refer to them. But with regard to the patients who are chargeable to the City Parish of Glasgow, now amounting to upwards of 30, all of whom reside within the Counties which I am in the habit of visiting, I have the satisfaction of being able to quote a report which has recently been issued by authority of the Parochial Board of that City. It deals so fully with the subject, both historically and otherwise, and is in all respects so important and valuable a document, that no apology appears to me necessary for reprinting it at nearly its entire length; and it may well take the place of any observations of my own, as it presents an account of the working of the system, from a new and independent source, and very judiciously points out the conditions to which it owes the success which has attended it, and which it is due to the Glasgow Board to say that they have constantly kept in view. It purports to be a "Report of the Deputation from the House-Committee appointed to visit the Insane belonging to the Parish of Glasgow boarded in Licensed Houses in the Country," and thus proceeds:—

"The Deputation, consisting of Messrs. Beith, Morrison, M'Farlane, and Muir, along with Dr. Robertson, visited the Insane boarded at the instance of the City Parish in or near the villages of Killearn, Balforn, Gartmore, and Aberfoyle, on the 8th and 9th August, and have now to submit their Report. But, before detailing the impressions derived from this visit, they think that the following short history of the system of Boarding-out the Insane, with a general statement of its results, may be interesting to the Board, especially as a sufficient length of time has now elapsed to enable the scheme to be thoroughly tested.

"Section 5th of the Scotch Lunacy Act for 1862 empowers the occupiers of private houses, which have been duly licensed by the General Board of Lunacy, to receive and detain not more than 4 Lunatics in each house. Previous to granting these licenses, the Lunacy Board require a report to be submitted to them by the Medical Officer of the parish in which the houses are situated, giving a minute account of the accommodation in the houses, and also a statement regarding the circumstances of the occupants. At

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an early meeting after the Act came into operation, the City Parochial Board resolved to take advantage of this provision, if it could be satisfactorily carried out. Accordingly, in the beginning of the following summer (1863), a Deputation was appointed to visit the villages of Balforn and Killearn, and their neighbourhood, for the purpose of finding suitable residences for a small number of the Insane. Considerable difficulties were experienced in the accomplishment of this object, from a variety of causes: some of the houses were unsuitable; grave apprehension was felt by many of the villagers that the Insane would be dangerous; and a larger weekly allowance for care and maintenance than the Deputation was authorized to promise was asked by a number who were disposed to undertake the charge of Lunatic Boarders. Eventually, four houses were selected, and the occupiers agreed to receive two Lunatics into their respective dwellings, on the condition that five shillings a week be paid to them for the maintenance of each individual, exclusive of clothing. Soon afterwards licenses were obtained, and 8 patients, whose fitness had been carefully considered, were sent out from the Parochial Asylum. A little insane colony was thus instituted, and since then, year after year, it has been gradually extended, till now it consists of 30 persons. Six of these were removed from Gartnavel Asylum, out of those chargeable to the City Parish, on the recommendation of Dr. Mackintosh; and 24 from the City Parochial Asylum, by Dr. Robertson's advice. Much consideration was given in the selection of the patients. Of course none were sent who showed the least tendency to be dangerous to themselves or others. If they were epileptic, or noisy, or dirty in their habits, or required much attention in any way, it was also held to be a sufficient objection. In short, only such persons were considered suitable as had manifested no dangerous tendencies while in the Asylums, and were able, at least to a large extent, to attend to all necessary duties, such as washing and dressing themselves; and, besides, almost all who were selected could make themselves generally useful. For obvious reasons, it was considered that the female patients, who constituted the great majority of the removals, should be past middle age, though several young women were lodged in houses where there were no male inmates.

"Regarding the holders of the licenses, six are widows or single women who have a little private means; the others are—a farmer, a lodge-keeper, a ploughman, a shop-keeper, and two labourers. Many applicants have been rejected, some for the unsuitableness of their dwellings, others for their own incompetence.

"The results, upon the whole, have been very satisfactory. A very kindly feeling is manifested by the guardians to their charges; and the latter are contented, and attached to the members of the families with whom they reside. They sit at the same table with the family, and in other respects partake of home life. At the official visits, the question has frequently been put, where there was sufficient intelligence to comprehend its meaning, 'Do you wish to get back to the Asylum?' and the answer, with two exceptions, has always been 'No.' As to the exceptions, one was previously in Gartnavel, the other had been in the Parochial Asylum. Their complaints were of a trifling nature; but their attachment to asylum life being respected, they were returned to the respective Institutions. Two have recovered, neither of whom were improving in the Asylum.

"In most cases the patients are of great use to their guardians, and their services are usually much appreciated. The females assist in house-work, sew, knit, darn, and make themselves otherwise generally useful. The men are in most cases more imbecile; but some of them are employed on the farm, or in other light labouring work. Though in a few instances the patients have not been found quite so tidy in their dress as inmates of asylums, the remark is by no means generally applicable, as, both in regard to the order of their clothing and personal cleanliness, they are, as a rule, well attended to. In fact, it may be said without hesitation that their condition in these respects is superior to that of the working-class population generally throughout Scotland.

"With regard to their food, no one has ever complained of a deficient supply, though they have been regularly questioned on this point; and it is proper to observe that care is taken to put such questions when their guardians are not present. Their bodily condition, with two or three exceptions, who are naturally of a spare habit, is good, and indicates that the diet is sufficient.

"In the discussion of this system of managing the Insane, much stress has been laid by some of its opponents on the absence of the amusements to which the patients were accustomed while resident in asylums. But this objection is really more imaginary than real, for the majority of the Boarders are not young; and, besides, being mostly demented, they were, generally speaking, little able to appreciate the entertainments in the institutions from which they were removed. The few to whom they gave pleasure have, in their present abodes, the village instrumental band, or whatever else of a public nature relieves the monotony of the lives of the general population. Then they have the amenities of a private home, with the merry play of the elder children and the prattle of the infants in the neighbourhood, which to them, being chiefly women, more than compensates for the somewhat ideal loss referred to. Besides—and this is of considerable moment—their individuality is preserved. They are not like so many sheep in a flock, who are considered and cared for in the aggregate rather than singly. They do not feel lost in the crowd, as the inmates of our large asylums sometimes complain. Above all, they enjoy almost complete freedom, for the degree of *surveillance* required scarcely imposes any restraint on their liberty.

"The most serious objection which has been urged against the scheme is, that the amount of experienced supervision is not sufficient to insure that the patients are properly cared

for. Now, when it is considered with respect to those chargeable to the City Parish that they are inspected, and a formal report drawn out regarding their condition, every three months by the local medical man; that the Inspector of Poor in the district where they reside is responsible for them; that two, and sometimes three, visits are made annually by a Deputation from the City Board, or one of the principal officials from the Parochial Asylum; and that one of the Deputy-Commissioners in Lunacy examines them once, and sometimes twice, in the course of the year, it is clear that no important neglect could exist without being soon discovered. As minor guarantees may be mentioned the fact that the guardians and their charges are under the observation of the neighbours, and also that in very many cases the patients themselves are able to attend to their personal wants, and have sufficient intelligence to complain should they not be kindly treated.

"And now regarding the economy of the system, Taking everything into consideration—the cost of maintenance, at present sixpence a week more than at first, clothing, District Medical Officer's fees, expenses of deputations, and all other charges, there has hitherto been an annual saving of upwards of £8 a patient to the ratepayers of the City Parish.

"The general results of our experience in the boarding-out of the Insane have now been shortly stated. That these have been encouraging is probably to be attributed principally to the care taken in the selection both of patients and guardians. No doubt, in the course of time, it must be anticipated that a mistake will occur now and again; but when it does it may be easily rectified—the license can be withdrawn from the house, or the patient brought back to the Asylum in a day's notice, according as the one or the other may have been found unsuitable."

There is another circumstance connected with the above to which I may be permitted to refer. Subsequently to the publication of the above report one of the guardians referred to in it was selected as the recipient of one of the extra Morison Prizes which were awarded last year for meritorious attendance on the insane. The following extract from the report submitted to the Council of the Royal College of Physicians on the claims of the different candidates, by Dr. Mitchell, who had been the Morison Lecturer for the preceding 3 years, explains in a highly satisfactory and gratifying manner the grounds on which the prize was awarded:—

"This prize," he says, "has been awarded to Mrs. Knox, Balfron, who, for many years, has been the attendant, nurse and guardian of four pauper lunatics, and who, being moved by no special impulses of natural affection, and having neither the inducements of great gain nor the direction of a trained superintendent to stimulate and guide her, has acquired the confidence and respect of those who placed these patients under her care, and of those who have had to inquire into the manner in which her duties were discharged. Several other persons," it is added, "who have been entrusted with a similar care of four patients, have been very strongly recommended, and much difficulty has been experienced in fixing on one as more meritorious than the others, but it is believed that in the choice made substantial justice has been done. Among those attendants of this class who have been more particularly recommended are the following:—Mrs. M'Nee, Gartmore; Mary Anne Duncan, Kennoway; Mary Macfarlane, Gartmore; and Mrs. Paterson, Balfron."

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II. REPORT BY DR. SIBBALD.

I beg leave to report that all the registered patients in Special Licensed Houses or placed as single patients in private dwellings in the following twenty-two counties were visited in the year 1871 :—Ayr, Banff, Berwick, Bute, Caithness, Clackmannan, Dumfries, Elgin, Fife, Haddington, Inverness (mainland), Kinross, Kirkcudbright, Nairn, Orkney, Peebles, Renfrew, Roxburgh, Selkirk, Shetland, Sutherland, and Wigtown. In order to make the visitation of these counties complete during that year, Commissioner Mitchell visited the counties of Elgin and Nairn which I was unable to overtake. All the rest were visited by myself.

During the year 1872 I was prevented by illness, as the Board is aware, from accomplishing the same amount of work as during the previous year. I have, however, succeeded in making, with a few exceptions, a complete visitation during the past year, of the following eighteen counties :—Ayr, Banff, Bute, Caithness, Clackmannan, Dumfries, Elgin, Fife, Haddington, Inverness (mainland), Kinross, Kirkcudbright, Nairn, Peebles, Renfrew, Selkirk, Sutherland, and Wigtown.

The total number of patients visited in 1871 was 734, of whom 34 were private patients, and 700 paupers. Of the latter there were 625 placed as single patients in private dwellings, 61 in special licensed houses ; and 14 were under private care on probation from asylum treatment.

The total number visited in 1872 was 520, of whom 35 were private patients, and 485 were paupers ; 414 paupers were provided for as single patients, and 62 in special licensed houses. The cases on probation were 9.

A detailed statement of the geographical distribution of the patients visited in each of the two years is given in the following tables.

PATIENTS VISITED IN THE YEAR 1871.

COUNTIES VISITED.	PAUPER PATIENTS.												TOTAL.
	Private Patients.												
				Single Patients.			Patients in Special Licensed Houses.			Patients on Probation.			
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	
Ayr,	1	1	2	30	43	73	...	3	3	...	2	2	80
Banff, . . . .	...	...	...	18	28	46	...	3	3	...	...	...	49
Berwick,	2	1	3	5	10	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Bute,	3	1	4	11	11	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Caithness,	1	...	1	17	27	44	...	...	...	...	...	...	45
Clackmannan,	1	1	2	2	8	10	...	...	...	...	1	1	13
Dumfries,	1	...	1	15	19	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	36
Elgin, . . . .	...	1	1	14	11	25	...	3	3	...	...	...	29
Fife,	2	4	6	32	20	52	7	29	36	...	2	2	96
Haddington,	2	2	4	9	12	21	...	...	...	...	1	1	26
Inverness, } (Mainland), }	...	1	1	26	22	48	...	2	2	2	2	4	55
Kinross, . . . .	...	...	...	3	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Kirkcudbright,	1	4	5	14	22	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	41
Nairn, . . . .	...	...	...	5	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Orkney, . . . .	...	...	...	14	13	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	27
Peebles,	2	...	2	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Renfrew, . . . .	...	1	1	7	9	16	...	12	12	...	...	...	29
Roxburgh, . . . .	...	...	...	15	14	29	...	...	...	2	1	3	32
Selkirk, . . . .	...	...	...	3	4	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Shetland, . . . .	...	...	...	12	18	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
Sutherland,	15	10	25	25
Wigtown,	1	1	25	18	43	2	...	2	46
TOTAL, .	16	18	34	295	330	625	9	52	61	4	10	14	734

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COUNTIES VISITED.	Private Patients.			PAUPER PATIENTS.									TOTAL.
				Single Patients.			Patients in Special Licensed Houses.			Patients on Probation.			
M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.		
Ayr, . . .	1	1	2	33	37	70	...	2	2	...	...	...	74
Banff, . . .	...	...	...	12	14	26	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Bute, . . .	4	2	6	11	9	20	1	...	1	...	...	...	27
Caithness, . . .	1	...	1	16	27	43	...	2	2	...	1	1	47
Clackmannan, . . .	1	1	2	2	7	9	...	...	...	1	1	2	13
Dumfries, . . .	1	3	4	13	19	32	...	2	2	...	1	1	39
Elgin, . . .	1	...	1	7	19	26	...	5	5	...	1	1	33
Fife, . . .	4	7	11	26	28	54	11	32	43	...	...	...	108
Haddington, . . .	1	...	1	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Inverness, } (Mainland), }	...	1	1	22	19	41	...	1	1	1	...	1	44
Kinross, . . .	...	...	...	3	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Kirkcudbright, . . .	...	1	1	4	4	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Nairn, . . .	...	...	...	4	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Peebles, . . .	3	1	4	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Renfrew, . . .	...	1	1	11	9	20	...	6	6	...	...	...	27
Selkirk, . . .	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	...	1	1	2	5
Sutherland, . . .	...	...	...	12	10	22	...	...	...	1	...	1	23
Wigtown, . . .	...	...	...	10	6	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
TOTAL, . . .	17	18	35	190	224	414	12	50	62	4	5	9	520

In many cases several visits were paid during each year, most of the special licensed houses having been visited repeatedly. The number of patients on probation who were visited, represents necessarily a very small proportion of those actually on probationary leave from asylums during the two years. During the year 1872 there were 52 cases on probation in my district; but only 9 were so placed at the time of my visit to their respective parishes of residence.

A separate report has already been laid before the Board in regard to each visit, but there are circumstances deserving of consideration which can only be treated of in a statement of a more general nature. Those which are considered in this report refer chiefly to the pauper lunatics.

The general condition of pauper lunatics placed in private dwellings must always depend, to some extent, on their absolute and relative number. With a view to aid in forming an intelligent idea of the changes observed hitherto in these numbers, I have prepared the following Table showing the annual movement of population for the twelve years, 1859-70, among out-door patients, or in what might not be inappropriately called the large extra-mural asylum. The Table resembles, as nearly as the circumstances will permit, a Table furnished annually in the reports of many British Asylums, and affords an opportunity, not otherwise so completely obtained, of comparing the general results of the out-door and in-door treatment. It is scarcely necessary for me to add that I have no desire in any way to place these two modes of provision in competition with each other. It is now well ascertained that they are each adapted to their own special conditions, and are complementary of one another, rather than rival or antagonistic.

The most important circumstance revealed by these figures is the great decrease in the total number of out-door patients, there having been 1847 at the end of the year 1859, and only 1464 at the end of 1870. The amount of the decrease has, however, as already remarked in the Reports of the Board, been gradually diminishing. Thus, during the five years following 1859 the average annual decrease was 47; in the year 1865 the decrease was 41; and during the subsequent five years the average decrease was 21 annually, the decrease in 1870 being only 6. In connexion with this observation it is important to note that the annual admissions to the roll of single patients have exhibited no steady tendency either to increase or decrease. During the first six years the total number of admissions was 852, and during the second period of six years the admissions amount to 877, showing a remarkably slight difference. It will be observed that in the more recent period a larger proportion of the additions to the roll has been derived from the removals from asylums. It will be found by the general statistics printed in the Appendix to the Reports of the Board, that this proportion has gone on increasing during 1871 and 1872; and it is apparently as the result of the more numerous supply from this source, that the total number of single patients has not only ceased to decrease year by year, but has undergone considerable augmentation.

The number of recoveries does not seem to present any feature worthy of special notice; though, perhaps, it may be matter of surprise to some that there should be any such occurrences as recoveries among the class of patients under consideration. The percentage of recoveries on the annual admissions as given in the Table, is 12, which is nearly a third of the percentage of recoveries in Scotch Asylums. But a more correct estimate of the real number is obtained by throwing out of account the number of patients removed from the roll by friends, and who are regarded in the Table as not recovered. By deducting these cases both from the admissions and removals, the percentage of recoveries rises to 15 per cent., which is rather more than a third of 43, the percentage of recoveries in Asylums. It is important that this apparently large proportion of recoveries should not be estimated above its real value; but neither ought we to disregard the lesson which may be taught by this result, occurring among a class consisting to so large a degree of congenital imbeciles and patients certified as incurable.

The annual mortality has not exhibited much variation. It is an average of 5.5 per cent., and stands nearly midway between that of the general population, upwards of 15 years old, which is under 2 per cent., and that of Scotch Asylums, which is over 8 per cent.

The amount of pauper lunacy varies greatly in the different counties. In the year 1871 the total number of registered pauper lunatics in Scotland was 6286 or about 187 in every 100,000 of the population. In the county of Renfrew during the same year it amounted to only 101 per 100,000; while in that of Inverness it reached 262 per 100,000. Had the country generally been in the condition of Renfrew, the total number of pauper lunatics in Scotland would consequently have been about 3392; while a general condition similar to what is found in Inverness would have presented an aggregate of 8800. Equal diversity is exhibited by the proportions in which the different modes of provision for patients are resorted to in different districts. Thus in Renfrewshire 85 per cent. of the pauper lunatics are placed in public establishments; while in Wigtonshire 50 per cent., and in Sutherland only 47 per cent. are provided for in that way. But perhaps the most remarkable contrast is presented by the proportion registered as pauper lunatics in private dwellings in one county as compared with another. For instance, in the county of Fife there are only 38 per 100,000 so registered, while in Wigtonshire the proportion rises to 124 per 100,000.

These variations are the result of many social forces acting in different directions; and it would be difficult, if not impossible, to analyse them and estimate their separate elements; but every approach to a solution of the question must aid in adapting the administration of the Board to the circumstances and necessities of each district. I have therefore attempted to classify the counties, regarding which I have specially to report, in groups, so as to associate, as far as possible, those in which similar conditions prevail.

The most natural grouping seems to result from a consideration of the degrees

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of wealth of the respective counties. In accordance with this I have taken as a basis the taxable wealth per head, of the inhabitants, as represented in the Parliamentary Returns of Income and Property Tax under Schedules A, B, and D, for the year 1869-70.* The following Table exhibits this arrangement in detail :—

GROUPING OF COUNTIES ACCORDING TO THEIR RESPECTIVE WEALTH.

DISTRICT.	COUNTIES.	Population, 1871.	Whole Tax- able Wealth of each County, in Pounds Sterling.	Average Taxable Wealth of each Inhabi- tant, in Shillings.
HIGHLAND AND INSULAR,	Shetland, . . .	31,605	66,134	42
	Orkney, . . .	31,272	117,917	75
	Sutherland, . . .	23,686	118,466	100
	Caithness, . . .	39,989	239,953	120
	Banff, . . .	62,010	407,201	131
	Nairn, . . .	10,213	73,133	143
	Inverness, . . .	87,480	730,417	167
	Elgin, . . .	43,598	389,626	179
	Bute, . . .	16,977	132,317	157
LOWLAND MANUFACTURING,	Renfrew, . . .	216,919	1,820,903	168
	Fife, . . .	160,310	1,586,944	198
	Kinross, . . .	7,208	109,231	303
	Clackmannan, . . .	23,742	192,034	162
	Ayr, . . .	200,745	1,944,619	193
SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL,	Dumfries, . . .	74,794	1,025,043	274
	Kirkcudbright, . . .	41,852	614,489	293
	Wigtown, . . .	38,795	432,966	220
BORDER . . .	Roxburgh, . . .	53,965	817,116	300
	Selkirk, . . .	14,001	214,239	396
	Peebles, . . .	12,314	219,252	356
	Haddington, . . .	37,770	624,798	331
	Berwick, . . .	36,474	668,496	367
SCOTLAND, . . .		3,358,613	38,062,981	226

The counties are not exactly in the order of respective wealth ; but the reason of the deviation will be at once apparent. The county of Elgin has been slightly displaced so as to bring it near the counties geographically associated with it, and Kinross has been placed close to Fife for the same reason, and also because its small size makes it difficult to exhibit statistically its natural position. The other variations are still slighter and scarcely require explanation. It will however be seen that by adopting this arrangement the counties have thrown themselves into four natural groups. The first being composed of Highland and Insular Counties, the second of Lowland Manufacturing Counties, the third of Southern Agricultural Counties, and the fourth of the Border Counties. In the following Table the amount of pauperism, and the numbers and disposal of pauper lunatics in these districts is represented :—

* This basis is not in every respect satisfactory ; but I believe that the result which it gives is fairer than can be obtained by the adoption of any other statistical basis. The direction in which the figures chiefly fail to indicate accurately the real wealth of the respective counties, is probably in understating the opulence of those included in the Lowland Manufacturing Group. An endeavour might be made to give an approximate estimate of their true position, and this would present a result bearing out more fully the conclusions arrived at in the following remarks. But I have preferred to give the calculations in the simplest form, and leave to others to attach such weight to this consideration as they may think it deserves.

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DISTRICTS.	Average taxable wealth for each Inhabitant, in Shillings.	Proportion per 100,000 of Population.			
		PAUPERS OF ALL KINDS.	Pauper Lunatics.		
			TOTAL.	In Esta- blishments.	In Private Dwellings.
Highland and Insular, . . }	131	3223	218	127	92
Lowland Manu- facturing, . }	185	2183	147	111	33
Southern Agricul- tural, . . }	266	3271	239	163	76
Border, . . . }	355	2375	199	142	57

We here find a broad correspondence between the amount of pauper lunacy and that of ordinary pauperism ; but it is evident at the same time that neither the amount of ordinary pauperism nor of pauper lunacy bears any constant proportion to the general wealth of the community. In the Highland and Insular group, both kinds of pauperism are less than in the Southern Counties, where the general wealth is more than double. The smallest number both of ordinary and lunatic paupers is found in the Lowland Manufacturing group. The cause of the small proportion of each which is exhibited in this district is probably the same :—the high rate of wages, and the greater abundance of remunerative employment which is found there, in spite of the comparatively low average taxable wealth of each inhabitant. In drawing any inference from the apparent wealth of this district as shown by the Returns of Property and Income Tax, it must therefore be kept in mind that the counties included in it are really richer than they appear, on account of their containing so large a proportion of working men who, though receiving high wages, are not subject to the tax. The influence of density of population in this district also deserves notice. It shows itself chiefly in the comparatively large proportion which the number of patients in asylums bears to the total number of pauper lunatics on the roll. The rich Border district appears chiefly distinguished by showing a comparatively small proportion of ordinary pauperism ; while a very considerable number of lunatics are supported by parochial funds, both in asylums and in private dwellings.

If we now proceed to analyse the first group, which includes the Highland and Insular district, we find that there are marked differences between the statistics of the mainland and those of the insular counties of which it is made up. The wealth of the latter is much less ; and though a contrary anticipation might have been entertained, we find that pauperism of all kinds is much less also. But the county of Inverness, which is included in the mainland portion, consists really of two parts, a very considerable one being insular. In order therefore to compare justly the Insular with the Highland region, we must divide Inverness into two, and place each portion with its natural associates. The effect of this, as shown in the following Table, is to increase the difference between the proportions of pauperism in the two districts, but this is chiefly apparent in the proportions of lunatic pauperism.

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COUNTIES.	Proportion per 100,000.			
	PAUPERS.	Pauper Lunatics.		
		TOTAL.	In Establish-ments.	In Private Dwellings.
Shetland,	3211	127	51	76
Orkney,	2552	157	64	93
Inverness (Insular),	3191	193	98	95
TOTAL,	3002	160	72	88
Sutherland,	3356	198	93	105
Caithness,	3461	245	115	130
Banff,	3092	231	153	78
Nairn,	2556	186	137	49
Elgin,	3216	220	156	64
Bute,	2922	224	136	88
Inverness (Mainland),	5028	299	189	110
TOTAL,	3563	342	146	96

The smaller number of pauper lunatics actually registered in the insular districts does not by any means imply that lunacy does not exist to as high a degree among the island population as elsewhere, nor that there is less need for assistance from public sources. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to exhibit documentary proof of the frequency with which feebleness or unsoundness of intellect occurs in these districts. But it is consistent with my observation, as well as with that of all competent observers, including the officers of the Board, that such occurrence is rather above than below the average. This opinion has been already laid before the Board in reports by Dr. Mitchell and Dr. Paterson. The reason of the small number who are placed on the official register, as is evident both from general observation and statistical results, is chiefly to be found in the poverty of the localities, and the consequent inability of the ratepayers to bear any greatly increased pressure on their resources. The same cause influences the statistics of the Highland district; and the relative degree to which it is evident in each county presents an instructive lesson, to which attention may properly be directed. The mainland of Inverness must bear a much higher average valuation than the islands, and cannot be estimated at less than 210 shillings per head of population, which leaves it still considerably below the average valuation of Scotland. At this figure however, it stands as the richest of the Highland group of counties, and it also exhibits the largest amount of pauperism and of pauper lunacy. The percentage of pauper lunacy is least in the county of Sutherland, which is the poorest of the group; and it is greater in the other counties almost exactly in proportion as they exhibit greater taxable wealth. We may therefore infer that here also the greater inability of the ratepayer to meet the demands made on him is the real cause of the smaller numbers of registered pauper lunatics in poorer counties.

The Table also shows that the percentages of patients in establishments differ more widely in these counties than the percentages of patients in private dwellings; and this is also what might be expected to result from the difficulty of meeting the greater expenditure required for placing patients in asylums. It must be borne in mind however, that in the insular district an additional reason for limiting the number of patients sent to asylums, is the difficulty, and sometimes impossibility, of sending them from their homes to any of the asylums at present in existence. This circumstance also contributes to some extent in restricting the total number of lunatics registered in these localities; but its influence in this direction is much less potent than that which depends on the expense.

In order to show more in detail the position in which the cost of pauper lunacy

stands in relation to the wealth of these counties, the following Table has been Appendix G.
prepared :—

COUNTIES.	Average taxable wealth of each Inhabitant, in Shillings.	Average cost of Pauper Lunacy to each Inhabitant, in Shillings.	Proportion of the cost of Pauper Lunacy to the taxable wealth of each County.	Average cost of each Pauper Lunatic however placed.	Average cost of each Pauper Lunatic in a Private Dwelling.	General Reports on Single Patients by the Deputy-Commissioners.
Shetland, . . .	42	4	94 per cent.	<i>s. d.</i> 0 9½	<i>s. d.</i> 0 4½	Report by Dr. Sibbald.
Orkney, . . .	75	5	65 „	0 10½	0 5½	
Inverness (Insular), }	90*	7	62 „	1 0	0 4½	
Sutherland, . .	100	7	70 per cent.	0 11½	0 5	
Caithness, . .	120	9	75 „	1 0½	0 5½	
Banff, . . .	131	9	70 „	1 1½	0 7½	
Nairn, . . .	143	9	67 „	1 3½	0 7	
Bute, . . .	157	10	63 „	1 2½	0 7½	
Inverness (Mainland), }	210*	14	61 „	1 3¾	0 6¾	
Elgin, . . .	179	7	45 „	0 11½	0 8	

We have here an arrangement of the Highland and Insular groups which places the counties in the order of respective opulence, beginning with Shetland, which is the lowest, and rising to Inverness, which is highest. The county of Elgin is placed at the end of the list, because the fact of its having for a considerable period possessed an asylum in which patients were kept at an exceptionally low rate of board, interferes so far with its statistics as to render it unfit for comparison with the other counties. It will therefore be left out of the present consideration.

It results from the arrangement in the Table, that we discover an exact correspondence between the comparative wealth of a county and the amount of its expenditure on lunacy. The wealthier the county, the more does it spend in providing for pauper lunatics. A Shetlander, whose average taxable wealth we find to be 42 shillings per annum, pays only $\frac{4}{10}$ of a shilling, or about fivepence, towards the cost of pauper lunacy; while an inhabitant of Inverness, where the average taxable wealth is 210 shillings per head, pays $1\frac{4}{10}$ of a shilling, or about eighteenpence for the same purpose. But the relatively small payment made by the Shetlander is a much heavier burden on his resources than a payment three times as high is to the Inverness man. This is brought out in the next column of the Table, where we find that the Shetlander contributes $\frac{94}{100}$ per cent. of his taxable wealth, and the Inverness man only $\frac{61}{100}$ per cent.; so that the tax is to him only two-thirds as heavy as it is to the islander. The inference to be drawn from the next column is of the same kind. The localities where least is paid for the maintenance of each lunatic pauper are those where the cost of pauper lunacy presses heaviest on the ratepayers. And this rule which we have found to hold in regard to the general expenditure for pauper lunacy, is shown by the next column of the table to be also applicable when the consideration is restricted to the cost of lunatics in private dwellings.

Before alluding to other features in the counties now under review, it may be well to show how the principle which we have here found to underlie the cost of pauper lunacy, applies to the other counties regarding which I have to report. It will be sufficient however, after the detailed notice just given of the Highland and Insular counties, to take the statistics of the rest according to their groups. These are given in the following Table :—

* These are only estimates, as it has not been possible to obtain the precise data; but they may be accepted as near enough to the truth not to invalidate the arguments founded on them.

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DISTRICTS.	Average taxable wealth of each Inhabitant, in Shillings.	Average cost of Pauper Lunacy to each Inhabitant, in Shillings.	Proportion of the cost of Pauper Lunacy to the taxable wealth of each District.	Average daily cost of each Pauper Lunatic however placed.	Average daily cost of each Pauper Lunatic in a Private Dwelling.
Insular,	71	·5	·77 per cent.	<i>s. d.</i> 0 11 $\frac{1}{4}$	<i>s. d.</i> 0 4 $\frac{1}{4}$
Highland,	155	1·0	·62 „	1 1 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lowland Manufacturing,	185	·6	·35 „	1 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{3}{4}$
Southern Agricultural,	266	·8	·31 „	0 11 $\frac{1}{2}$	0 7 $\frac{1}{4}$
Border,	355	·9	·28 „	1 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	0 7 $\frac{3}{4}$

Several important deductions may be drawn from this Table. The most remarkable appears in the steady increase of pressure on the resources of each district in proportion to its inability to bear such pressure. This is evident from a comparison of the first and third columns. And this relation exists, although, as was found when considering the previous Table, the actual cost of providing for a pauper lunatic is much less in the poorer districts than in the richer. The bearing of this may perhaps be clearer if we suppose the cases of two persons, each possessed of £100 of annual taxable wealth, one resident in one of the northern islands, and the other in one of the Border counties. Let us suppose further that each is resident in a parish burdened with the support of only one pauper lunatic, but that this represents for the respective populations of each parish the average amount of pauper lunacy in its district. How would these two persons be affected by the addition of a pauper lunatic to the roll in each of the parishes? In the poorer parish it would make an addition to the annual taxation of the resident there of 15s. 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d.; while a similar addition to the roll of a rich Border parish would only imply an additional tax of 5s. 7d. to its resident. And this is in spite of the fact that only 11 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per diem would be the expense of supporting the lunatic in the poorer locality, while 1s. 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ d. would be expended by the richer parish.

It may be supposed that the smaller sum expended in the support of a pauper lunatic in the Highland and Insular counties is due to the cost of living being less; and to some extent this may be true. But the chief cause is without doubt that for both sane and insane a lower standard of comfort is accepted as sufficient, and that the very lowest sum that will suffice is all that is given.

The generalization to be made from the whole inquiry seems to be, that what may fairly be regarded as suitable provision is made for pauper lunatics at present in those districts only where the total expense does not exceed about $\frac{65}{100}$ or 13 shillings in the £100, of the taxable wealth of the inhabitants; but that, where the burden falls with greater weight than this upon the ratepayers, their resistance is powerful enough to restrict both the numbers placed on the roll of pauper lunatics, and the amount expended on those who are so placed. Thus if we look down the list of counties possessing *greater average wealth* than the county of Inverness, we may, as has been already noticed, trace a general correspondence between the amount of ordinary pauperism and lunatic pauperism; and these both increase, where the conditions are similar in other respects, in proportion to the general poverty of the districts until they culminate in the mainland of Inverness.* The total pauperism of the country, exclusive of the Highland and Insular district, is 2361 per 100,000 inhabitants; and the lunatic pauperism is 187 per 100,000. In the mainland portion of Inverness, however, the total pauperism reaches 5028 per 100,000; and the proportion of lunatic pauperism reaches

* An examination of the Table at page xlviii. of the Report of the Board, will show this in detail; but the general conditions may be inferred from the table given in this Report, at page 281. It must always be remembered, however, that the Lowland Manufacturing Counties are really much richer than they appear in the table of taxable wealth. This has been adverted to already.

299 per 100,000. But if we now carry the eye down the list of counties poorer than Inverness, we find that the total pauperism and the pauper lunacy, instead of still further augmenting, both exhibit a decrease; so that the averages in the Insular district are only 3002, and 160, per 100,000 respectively.

It may be thought that in this discussion a tedious array of figures has been presented for the purpose of proving what was obvious enough without any such call upon the attention of the Board, or at least that it is a threshing again of thrice threshen straw for all who have already given thought to the subject. I believe, however, on the contrary, that very erroneous opinions regarding it are held even by persons supposed to have had exceptional opportunities of making themselves familiar with the facts. As an instance of this may be cited a statement made last autumn by a member of the Legislature, that the support of lunatics by the public is a matter independent of local circumstances: "In regard to this affliction, his auditors knew that its existence was due to the hand of God. Human power could not multiply or modify the lunacy in the country. It is scattered unequally over the country; and how should one district of the kingdom, which happened, from circumstances over which it has no control, to have a percentage of lunatics out of proportion to the population, be made to bear the whole cost of their keep? Why should there not be an equalization throughout the country?" A reference to the foregoing discussion will help to answer these questions.

Suppose, however, that such an equalization were brought about; what would be the financial effect? With equal taxation, all districts would be entitled to have their lunatics boarded in equal comfort. Let us suppose that all were to have as much expended on them as is the case with those belonging to the county of Lanark, and the effect would be to add £26,000 per annum to the cost of pauper lunacy in Scotland. But if a national fund were provided for the support of lunatics, what reason have we to suppose that claims for their support would not then be successfully made in every county, to at least the same extent as is now done where such claims are scrutinized, and often resisted, by persons having an immediate and appreciable interest in their rejection. We may hence infer that the percentage of pauper lunacy over the country would be raised at least to the proportion at present existing in the county of Inverness. Should such a result take place, the addition to the annual expenditure on pauper lunacy would amount to over £90,000. But the whole statement which I have quoted rests on an unstable basis. "Human power," it is said, "cannot multiply or modify the lunacy in the country." And this is asserted, though the existence of lunacy, in so far as it is officially recognised or requires to be dealt with by the state, is at present decided by the certificate of two medical men; and indeed it must always be determined in that or some similar manner. If there be persons who imagine that a uniform standard of mental soundness is accepted by all medical men, or by any one medical man in all circumstances, they must have little experience to guide them. Such certificates are always signed after a consideration of the social as well as medical circumstances of each case. And it is scarcely open to doubt, that in actual practice the source from which the required expenditure is to be obtained is, rightly or wrongly, a common element in this consideration. I express no opinion as to whether a national rate for lunacy is, or is not, a desirable arrangement; but no one can wish that it should be adopted without fully estimating the probable consequence.

INSULAR DISTRICT.

Comprising the counties of Shetland and Orkney.

SHETLAND.—The circumstances of this group of islands render a visit to them one of the most unsatisfactory that can come within the duty of an officer of the Board. The condition of a considerable number of the pauper lunatics is very unsatisfactory; there is a larger number of lunatics on the confines of pauperism, but not actually paupers and not under the jurisdiction of the Board, who are not adequately provided for than I have become aware of in any other district; there are more patients detained at home for whose satisfactory treatment residence in an asylum is necessary; and the inhabitants, already overburdened with taxation, are naturally inclined to resist what is recommended towards improving the condition of the lunatics on account of the inevitable

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expense which it involves. The difficulty attending the removal of a patient from one locality to another, even within the county, frequently prevents such improvements being effected as the authorities would otherwise be willing to make. And the time and labour required for removing a patient from an outlying island to Montrose, where the asylum for the district is situated, is always a serious obstacle in the way of sending thither any but the most urgent cases.

An illustration of the condition of some of the registered pauper lunatics, as well as of those not registered at the time of my visit in July 1871, may be given in the case of two sisters, B. and J. S., in one of the islands. J. S. was described on the occasion of a previous visit as "an idiot, wholly ineducable and unproductive, but able to walk about and to put on and off her clothes. She can feed herself, and keep out of harm's way; is not subject to fits, and is not of dirty habits. She is well formed and fully developed, but has never displayed any active eroticism." She was 25 years of age when visited in 1871. Her sister B. S. is described in my report as an "imbecile of low type, with good bodily conformation, unable to perform any but the simplest kinds of work. She is 22 years of age, and does not understand the use of money. She has not been able to learn to knit; and does not know how many fingers she has." They live with their mother, who has been a widow for twelve years, and makes her living by field labour and kelp-burning. The household consists of the mother, the two idiot girls, and a boy 14 years of age. An allowance of a shilling a week is made by the parochial board towards the support of J., and sixpence a week towards the support of B. The house which they inhabit is a miserable hovel; dirty, and without any sort of comfort. The entire dwelling is 12 feet long by 9 feet broad (inside measurement). The bed is 6 feet long by 3½ feet wide, and is occupied at night by the whole household, including the boy.

J., the elder of the two girls, had been intimated to the Board as a pauper lunatic by the Inspector of Poor, and was consequently under the jurisdiction of the Board; but her sister had not been intimated. In consequence of my report, the Board gave instructions to the Inspector of Poor to obtain a more suitable dwelling for the family, and called on him to give intimation of the younger sister as a lunatic, so that she might be placed formally under the jurisdiction of the Board. The reply of the Inspector illustrates the manner in which the statutory duty of reporting every pauper lunatic within his parish is regarded in the locality. He encloses an extract from a minute of a meeting of his Parochial Board;—"Complaints having never reached the board anent B., they did not deem it essential to report her case to the Board of Lunacy, and they are still of opinion that although she is a little imbecile she is not a person necessarily to be under the supervision and surveillance of the Board of Lunacy." In this view the Parochial Board does not appear to have hoped to obtain the support of its medical officer; for on being required to send a certificate of sanity, formal intimation of the case as a pauper lunatic was made by the Inspector. The whole story is instructive. It shows the kind of accommodation and the amount of parochial aid which is sometimes considered sufficient by the local authorities; and it forcibly illustrates the difficulty of obtaining proper intimation from Inspectors of Poor in parishes so circumstanced of the number of persons who ought to be registered as pauper lunatics.

But an erroneous judgment might be formed regarding the way in which the patients are treated, if regard is not paid to the manner in which many persons who contribute as rate-payers to their support are themselves accommodated. Former Reports to the Board by Dr. Mitchell have fully described the condition in which the Shetland crofter is often obliged to live. Not unfrequently his house is even yet a mere aggregation of loosely jointed stones and earth, roofed in with turf or sod, and is generally filled with stifling smoke from the peat fire which lies on the earthen floor. But when kept in good repair, even such dwellings are not destitute of an air of rude comfort, and it would be unreasonable in many cases that seem at first sight to be miserable to insist on much improvement of the accommodation beyond careful attention to the periodical repair which all such habitations require.

The great difficulty which meets us on every hand, in attempting to improve the condition of the insane poor in these islands, rests on the impossibility of burdening the local funds with any additional expense. One feature of the ad-

ministration of the Board which has in other places been characterized by very beneficial results, is the regular visitation of the patients by the parochial medical officers. But in not a few of the Shetland parishes this has been hitherto almost altogether in abeyance; and it is worthy of consideration whether a rule which cannot be complied with there except at very considerable expense, ought to be insisted on. Those who have to bear the cost, are accustomed in many instances to live beyond reach of medical attendance for themselves, and have to do without it often when serious illness attacks the members of their families. It is not surprising in these circumstances, that they should object to the expense of an arrangement, the immediate benefit of which is often not apparent, and which they are not able to afford when they consider that they themselves are more urgently in need of it. It therefore seems desirable that the special circumstances of the county in regard to this should if possible be met by some modified regulation. In a previous report on the condition of patients in Shetland by Dr. Mitchell, this difficulty is dwelt upon, and a series of suggestions partly intended to overcome it were made by him. I have embodied several of these in the following paragraphs, which indicate what appears to me a suitable mode of enabling the parishes to decrease the expense of supervision and at the same time increase its efficiency.

The General Board of Lunacy should only exempt from removal to an asylum the pauper lunatics of such parishes in Shetland as shall send to the Secretary a copy of a minute of their Parochial Board, signifying their acceptance of the following conditions:—

1. That whatever the allowance to a pauper lunatic may be, it must be exclusive of bed and body clothing, which must in all cases be liberally furnished by the Parochial Board in addition to the allowance.

2. That a form of visiting register, to be prescribed by the Board, shall be placed in the house with every patient.

3. That the inspector of poor must himself visit each patient quarterly, and record his visit in the visiting register, making special notice of the state of the patient's bed and bedding, body clothing, and house accommodation: as to their sufficiency, comfort, and cleanliness.

4. That each patient be visited once a year by the chairman of the Parochial Board, or by some member of that Board appointed by the chairman, who shall make inquiries as to the state of the patient's clothing, bed, and bedding, and house accommodation; as to the adequacy of the allowance, as to the trustworthiness of the guardian, and as to the regularity of the visits of the inspector of poor; and that he shall record the result of his inquiries in the register as the inspector of poor is instructed to do.

5. That allowances to patients must not be reduced, nor residences nor guardians changed, without intimation to the Board, and application for its sanction.

6. That in order that the Board may not be left without the possibility of obtaining a medical report, where such shall seem to be specially necessary, every Parochial Board shall appoint a medical officer, who shall visit such pauper lunatics as the Board of Lunacy may desire to have visited, and shall report to the Board as to their condition, and as to all circumstances regarding which the Board may request his opinion, and that the name of such medical officer shall be intimated to the Board in January of each year, at the time when the inspector of poor makes his annual return of pauper lunatics.

If these or some similar regulations should not commend themselves for adoption by the Board, I would suggest for consideration whether some arrangement could not be made so as to obtain the appointment of a Resident Visiting Officer, who would be responsible to the Board, and who might visit and report upon such special cases as might be required by the Board. Such an officer would also be able to ascertain whether the instructions of the Board were carried into effect. But whether this or the previous suggestion be accepted, I would strongly urge that some attempt should be made to introduce a more efficient mode of administration.

Another improvement, of which the importance was indicated by Dr. Mitchell in the Report already referred to, would be the establishment of some institution within the county where at least certain of the patients requiring asylum treatment might be received. It is possible that ordinary hospital accommodation,

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a poorhouse, and an asylum might all be combined in one building and under one management. And as I understand that the two first are already subjects of official consideration, I would strongly urge that any opportunity of obtaining the last should not be lost sight of. It is not proper that any opinion should be expressed here regarding the source from which the cost of an hospital and poor-house should be provided; but I believe that it would be quite justifiable, in the case of the asylum, to provide the necessary funds from the national exchequer. I have already shown how the present taxation in regard to lunacy presses with greater weight in Shetland than in any other locality; and the Legislature has already recognised the necessity of not insisting on the providing of an asylum out of local funds, by enacting that the assessing clauses of the Lunacy Acts shall not apply to that county. But leaving the question of cost out of account, there can be little doubt that a local asylum of some kind is more required for these islands than for any other locality in Scotland. Cases often occur in which proper treatment is impossible out of an asylum. In many of these a journey to Montrose would be attended with such results as would forbid any attempt to remove the patient to the asylum there; while there are others who might be benefited, and perhaps cured by a short period of asylum treatment, who are detained at home on account of the time and expense involved in so long a journey. A very small number of beds would probably be sufficient in an asylum intended merely to supplement the accommodation provided at Montrose; and the risk of an unnecessary accumulation of patients could easily be provided for by limiting the period during which they could be continuously detained in the institution. If aid were to be granted from the national funds towards this object, it would, I believe, be found desirable that the medical officer should receive his salary from the same source, and should also perform the duties of Resident Visiting Officer towards all lunatics resident within the county.

ORKNEY.—The circumstances of this county resemble those of Shetland, and to some extent the remarks referring to its more northern neighbours are also applicable to Orkney. But the result of my inspection bears out what might be expected from a consideration of the relative wealth of the two localities. The evils which prevail to so great an extent in Shetland are much less evident in Orkney, owing no doubt to the greater ability of the inhabitants to contribute to the expense of overcoming them. There is still however abundant evidence of a disposition to evade the requirements of the law in regard to the intimation of lunatic paupers by Inspectors of Poor; and I have no doubt that if the standard of lunacy generally adopted elsewhere were enforced here, there would be a considerable addition to the numbers on the register. As illustrations of this the following cases may be given:—

B. F., in the parish of W., was found on the occasion of my visit resident with his parents, who were in receipt of a small allowance from the Parochial Board to help in his support. He was then 23 years of age, has no idea of number, is so deficient in intellect that he could not be trusted to carry the simplest message, and so awkward in bodily movements that he cannot give any assistance in household work. The parents appear to be very poor, and the idiot was wretchedly and insufficiently clad. In this case there could be no doubt of the pauperism, as an alimentary allowance had been paid for eight years, yet the inspector of poor had either misunderstood or neglected his duty so far as to omit his name from the roll of lunatics.

The case of M. G. in the same parish is also worthy of notice. In the report of my visit she is stated to be now "17 years of age, and has been idiotic from birth. She can speak, but is quite unable to do any useful work. She frequently tears her clothing, and is easily irritated, and sometimes violent. She does not understand the use of money, and is not certain how many fingers she has, but says that she thinks she has four. Her parents are unable to give her all the attention she ought to receive, and are also ignorant of how she ought to be treated. The result is that she is at present suffering from neglect." Parochial aid had been given on her account for some time; but she was not officially recognised as lunatic by the Inspector of Poor. Both of these patients have now been intimated as lunatics, and so brought under the supervision of the Board, and, if proper food and clothing are supplied, and if the medical visits required by the Board are regularly paid, so that the parents may have proper

instructions as to their treatment, I see no reason why they may not properly be left at home. Appendix G.

It is difficult to discover why intimation of the existence of these patients was not made by the Inspector of Poor, unless it was a fear that the Board would insist on some better, and consequently more expensive, provision being made for their wants. How far the instructions given by the Board may have improved their condition, will be reported when they are next visited. But it may be hoped that the parochial authorities may have seen it to be, not only their duty, but their interest, to justify the Board in dispensing with removal of the patients to an asylum.

The result of my report on the case of J. L. is also worthy of being mentioned, to show how persons who would in some districts be legally recognised as pauper lunatics, may in other places be regarded as of sound mind.* He was reported by me as found in the streets of Kirkwall, "dumb, and evidently of weak intellect, accosting every one he met in the street, and trying to obtain charity. I learned from the acting Inspector of Poor that he is the illegitimate son of a woman in receipt of parochial relief. It is to be feared that he is at present acquiring habits which may make him, when older, so troublesome as to be unfit to be at large. Proper supervision and guidance at present might prevent that result. He is at present 12 years of age." In consequence of this report, the Board received a statement from the Inspector of Poor, that he does not consider J. L. a lunatic, and that he has never been so certified. In a certificate sent afterwards from the parochial medical officer, it is stated that the boy is "the subject of mental imbecility—congenital—and not capable of being educated, but yet not idiotic, and perhaps under good management might be trained to be of some use." In consequence of the Board then calling on the Inspector of Poor to give formal intimation of him as a pauper lunatic, a certificate from the medical officer was returned certifying him to be "not a lunatic." The correspondence was thus closed by his being definitely prevented from coming under the jurisdiction of the Board. The value of this case as an illustration consists chiefly in the agreement between the parochial medical officer and the Deputy-Commissioner as to the facts of the case, and in the divergent views which they took as to the conclusions which the facts implied. It would be out of place here to comment further on the matter.

I have brought forward these cases as evidences that in many respects the condition of pauper lunatics in this county is not so satisfactory as the Board would desire. But examples might also be cited to show a desire on the part of Parochial Boards to improve as far as possible the condition of the insane persons under their charge. I believe, further, that a gradual improvement in the unsatisfactory cases may be looked for under the ordinary administration of the Board; and I do not think it necessary at present to recommend that any special regulations, as in the case of Shetland, should be adopted.

HIGHLAND DISTRICT.

Comprising the counties of Sutherland, Caithness, Banff, Nairn, Inverness, Elgin, and Bute.

In the preliminary part of this Report the circumstances of all the districts have been incidentally commented on; and it will have been apparent, from what is there said, that the general circumstances of the Insular district, which has just been noticed, were likely to require more attentive consideration than those of the rest of the country. The following remarks will accordingly be limited to a brief notice of each district, without reporting separately regarding each county.

In the Highland district the influence of the general poverty of the population is still too evident. But the cases of serious neglect and improper treatment are believed to be now quite exceptional. Of course there is much yet which the

* A person is a lunatic according to the Statute (25th and 26th Victoria, cap. 54, sect. 1), who is "certified by two medical persons to be a lunatic, an insane person, an idiot, or a person of unsound mind."

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philanthropist must desire to see improved ; but most of such improvement is now desirable, not merely for the lunatic portion of the paupers in the district, but for all the poorer classes of the community, including many not merely removed from actual pauperism, but regular taxpayers in their respective parishes. Some parishes are, however, in a much more satisfactory condition than others, but the difference appears to arise chiefly from differences in the views, energies, or abilities of the respective Inspectors of Poor. It has happened in several instances under my observation that the appointment of a new Inspector has been followed by great improvements in the condition of the pauper lunatics, and in some cases I believe that this has occurred along with a decrease in the parochial expenditure.

A great difficulty in the treatment of patients belonging to the comparatively populous county of Caithness arises from the distance to which those who are removed to an asylum have at present to be sent. This is always unfortunate for patients suffering from recent attacks of insanity, or for those to whom a short residence in an asylum would be beneficial. It is also severely felt in some parts of Sutherland and Inverness, but the evil is not so notable there on account of the greater sparseness of the general population.

LOWLAND MANUFACTURING DISTRICT.

Comprising the counties of Fife, Kinross, Clackmannan, Renfrew, and Ayr.

In these counties the patients under the jurisdiction of the Board are generally adequately provided for ; and in the exceptional instances where this is not the case, I believe that the insufficiency or unsatisfactoriness of their condition depends on unwillingness or incapacity to do what is necessary on the part of the parochial officials. In one such case I felt it my duty to recommend, for the consideration of the Board, whether the removal to an asylum of all the pauper lunatics belonging to a parish ought not to be ordered. The condition of the patients resident in that parish had been for some years unsatisfactory ; and no attempt had been made to carry out the recommendations of the Board for their improvement, although these recommendations had been repeated year after year. Supervision of the patients by the parochial medical officer had been almost entirely neglected, and the accommodation for one of the patients was of a highly discreditable character. But I am glad to know that the action which the Board has taken, has now had the effect of obtaining an improvement which I hope may be regarded as permanent, and may render unnecessary the course which I recommended to be carried out.

The more frequent removal of unrecovered patients from asylums which has prevailed during the past two or three years, has chiefly affected this section of my district. The number removed during the past year from the Fife and Kinross Asylum and placed as single patients under my visitation, was 15. In all of these cases the removal took place in accordance with the advice of Dr. Tuke, the medical superintendent, and all have, up to this time, been found suitable for their increased liberty. One patient who was removed in the year 1871, on the authority of the Parochial Board of her parish contrary to Dr. Tuke's advice, has, I am glad to say, also done well hitherto. The circumstances of this case are worthy of being recorded here. The history of the patient's connexion with proceedings of the Board commences almost with the first existence of the Board. She and her sister, who was also insane, and who has since died, were found by one of the visiting Commissioners in the year 1858. They had both been insane for years, and are described as having been in a condition of the most abject wretchedness. The sister who is now dead, was found confined in a cage, and lying amidst filth and litter, which had been allowed to accumulate so that the feet of the Commissioner "sank in it as on a wet farm dunghill." The other was described as wandering about in the woods in the coldest weather, half naked, and flying from all who approached. The whole picture was "an intensification of filth, inhumanity, and demoralization that defies description." After being sent to an asylum the condition of these two women greatly improved, and it would be difficult to adduce better instances of the benefits to be derived from residence in such institutions. It is not surprising in circumstances like these

that Dr. Tuke should have refrained from countenancing any proposal to remove the surviving sister again to private care. It must be remembered, however, how different are the conditions that now exist, from those under which she was allowed to degenerate into the savage condition in which she was found twelve years ago. At that time it was not recognised as the special duty of any authority to take cognisance of such cases. There was no one to note or to check the development of such misery. Happily this state of things has passed away; and it may be regarded as impossible that such a condition could arise now in any case within the jurisdiction of the Board. Regular medical visits require now to be paid as often as may be necessary; and in the case of paupers, in which condition this patient now is, the Inspector of Poor also visits and is responsible for their proper treatment. Any tendency to relapse is thus observed before it can become serious, and the patient can at once be replaced in the asylum. The sanction of the Board was accordingly granted for her residence in a private dwelling, and she was so placed in April 1871. She was visited by me in September, and the following is the report of the visit made at the time:—

"Before visiting this patient I saw one of the occupants of an adjoining house, who appeared to be intelligent and familiar with the ordinary concerns of the village. This woman told me that she had never heard any complaints made regarding the patient's conduct, and that she herself was not aware of any peculiarity in her conduct, except that she seemed to be subject to fits of restlessness, during which she would take a walk in the garden, and frequently talk to herself as if scolding. She never, however, interfered with any one, and was in no way regarded as a disturbance by the neighbours. I then saw J. M., with whom the patient lives. She seems quite satisfied with her charge—says that she has never had any quarrel with her, that she is clean and tidy in her habits, and is an industrious needle-woman. She corroborates the statement made by her next-door neighbour regarding M. never interfering with any one; and says, that when she labours under excitement of any kind she walks in the garden, and talks to herself. On such occasions she appears to be angry with persons she has known in the asylums of which she has been an inmate. She (the guardian) has no wish to part with her. I found the patient herself sitting in her own room up-stairs. She was clean and neat in dress, and received me and the Inspector of Poor, who accompanied me, in a composed and pleasant manner. She made no complaints in regard to her general comfort or the kindness with which she is treated. Her great cause of dissatisfaction she said was being still obliged to take aid from public sources. On asking her whether there was anything she would consider a decided addition to her comfort, she said that her principal want was a supply of books. Her time is principally occupied in sewing, by which she is able to earn a little, and is able easily, by that means, to keep herself comfortably clothed. She goes out for a walk frequently, but thinks that people take notice of her and talk about her. On being asked if she would like to return to the asylum, she said, No she would not, though of course there were amusements and occupations that she had got accustomed to, and which she missed now that she was removed from them. Before leaving, the Inspector of Poor promised to see that she was supplied with suitable reading.

"Dr. G., a neighbouring medical man, who has known her for many years, and who has frequently seen her since she left the asylum, thinks she is getting on very satisfactorily.

"The Inspector of Poor is also of opinion that she has done satisfactorily since her discharge."

I have, since the visit was made, received a letter from the parochial medical officer, in which he states that "she is doing satisfactorily out of the asylum, and I have no doubt that she will be well provided for out of the asylum in future." Whether she will continue to do well or not remains to be seen. But her history hitherto shows that there are, among the chronic cases in asylums, some who have been looked on as peculiarly unfit for extra-mural treatment, and who are nevertheless found, when the experiment is made, to do exceedingly well.

The group of patients living in the parish of Kennoway has been increasing in size within the past two years, and the increase was so rapid during 1872 that a special report was presented to the Board last November. This report contains a notice of the changes that have taken place, and illustrates the general

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Appendix G. dealing of the Board with the patients and their guardians. I therefore think it proper to introduce it here.

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“SPECIAL REPORT OF VISIT TO PATIENTS IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS AT STAR AND KENNOWAY, 21st November 1872.

“It is now three years since any general report upon the condition of the group of patients resident in Kennoway and its neighbourhood has been presented to the Board. In the report which Dr. Mitchell then presented it was stated that the number of patients resident at that time under the sanction of the Board was 24. The present number is 47, which, after deducting 6 of the 24 who have died or been removed, shows an addition of 29 new cases among those now resident. This rapid increase of number has been due to a great extent to the alteration which has recently taken place in the arrangements made by the City Parish of Edinburgh in its provision for a portion of its insane poor; 17 out of the 29 additional patients having been furnished by that parish. So large an addition to the insane portion of the population of a locality was naturally the cause of considerable anxiety; and it appeared somewhat doubtful how far it might be judicious to permit it. I therefore regarded it as especially unfortunate that I was prevented, as the Board is aware, from making any inspection during the early part of this year. Dr. Mitchell, who from his intimate knowledge of the locality and its inhabitants, is the most competent to guide the administration of the Board in this matter, kindly visited for me, so far as the time required for his other duties would permit; and I am glad to think that the unusually rapid development which has occurred, has been on the whole accomplished satisfactorily. There have, however, been some objectionable conditions which have either sprung up during this recent period, or have resulted from the degeneration of arrangements formerly regarded as not inadequate. I therefore requested Dr. Mitchell to give me his aid and advice in an inspection of the patients and in a consideration of what might be desirable towards a removal of objectionable features.

“A visit to the locality to-day, and a full discussion of the circumstances, have led to the following conclusions:—

“(1.) Though the condition of a few patients is at present unsatisfactory, there is no reason to be disappointed with the general condition of the rest, nor to lose confidence in the gradual improvement of the general treatment and accommodation. The general order which prevails, the freedom accorded to the patients, and the mode in which they contribute harmoniously to the general life of the community, are still notable and valuable characteristics of the place. An illustration of them was afforded during the visit to the house of T. M., by no means a favourable example of the perfect family life which is desired, and which is presented by some of the other households. A young woman and a child, daughter and grandchild of the guardians, were the only reputedly sane inmates. The doors were all open, and the patients at liberty to go out and in as they pleased; and on inquiry incidentally arising, where the change for a shilling could be obtained, one of the inmates, an excitable and excited woman, given, in such conditions, to voluble and frequently incoherent talk, offered to obtain it. She went at once, the circumstance not appearing strange to her companions; and returned in a few minutes, bringing the 12 pence, which she had easily and correctly obtained. She has now been nine years a member of this community.

“(2.) An irregularity in the administration which has crept in, and which it seems desirable to deal with at once, is the practice of persons who have once had patients boarded with them under the sanction of the Board, receiving new cases when vacancies occur, without taking any steps to discover whether sanction had been obtained for them. In one instance we found a patient, W. M., who had been received in this manner, and whose residence in the house had never received the sanction of the Board. The circumstances in this case are further unsatisfactory. Upon the necessary certificates being called for, the medical officer of the parish refused to certify the suitability of the house and its occupants for the reception and care of the patient. We necessarily recommended that the Board should, in this case, order the immediate removal of the patient to suit-

able guardianship; but we regard it as desirable that the irregularity should be brought specially before the Board in illustration of the importance of requiring the guardians to ascertain, before the reception of a patient, that all due formalities have been observed.

"(3.) It has also been remarked by us during this visit, and it accords with our experience otherwise, that it is only in exceptional circumstances that more than two insane inmates can be satisfactorily provided for in a private dwelling. What should be aimed at is, if possible, to merge the life of the insane inmates in that of the household. But when there are more than two such members, they overwhelm and destroy, instead of contributing to, the family life. We therefore recommend that in future houses should receive special licenses for not more than two inmates, unless, after full inquiry by the officers of the Board, a special report shall indicate the propriety of enlarging the terms of a license.

"(4.) Another condition in granting a special license, which we think ought to be insisted on in the interests of efficient administration, is that when the Inspector of Poor of any parish obtains a license for any house for the reception of pauper lunatics, no lunatics, except those belonging to the same parish, shall be placed there unless with the consent of the Inspector of Poor of that parish. Instances have come within our notice where considerable trouble has been taken by an Inspector of Poor in finding suitable accommodation for some of his pauper lunatics, and in going through all the forms necessary for obtaining a license, and where, without his knowledge, and before he has had an opportunity of taking advantage of all the accommodation thus obtained, the vacant room has been filled by patients from other parishes, whose Inspectors had shared none of the preliminary trouble. Such jarring in the arrangements of parishes is quite unnecessary; and we are of opinion that, as the Board has an easy and effective means of preventing it, the proposed regulation should be adopted.

"(5.) The condition of one house, that of T. M., has for some time been a subject of consideration in both our minds. There is too much the appearance of huddling the four inmates into a room by themselves, and separating them from the family of the guardians. The room chiefly occupied by the patients is also the room where three of them sleep, and there is thus an appearance of overcrowding, both in regard to the day and night accommodation. We recommend that it should be made a condition of continuing the license in this house, that the room at the end of the house, where M. H. G. at present sleeps, shall be given up for the exclusive use of the patients, and that one of the beds now in the three-bedded room be placed in that room; we recommend further that it be insisted on that the patients and their guardian's family should take their meals at the same time and at the same table. It is perhaps desirable to note here, as an indication favourable to the guardianship in this house, that A. C., the patient mentioned above as having procured change of a shilling at the time of our visit, is one of its inmates.

"(6.) A certain amount of suspicion has for some time attached to the house of D. W., and we are now clearly of opinion that the habits of at least one of the guardians, and the general management of the patients placed under their charge, are unsatisfactory. Even here, however, one of the patients manifested great aversion to any suggestion of a change of residence; and we believe that no intentional unkindness or neglect is practised. The house is untidy, and in defective repair; and that amount of attention which we consider necessary is not at all times paid to the patients. We therefore recommend that the license should be withdrawn, and that this should be done without delay.

"(7.) In order to maintain and increase the efficiency of the system adopted in the cases now under review, care must always be taken to secure a sufficient amount of payment to keep up the interest of the guardians in their duties. Hitherto the ordinary allowance in this district has been 6s. a week for males and 5s. a week for females. We believe that the prices of the necessities of life have lately been so much increased that it is desirable to add to these allowances; and we believe that the Board would be fully justified in recommending an increase of 6d. a week in all such cases.

"(8.) The subject of remuneration to the medical officer in local charge of the patients is a matter to which we have also thought it our duty to direct attention. It is of the greatest importance that local medical supervision should be as

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efficient as possible ; and we have heard with regret that there has been a reduction in the rate of remuneration of the gentleman who performs this duty. We are strongly of opinion that this step is against the interests both of the patients and of the parishes. No man with whom a hard bargain has been driven, can be expected to take that considerate interest in everything effecting the condition of his patients, which it is important should be taken by the medical officer in charge of the insane residents in Kennoway. The fee in its former and larger amount was below the average in similar cases, and we would suggest that the Board should represent to the parishes concerned their opinion of the impolicy of the reduction that has been made.

“(9.) For the further improvement of the condition of the patients we have also thought it right to propose that a copy of rules and instructions regarding the duties of the guardians should be furnished to each guardian ; and we have drawn up a modified form of the rules at present used for patients belonging to the City parish of Glasgow, which rules we append for the approval of the Board.”*

SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT.

Comprising the counties of Dumfries, Kirkcudbright, and Wigtown.

These three counties present a good illustration of the manner in which the statistics of lunacy are affected by social and fiscal conditions. The proportions of ordinary pauperism in the three counties are very different ; that of Kirkcudbright being considerably greater than that of Dumfries, and that of Wigtown being much greater than Kirkcudbright. It might have been expected that pauper lunacy would have been present in corresponding proportions. But it is found to be in almost equal proportion in each, instead of following the variations presented by pauperism in general. As regards the counties of Dumfries and Kirkcudbright, where we should have expected the pauper lunatics in the former to be fewer, we find reason to believe that the cause of the large proportion in Dumfries is to be found in the existence of an asylum in the county, and the extent to which it is used. For we find, on looking at the proportion of patients in asylums from the respective counties, that there are 26 per cent. more from Dumfries than from Kirkcudbright. The number of patients in private dwellings in Dumfries is, on the other hand, only 47 per 100,000 of population, while in Kirkcudbright it is 86. The difference in wealth in the two counties does not appear to be sufficient to produce any important effect. When we come to consider Wigtown, we find the general pauperism very much greater, and the lunatic pauperism only very slightly so. The proportion of the population in asylums is however again smaller than in Dumfries, which sends thither a proportion of 53 per cent. more than Wigtown. Here it is probable that the relative wealth of the counties forms an important element in producing the result, and that distance from the asylum also contributes thereto. The average wealth of the population in Wigtown appears to be 20 per cent. less than that of Dumfries, so that even with a nearly equal proportion of pauper lunatics, and notwithstanding the less expensive manner in which they are provided for, the cost of their support is considerably more onerous than in the richer county. The following tabular statement will render this clearer :—

* These rules have now been approved of by the Board, and are printed at page 311, Appendix J.

COUNTIES.	Proportion in 100,000.				Average taxable wealth of each Inhabitant, in Shillings.	Proportion of taxable wealth absorbed by cost of Pauper Lunacy.
	Paupers.	Pauper Lunatics.				
		Total.	In Asylums.	In Private Dwellings.		
Dumfries, .	2761	237	190	47	274	·0031
Kirkcudbright,	3245	237	151	86	293	·0028
Wigtown, .	4284	247	124	123	220	·0036

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Report by Dr. Sibbald.

The provision for pauper lunatics, as evinced by official inspection in these counties, is on the whole satisfactory. As might be expected, it is least so in Wigtownshire; and the Board has had abundant evidence of this in the large number of special reports relating to that county which have been laid before it. I am glad however to be able to express the opinion that there has been a manifest improvement during the past two years, in those parishes which were formerly the least satisfactory.

It does not always follow that the cases in which the parochial authorities are most sparing of aid are the worst provided for. This does exercise an important influence, but the character and capacity of the guardians is of still greater consequence. The least satisfactory guardians are to be found not unfrequently among those who by their close relationship to their charges might be expected to be specially devoted to their care. The reason of this is, that where a patient is committed to the care of a stranger, there is no ground for hesitation in removing him when the duty is inefficiently performed; but when a son is under the care of a mother, who, though ignorant and apparently careless is yet fondly attached to her offspring, there is a manifest difficulty in effecting a change. In such circumstances it is generally found that it would be a sacrifice of the happiness of the patient rather than a benefit to insist on removal, as there is in all cases a certain amount of affection from the child to the parent; and in some of the cases under consideration the whole emotional nature of the patient is absorbed in it. But in a large number of cases the question of removal does not require to be considered. Many such patients, indeed, are remarkably well cared for; and I may be permitted to record here a pleasing instance of the satisfactory performance of her duty to an idiot child by a mother, under peculiar difficulties and disadvantages.

Widow R., in one of the Wigtownshire parishes, was the wife of a journeyman saddler, who died five years since, and left her with an idiot son, then 22 years of age. Her means of living since then has been chiefly what a son, who is a journeyman cabinetmaker in Greenock, has been able to afford her. Two daughters, who live in the same house with her, earn a scanty subsistence by sewing. Until May 1871 the assistance given by the parochial board towards the support of the idiot was two shillings and sixpence weekly. He is an idiot of the lowest type, unable to give any indication whatever of his wishes or his condition, except the most general signs of pleasure or pain; and he is subject to general and very frequent attacks of clonic convulsions. His inability to do anything for himself is so great that he is unable to chew his food, and consequently everything solid that he receives must be reduced to pulp before it is put in his mouth. All *excreta* seem to be voided unconsciously; and passage of urine is so frequent as to be almost constant. From infancy he has been accustomed to sit on his mother's knee when being fed; and when his mother takes her own meals he invariably occupies the same position, and gets morsels of what is suitable for him. His helplessness altogether is such that it is difficult to imagine a case, in which more constant care and kindness could be necessary, for keeping the patient in a satisfactory condition. At first, and during the earlier years of his life, the required duties would be performed with comparative ease. But it can easily be understood how they gradually became more and more difficult as he approached manhood; and

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when it is remembered that he is now 27 years of age, some idea of the irksomeness of the duties during late years may perhaps be conceived. Whenever I have visited him his condition has shown how unwearied and successful has been the care which he has received. His clothing and person have always been scrupulously clean; and in spite of his incontinence of urine, there has never been much dampness, and never any scalding or abrasion of the skin. He sleeps on a comfortable and clean bed; and there can be no doubt that he is carefully and regularly fed.

BORDER DISTRICT.

*Comprising the counties of Berwick, Roxburgh, Peebles, Selkirk, and
Haddington.*

This, as the richest group of counties in my district, presents fewest subjects for remark. Unsatisfactory cases are comparatively few, and generally not very objectionable. A larger proportion than usual of the cases which are in this condition, are found to be so, in spite of the efforts of the local authorities to do what seems desirable. An illustration of this may serve as a conclusion to the present report.

J. R. lives with his mother in the town of H. He is 30 years of age, and quite idiotic, is misshapen, and awkward and feeble in his movements. He wears a petticoat, and requires the same kind of attention as an infant. The house is dirty and untidy; and he is miserably kept, being seldom if ever properly washed, or made what others would regard as comfortable. He generally sits in a corner by the fire, and amuses himself "whittling a stick." His guardian is his mother, a thriftless, useles woman, who drinks, if not constantly, at least much oftener than she can afford it. The following is the report made at the time of the last visit:—"The poor wretched guardian and mother of this boy has only one virtue—her affection for her idiot child; and that is not sufficient to make her keep him in a respectable condition. She seems indeed to try to keep him warm, and I have no doubt that she feeds him at least as well as she feeds herself; but the result is a picture of misery. I do not believe however, that the boy feels really so wretched as he looks; and he is evidently very fond of his mother. No change can be effected without separating them; and it is doubtful whether such a measure would not deprive both of their chief source of happiness." The parochial authorities are in this case anxious to do anything to improve matters, and I have no doubt that were it not for what is done by them, things would be in a much worse condition than they are. But what can be done? It is more than probable that separation would kill them both; and under these circumstances I have, though somewhat unwillingly, recommended that the existing arrangements should not be interfered with at present. It is sometimes necessary to permit an apparent violation of a principle in order to secure a practical approach to the end which that principle is intended to fulfil.

APPENDIX H.

Instructions issued to Inspectors of Poor

BY THE

GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN
LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

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PAUPER LUNATICS.

INSTRUCTIONS for the guidance of INSPECTORS OF THE POOR in the MANAGEMENT and DISPOSAL of PAUPER LUNATICS, prepared by the GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY FOR SCOTLAND.

1873.

Appendix

H.

Instructions to
Inspectors
of Poor.

Duty of Inspectors of Poor to intimate all Pauper Lunatics.

1. Whenever an Inspector of the Poor shall become aware of any Pauper Lunatic being at large, or having his place of abode within such Inspector's Parish, whether such Lunatic be chargeable to such parish or to any other; or whenever he shall become aware of any Lunatic in an Asylum being chargeable to such parish, he shall, within seven days, notify the same to the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy, and to the Chairman of the Parochial Board, according to Form I⁴. (See List of Forms in Appendix.)

Persons Legally Recognised as Pauper Lunatics.

2. The term "Lunatic" is defined by the Statute to include every person who may be certified by two Medical persons to be "a LUNATIC, an INSANE PERSON, an IDIOT, or a PERSON OF UNSOUND MIND."

3. Every Lunatic is a "Pauper Lunatic" on whose behalf any alimentary allowance is granted by any Parochial Board; whether such Lunatic be himself registered on the Roll of Paupers, or be the wife, child, or other dependent of any Pauper, or of any other Person not a Pauper.

4. Any Inspector of Poor failing to intimate such Pauper Lunatic to the Board of Lunacy, and to the Chairman of his Parochial Board, is liable to be proceeded against for the penalties set forth in Section cxii. of the Lunacy Act (20 and 21 Vict. cap. 71.)

How Pauper Lunatics are to be disposed of.

5. The Inspector of Poor shall, within twenty-one days after intimation of a Pauper Lunatic has been made to the General Board of Lunacy, provide for his removal to an Asylum; unless on application to the Board such removal shall have been dispensed with, and authority granted to provide for him in some other manner. In the event of the Inspector of Poor failing to remove the patient to an Asylum, or to apply for dispensation from removal within twenty-one days after being required to do so by the Board, removal to an Asylum may be carried out by the Board at the expense of the parish.

6. Every Pauper Lunatic for whom dispensation from removal to an Asylum has not been granted, or from whom it has been withdrawn, shall be sent to the Asylum for the District in which the parish of settlement of such Pauper Lunatic is situated; or failing there being any such District Asylum, to such other Asylum as the parish of settlement may have provided, or agreed and arranged with, under the sanction of the Board, for the reception and treatment of its Pauper Lunatics.

7. In the case of a Pauper Lunatic being within a parish which is not the parish of settlement, and being in a state requiring immediate removal to an Asylum, the Inspector of Poor of such parish may either remove the Lunatic temporarily to the Asylum of the district in which such parish is situated, or, with the concurrence of the Inspector of the parish of settlement, directly to the Asylum of the District to which the parish of settlement belongs,

8. In the event of the relatives of a Pauper Lunatic whose removal to an Asylum it is desired to carry out, refusing to permit of such removal, the Inspector shall report the case immediately to the Parochial Board for instructions how to proceed.

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9. Pauper Lunatics for whom dispensation from removal to an Asylum has been granted, may be provided for with the sanction of the Board in three ways: (1.) in Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, licensed for the reception and detention of Pauper Lunatics who are not dangerous and do not require curative treatment; (2.) in private dwellings as single patients; or (3.) in Special Licensed Houses in numbers not exceeding four, on Licenses granted in accordance with the provisions of 25th and 26th Vict. c. 54, sect. 5. (For the mode of carrying out either of these proceedings, see Appendix A, p. 302.)

How Pauper Lunatics may be removed from Asylums.

1. WHEN RECOVERED.

10. When Pauper Lunatics are restored to sanity it is the duty of the Superintendent of the Asylum to discharge them.

2. WHEN NOT RECOVERED.

a. *By Minute of Parochial Board.*

11. Unrecovered Pauper Lunatics, not being dangerous Lunatics committed at the instance of the Fiscal, may be removed from an Asylum to a Private Dwelling, by a Minute of the Parochial Board chargeable with the maintenance of such lunatic, agreed to at a duly constituted meeting. On a copy of such minute, certified as correct by the Chairman of the Parochial Board, being produced to, and left with, the Superintendent of the Asylum, such lunatic shall within seven days thereafter be discharged; unless the Superintendent shall state in writing that in his opinion such lunatic is dangerous to himself or the public, or in any other way not a fit person to be discharged; in which case the lunatic shall not be removed by the Inspector without the sanction of the General Board, under a penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds.

12. Whenever an Inspector of the Poor has removed any unrecovered Pauper Lunatic from an Asylum on the authority of the Parochial Board, he shall, within fourteen days, intimate to the Board the date of removal, the situation of the house to which such lunatic has been removed, the Christian name and surname of the occupier thereof, and the amount and nature of the parochial allowances made for such lunatic, under a penalty of Ten Pounds; and he shall also obtain the sanction of the Board to such arrangement; and no Inspector shall remove any such lunatic to any other house, or make any alteration in the nature and amount of the parochial allowances, without intimating the same to the General Board within fourteen days, under a similar penalty.

b. *By Order of the Sheriff.*

13. For the liberation of an unrecovered Pauper Lunatic, committed as dangerous at the instance of the Fiscal, application must be made to the Sheriff, on certificates signed by two Medical persons approved of by the Procurator Fiscal, bearing that such Lunatic may be discharged without risk of injury to the public or to the Lunatic. And the Inspector shall give intimation to the Board, and obtain its sanction for the arrangement made in regard to such Lunatic, as is directed in the foregoing Rule.

Removal of Pauper Lunatics from Asylums on Probation.

14. The sanction of the Board is granted for the removal of suitable patients on probation from Asylums on petition by the Inspector of Poor, and the certificate of the Medical Officer of the Asylum; but no patient sent to an Asylum at the instance of the Procurator-Fiscal shall be liberated on probation without his concurrence. During the period of probation, the patient remains subject to inspection by the Visiting Commissioners, and no alteration can be made in the conditions on which the sanction of the Board was granted, during the same period, unless with the approval of the Board,

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15. Whenever it shall appear to the Inspector of Poor or the Medical Officer of the parish of residence that the patient has become unfit for residence in a private dwelling, the Inspector of Poor shall, without delay, remove such patient back to the Asylum; and the Superintendent of the Asylum shall be bound to receive the patient on the simple demand for admission, and without any fresh medical certificate, provided the period of probation be not expired.*

16. Pauper Lunatics in private dwellings, whose period of probation has expired, must, if they continue insane, and in receipt of Parochial Relief, be placed on the Roll of patients exempted from removal to an Asylum. For this purpose application must be made to the Board of Lunacy for its sanction. (See Appendix A., sects. 3 and 4.)

17. In cases where, during the currency of the probationary period, recovery, death, or removal from the Poor-roll shall take place, or the patient is replaced in the Asylum, notice of such occurrence must be sent by the Inspector of Poor to the Board. And in cases where the patient is not replaced in the Asylum, the Superintendent of the Asylum must be informed by the Inspector of Poor whether such patient has recovered or died, or continues still insane at the end of the period of probation, in order that the necessary entry may be made in the Asylum Register.

Replacement of Pauper Lunatics in Asylums.

18. The Inspector of the Poor shall send back to the Asylum any unrecovered Pauper Lunatic chargeable to his parish, within fourteen days after receiving the order of the General Board to that effect, under a penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds.

Removal of Pauper Lunatics from the Poor-Roll.

19. No Pauper Lunatic who is resident in an Asylum can be removed from the Poor-roll without the authority of the Parochial Board granted at a duly constituted meeting, and on sufficient evidence that the party who shall undertake to provide for the care and treatment of the patient will do so in a satisfactory manner; and no Lunatic who has thus been taken off the Poor-roll can be removed from an Asylum against the written representation of the Superintendent that such removal would prove injurious to the lunatic or a risk to the public, except by the authority of the General Board.

20. No Pauper Lunatic shall be removed from the Poor-roll during the period of probation without the sanction of the General Board, under a penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds.

Conditions on which Pauper Lunatics are exempted from Removal to an Asylum.

21. Pauper Lunatics are only exempted from removal to an Asylum on condition that the rules and orders of the General Board in regard to their care and treatment are fully complied with.

22. If, by the neglect of the Inspector of Poor, or on account of the inadequacy of the allowance given by the Parochial Board, a Pauper Lunatic is insufficiently fed or clothed, or is otherwise inadequately provided for, or is placed under the charge of an inefficient or unsuitable guardian, it will become necessary for the General Board, on receiving such information, to withdraw the dispensation, and require the removal of the Pauper Lunatic to an Asylum.

23. The sanctions granted by the Board for the reception of Lunatics into private dwellings, whether singly, or in numbers not exceeding four, are valid only for the particular house, and the particular guardian, named in the application, and under the circumstances detailed in the statement accompanying it; and it is necessary for Inspectors of Poor to give intimation, and receive the sanction of the Board for any change that may be found necessary in the above particulars.

24. Whenever an Inspector of Poor has provided for a Pauper Lunatic chargeable to his parish in a house not situated within such parish, or within the statutory distance from it, he shall give intimation to the Inspector of Poor of

* Patients who have been above three years in an Asylum, should, if absent on probation at the close of the year, be included in the certificate granted by the Medical Superintendent to keep the Sheriff's order in force; otherwise a fresh order by the Sheriff will be required for their re-admission.

the parish in which the Pauper Lunatic has been placed, so that the Pauper Lunatic may be under the superintendence of the Inspector of Poor of the parish of residence.

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Duty of Medical Officer and Inspector of Poor to visit Pauper Lunatics.

25. Every Pauper Lunatic, whose residence in any private dwelling has been sanctioned by the General Board, whether removed from an Asylum on probation or otherwise, must be visited within three weeks after such sanction has been granted, and at least once every three months thereafter, by the Parochial Medical Officer (or if resident beyond his own parish, by a medical man appointed by his Parochial Board), unless the General Board of Lunacy shall, on special application by the Inspector of Poor, otherwise regulate such visits; and the Medical Officer shall at every such visit enter in the Visiting Book for patients in Private Dwellings (see Appendix, p. 304), which shall be kept in the house in which the lunatic resides, a report of the mental and bodily condition in which he found the lunatic, with any suggestions or recommendations for improving the condition of the patient which he may think desirable; and any medical person who shall make any such entry without having visited the patient within seven days previous to such entry, is liable in a penalty not exceeding Ten Pounds for every such offence.

26. The Inspector of Poor is required to inspect personally at least twice in the year, at their places of residence, all Pauper Lunatics resident in private dwellings in his parish, and all those belonging and chargeable thereto, who have not been placed under the superintendence of the Inspector of the parish of residence, and shall satisfy himself that all the requirements of the lunatics are suitably provided for; and he shall record such visits in the Visiting-Book kept in the house in which the lunatic resides.

Notices required to be sent by Inspectors to the Board.

57. The following Notices in regard to Pauper Lunatics chargeable to their respective parishes are required to be sent by Inspectors of Poor to the Secretary of the General Board of Lunacy.

1. Notice of a Pauper Lunatic being within, or becoming chargeable to, their Parish (see Appendix, p. 304, Form I¹.)
2. Notice of Admission of a Pauper Lunatic, as a Single Patient, into a Private Dwelling, on the order of the Sheriff or sanction of the Board (see Appendix, p. 304; Form E.)
3. Notice of Admission of a Pauper Lunatic into a Special Licensed House.
4. Notice of Removal of an unrecovered Pauper Lunatic from an Asylum to a Private Dwelling (see Appendix, p. 304, Form H¹.)
5. Notice of Removal from Poor-roll, by Recovery, Death, Transference of Liability, or ceasing to be a Pauper (see Appendix, p. 304, Form I.)
6. Notice of Change of Residence of a Pauper Lunatic, or Removal from the Guardianship of one person to that of another person (see Appendix, p. 304, Form H⁶.)
7. Notice of every change in the nature or amount of the Parochial Allowance on account of a Pauper Lunatic.

APPENDIX A.

DETAILS OF PROCEDURES NECESSARY IN MAKING LEGAL PROVISION FOR PAUPER LUNATICS.

1. Procedure for placing a Pauper Lunatic in an Asylum.

- a. Admission of a Pauper Lunatic into an Asylum, not being a case of transference from one Asylum to another.

Pauper Lunatics are admitted into Asylums on the Sheriff's order, which is granted on the petition of the Inspector of Poor, accompanied by two Certificates

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of Insanity by Registered Medical Practitioners, one of whom may be the Medical Superintendent, or Consulting or Assistant Physician of the Asylum in which the Lunatic is to be placed, provided it be not a Private Asylum. (Form A. ought to be used, see p. 303.)

The Sheriff granting the Order may be either the Sheriff of the County in which the Lunatic is resident or may be found; or the Sheriff of the County in which the Asylum is situated.

The Medical Certificates must bear date within fourteen days next preceding the date of the petition.

The admission of the patient must be within fourteen days of the date of the Order, unless it has been granted by the Sheriff of Orkney and Shetland, when twenty-one days are allowed.

Any Lunatic, whose case is recently certified to be one of emergency by any duly qualified Medical Practitioner, may, without any order by the Sheriff, be received into an Asylum for a period not exceeding three days from the time of his being brought to the Asylum, provided the Petition and Statement annexed to the Petition on Form A. be previously filled up and signed by the Inspector of Poor.

b. Transference of a Pauper Lunatic from one Asylum to another.

A Pauper Lunatic may be transferred from one Asylum to another, (a) by the sanction of the Board, without any order of the Sheriff, on petition to the Board according to Form B². (p. 303.) This sanction is granted gratuitously by the Board, on one Medical Certificate from any registered Practitioner who is not the Medical Officer or Medical Attendant of the Asylum to which the patient is to be transferred. Or (b) the patient may be transferred on the Sheriff's order, granted on two Medical Certificates according to Form A. (see p. 303.) In this case the sanction of the Board is not required; and one or both of the Certificates may be signed by the Medical Officers of the Asylum from which the patient is removed.

2. Procedure for placing a Pauper Lunatic in the Lunatic Wards of a Poorhouse licensed only for harmless and incurable Patients.

Pauper Lunatics are admitted into Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses, licensed for harmless and incurable patients, on the sanction of the Board, which is granted on the petition of the Inspector of Poor, according to Form C. (see p. 304), accompanied by a Certificate of Insanity from any one Registered Medical Practitioner, other than the Medical Attendant of the Lunatic Wards of the Poorhouse in which it is proposed to place the patient.

Patients admitted into Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses possessing such restricted license cannot be transferred to Asylums, or to Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses licensed for the reception and detention of curable and dangerous patients (Parochial Asylums), except on the order of the Sheriff, in which case Form A. must be used, unless they have been previously resident in an Asylum, and under an order of the Sheriff which is still in force, when they may be transferred under sanction of the Board. In such cases Form B². must be used.

3. Procedure for placing a Pauper Lunatic in a Private Dwelling as a Single Patient.

Pauper Lunatics who do not require Asylum treatment may remain under the care of their own families on the sanction of the Board, which is granted on the application of the Inspector of Poor according to Form D. (see p. 304), accompanied by one Medical Certificate.

Or they may be placed singly under the care of strangers on the order of the Sheriff, or sanction of the Board, on application by the Inspector of Poor according to Form D.; but those placed singly under order of the Sheriff must also be sanctioned by the Board.

4. Procedure for placing a Pauper Lunatic in a Special Licensed House.

Special Licenses are granted gratuitously by the Board for the reception of Pauper Lunatics into private dwellings, in numbers not exceeding four, on the

application, according to Form F. (see p. 304), by the Inspector of the Poor of the parish to which the patients, for whom such accommodation is desired, are chargeable. The admission of individual patients to such houses is sanctioned by the Board, on application by such Inspector, according to Form F¹, accompanied by one Medical Certificate. (See Rules for Special Licensed Houses, Appendix C.)

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APPENDIX B.

FEES PAYABLE BY INSPECTORS OF POOR TO THE SHERIFF-CLERK.

For every order granted by the Sheriff for the admission of a Pauper Lunatic into any Public or District Asylum, a fee of two shillings and sixpence is payable to the Sheriff-Clerk for the purposes of the Lunacy Act; but an additional fee is frequently charged for other purposes. No fee is due under the Lunacy Statutes for patients admitted into Private or Parochial Asylums or Lunatic Wards of Poorhouses.

APPENDIX C.

RULES AND CONDITIONS on which the GENERAL BOARD OF LUNACY grant Special Licenses for the reception of Pauper Lunatics not exceeding Four in number.

I. The application for license must be made by the Inspector of Poor of the Parish to which the Patients to be accommodated are chargeable; and no Patient chargeable to any other Parish can be placed in a Special Licensed House without the consent of the Inspector on whose application the license was granted. Each house shall be licensed only for Patients of one sex. Every Patient shall have a separate bed; and no patient above 12 years of age shall occupy a bedroom with an adult of the opposite sex.

II. The license, when granted, shall remain in force until the house be visited by one of the Medical Commissioners or Deputy-Commissioners, on whose report, if satisfactory, the license will be renewed. And this renewal shall continue in force until the house be again visited and reported on, and thereafter from visit to visit, until recalled.

III. Special Licensed Houses shall be subject to visitation at all times by the Commissioners or Deputy-Commissioners.

IV. If any lodger, not being a lunatic, shall have been received into any Special Licensed House, notice of the fact shall be given to the Visiting Commissioner at his first visit thereafter. And no lodger of the opposite sex from the patients, if above 14 years of age, shall be received into any Special Licensed House.

APPENDIX D.

FORMS REQUIRED BY INSPECTORS OF POOR.

The following Forms are required by Inspectors of Poor in the disposal of Pauper Lunatics. They are furnished by T. AND A. CONSTABLE, 11 Thistle Street, Edinburgh.

FORM.	Price per Dozen.	Postage per Dozen.
(A.) Petition to the Sheriff to grant order for the Reception of a patient into an Asylum, . . .	9d.	1½d.
(B ² .) Application to the General Board of Lunacy to grant transfer of a Patient from one Asylum to another,	8d.	1d.

Appendix H. Instruc- tions to Inspectors of Poor.	FORM.	Price	Postage
		per Dozen.	per Dozen.
	(C.) Application to the General Board of Lunacy to sanction the Reception of a Pauper Lunatic into the Lunatic Wards of a Poorhouse,	9d.	1½d.
	(D.) Application for the order of the Sheriff or sanction of the Board to authorize the residence of a Pauper Lunatic as a Single Patient in a Private Dwelling.	9d.	1½d.
	(E.) Notice of Admission of such Patient,	9d.	1½d.
	(F.) Application to the General Board of Lunacy to grant Special License to a House to receive four Lunatics.	8d.	1d.
	(F ¹ .) Application to the General Board of Lunacy to sanction the Reception of a Lunatic into a Special Licensed House,	8d.	1d.
	(G.) Application to the General Board of Lunacy to sanction the liberation on trial or Probation of a Lunatic,	8d.	1½d.
	(H ⁴ .) Notice of Removal from an Asylum of an unrecovered Pauper Lunatic,	5d.	½d.
	(H ⁵ .) Notice of Change of Residence of an unrecovered Pauper Lunatic,	5d.	½d.
	(I.) Notice of Removal from Roll, by Recovery, Death, or otherwise,	5d.	½d.
	(I ¹ .) Intimation of a Pauper Lunatic,	5d.	½d.
	(11.) Register of Medical Visits, in books each,	6d.	½d.
	(12.) Notice of Admission of a Pauper Patient into a Special Licensed House,	6d.	1d.
	Notice of Removal from do.,		

APPENDIX E.

SHOWING THE ACCOMMODATION PROVIDED FOR THE PAUPER
LUNATICS OF THE DIFFERENT COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	ACCOMMODATION FOR PAUPER LUNATICS.
ABERDEEN.	<p><i>Royal Asylum, Aberdeen.</i>—Patients of all kinds and from any parish in the County may be sent to this establishment.</p> <p><i>Lunatic Wards, Aberdeen Poorhouse.</i>—For harmless and incurable Patients chargeable to the parish of Aberdeen.</p> <p><i>Lunatic Wards, Old Machar Poorhouse, Aberdeen.</i>—For harmless and incurable Patients of the parish of Old Machar.</p> <p><i>Lunatic Wards, Buchan Combination Poorhouse, New Maud.</i>—Restricted to the admission of harmless and incurable patients of the parishes forming the Combination.</p>
ARGYLL.	<p><i>Argyll and Bute District Asylum, Lochgilphead.</i>—All the patients of the County who require Asylum treatment are sent to this Asylum.</p>
AYR.	<p><i>District Asylum, Ayr.</i>—Patients of all kinds and from any parish in the County may be sent to this Asylum.</p> <p><i>Lunatic Wards, Cunningham Combination Poorhouse.</i>—For harmless and incurable patients of the parishes forming the Combination.</p>
BANFF.	<p><i>District Asylum, Banff.</i>—All the patients of the County who require Asylum treatment are sent to this Asylum.</p>
BERWICK.	<p><i>Roxburgh, Berwick, and Selkirk District Asylum, Melrose.</i>—All the patients of the County who require Asylum treatment are sent to this Asylum.</p>

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COUNTIES.	ACCOMMODATION FOR PAUPER LUNATICS.
BUTE.	<i>Argyll and Bute District Asylum, Lochgilphead.</i> —All the patients of the County who require Asylum treatment are sent to this Asylum.
CAITHNESS.	<i>Royal Asylum, Montrose.</i> —All the patients of the County who require Asylum treatment are sent to this Establishment.
CLACKMANNAN.	<i>Stirling District Asylum, Larbert.</i> —All the patients of the County who require Asylum treatment are sent to this Asylum.
DUMBARTON.	<i>Stirling District Asylum, Larbert.</i> —All the patients of the County who require Asylum treatment may be sent to this Asylum. <i>Lunatic Wards, Dumbarton Combination Poorhouse.</i> —For harmless and incurable patients of the parishes forming the Combination.
DUMFRIES.	<i>Southern Counties Asylum, Dumfries.</i> —All the patients of the County who require Asylum treatment are sent to this Establishment.
EDINBURGH.	<i>Royal Asylum, Edinburgh.</i> —This Establishment receives all kinds of patients belonging to the Urban District of Edinburgh, which comprises the parishes of Edinburgh, St. Cuthbert's, Canongate, North Leith, South Leith, and Duddingstone. <i>Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum, Roslin.</i> —When this Asylum is ready for occupation it will receive all kinds of patients who require Asylum treatment from those parishes of the county not included in the Urban District of Edinburgh. <i>Lunatic Wards, Edinburgh City Poorhouse.</i> —For harmless and incurable patients belonging to the parish of Edinburgh. <i>Lunatic Wards, South Leith Poorhouse.</i> —For harmless and incurable patients from the parish of South Leith.

COUNTIES.	ACCOMMODATION FOR PAUPER LUNATICS.
ELGIN.	<i>District Asylum, Elgin.</i> —All the patients of the County who require Asylum treatment are sent to this Asylum.
FIFE.	<i>Fife and Kinross District Asylum, Cupar.</i> —All the patients of the County who require Asylum treatment are sent to this Asylum.
FORFAR.	(1.) <i>Royal Asylum, Dundee</i> ; and (2.) <i>Royal Asylum, Montrose.</i> —Patients of all kinds and from any parish in the county may be sent to either of these Establishments. <i>Lunatic Wards, Dundee Poorhouse.</i> —For harmless and incurable patients of the parish of Dundee. <i>Lunatic Wards, Liff and Benvie Poorhouse.</i> —For harmless and incurable patients of the parish of Liff and Benvie.
HADDINGTON.	<i>District Asylum, Haddington.</i> —All the patients of the County who require Asylum treatment are sent to this Asylum.
INVERNESS.	<i>District Asylum, Inverness.</i> —All the patients of the County who require Asylum treatment are sent to this Asylum.
KINCARDINE.	<i>Royal Asylum, Montrose.</i> —All kinds of patients from any parish in the County may be sent to this Establishment. <i>Lunatic Wards, Kincardineshire Combination Poorhouse.</i> —For harmless and incurable patients of the parishes forming the Combination.
KINROSS.	<i>Fife and Kinross District Asylum, Cupar.</i> —All the patients of the County who require Asylum treatment are sent to this Asylum.

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COUNTIES.	ACCOMMODATION FOR PAUPER LUNATICS.
KIRKCUDBRIGHT.	<i>Southern Counties Asylum, Dumfries.</i> —All the patients of the County who require Asylum treatment are sent to this Establishment.
LANARK.	<p><i>Royal Asylum, Glasgow.</i>—Patients of all kinds and from any parish in the County, may be sent to this Establishment.</p> <p><i>Lunatic Wards, Barony Poorhouse (Barony Parochial Asylum).</i>—Patients of all kinds who belong to the Barony parish may be sent to this Establishment.</p> <p><i>Lunatic Wards, City of Glasgow Poorhouse (Glasgow Parochial Asylum).</i>—Patients of all kinds who belong to the parish of Glasgow may be sent to this Establishment.</p> <p><i>Lunatic Wards, Govan Poorhouse (Govan Parochial Asylum).</i>—Patients of all kinds who belong to the parishes of Govan and Gorbals are sent to this Establishment.</p> <p><i>Lunatic Wards, Hamilton Combination Poorhouse.</i>—For harmless and incurable patients of the parishes forming the Combination.</p>
LINLITHGOW.	<p><i>Stirling District Asylum, Larbert.</i>—Patients of all kinds and from every parish may be sent to this Asylum.</p> <p><i>Lunatic Wards, Linlithgow Combination Poorhouse.</i>—For harmless and incurable patients of the parishes forming the Combination.</p>
NAIRN.	<i>District Asylum, Inverness.</i> —All the patients of the County who require Asylum treatment are sent to this Asylum.
ORKNEY.	<i>Royal Asylum, Edinburgh.</i> —Patients of all kinds and from any parish of the County may be sent to this Establishment.

COUNTIES.	ACCOMMODATION FOR PAUPER LUNATICS.
PEEBLES.	<i>Midlothian and Peebles District Asylum, Roslin.</i> —When this Asylum is ready for occupation it will receive all the patients of the County who require Asylum accommodation.
PERTH.	<i>Perth District Asylum, Murthly.</i> —Patients of all kinds and from every parish in the County may be sent to this Asylum. <i>Lunatic Wards, Perth Poorhouse.</i> —For harmless and incurable patients of the parish of Perth.
RENFREW.	<i>Lunatic Wards, Abbey Poorhouse (Abbey Parochial Asylum).</i> —Patients of all kinds from the following parishes are sent to this Establishment :—Abbey, Eaglesham, Houston, Mearns, Neilston, Lochwinnoch, Eastwood, and Cathcart. <i>Lunatic Wards, Paisley Poorhouse (Paisley Burgh Asylum).</i> —Patients of all kinds from the following parishes are sent to this Establishment :—Paisley, Erskine, Inchinnan, Kilbarchan, and Renfrew. <i>Lunatic Wards, Greenock Poorhouse (Greenock Parochial Asylum).</i> —Patients of all kinds from the following parishes are sent to this Establishment :—Greenock, Port Glasgow, Innerkip, and Kilmalcolm.
ROSS.	<i>District Asylum, Inverness.</i> —All the patients of the County who require Asylum treatment are sent to this Asylum.
ROXBURGH.	<i>Roxburgh, Berwick, and Selkirk District Asylum, Melrose.</i> —All the patients of the County who require Asylum treatment are sent to this Asylum.
SELKIRK.	<i>Roxburgh, Berwick, and Selkirk District Asylum, Melrose.</i> —All the patients of the County who require Asylum treatment are sent to this Asylum.

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SHETLAND.	<i>Royal Asylum, Montrose.</i> —Patients of all kinds and from any parish of the County may be sent to this Asylum.
STIRLING.	<i>Stirling District Asylum, Larbert.</i> —All the patients of the County who require Asylum treatment are sent to this Asylum.
SUTHERLAND.	<i>District Asylum, Inverness.</i> —All the patients of the County who require Asylum treatment are sent to this Asylum.
WIGTOWN.	<i>Southern Counties Asylum, Dumfries.</i> —Patients of all kinds and from any parish in the County are sent to this Establishment. <i>Lunatic Wards, Wigtonshire Combination Poor-house.</i> —For harmless and incurable patients of the parishes forming the Combination.

Note.—Under exceptional circumstances, and with the sanction of the Board, patients are occasionally allowed to be in other Asylums than the Asylums of the district to which they are chargeable.

APPENDIX J.

INSTRUCTIONS TO PERSONS RECEIVING PATIENTS UNDER THE
JURISDICTION OF THE GENERAL BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS IN LUNACY.*Reception of Patients.*

Not more than *one* Patient can be received into any House, unless such House has been Specially Licensed for the reception of a larger number by the General Board of Lunacy. The sanction of the General Board of Lunacy is necessary before a Patient can be received into any House, whether Specially Licensed or not. Occupants are consequently required to ascertain, in *every* instance when receiving a Patient, that this sanction has been obtained.

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Cleanliness.

The Guardians or Nurses shall attend strictly to the cleanliness of those under their charge ; and to insure this, they shall see that their faces, necks, and hands are thoroughly washed every morning—that their entire persons are washed once a week, except when illness prevents, and that their hair is combed with a fine-toothed comb at least once a week. They shall change the stockings and cotton underclothing of the Patients once a week, their flannel underclothing once a fortnight, and the sheets of the beds at least once a fortnight.

Clothing.

They shall take care that every Patient is furnished with a full change of clothing ; and they shall be responsible for having the whole clothing of their Patients clean and in good repair. A separate box or drawer must be set apart for the clothing of each Patient ; and this shall always be kept in a neat and tidy manner, and be submitted to the inspection of the Commissioners in Lunacy and of the Parochial Officers.

Bedding, and Sleeping Rooms.

They shall see that the sleeping rooms of the Patients, and also their bedding, are aired daily. They shall take care, especially in the cold season, that the bedding is suitable and sufficient. They shall frequently ascertain whether the Patients are comfortable and warm in bed ; and when found otherwise, they shall supply additional coverings and do whatever else is necessary.

Food.

They shall take their meals along with the Patients and at the same table, unless the Medical Officer shall for some special reason decide otherwise ; and they shall supply them with the same kind of food as they take themselves. This must always be sufficient in quantity, of good quality, and carefully cooked.

Medical Care.

In the event of bodily illness, or of any marked change being apparent in the mental condition of the Patients, the local Medical Officer must at once be called in ; and his instructions must be carefully followed.

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Occupation.

They shall do all they can to get the Patients to employ themselves in work suited to their training and ability ; but they shall at the same time be careful not to overtask those who are inclined to be industrious. It is also desirable that every Patient, who is fit for it, should have outdoor exercise every day when the weather is suitable.

Religious Exercises.

They shall, wherever the nature of the case admits of it, encourage the attendance of the Patients at Divine Service and Religious Exercises.

General Treatment.

They shall, as much as possible, treat the Patients as members of their own families, and shall do all that they can to improve their health and increase their happiness.

FIFTEENTH ANNUAL REPORT

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Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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